"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,198. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34⅝c.; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Dowager Empress of China and Li Hung Chang have taken steps to punish their enemies. Among the latter is Kang-Yuwei, leader of the Reform Party, who urges England to intervene for the purpose of restoring the Emperor and resisting Russian aggressiveness. It is reported that Russia has offered the Dowager Empress the services of 10,000 troops in Pekin and that the British fleet will prevent them from landing. A Hongkong dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph says all the evidence tends to the conviction that the Emperor is dead. Gen. Kitchener, commander of the British forces in the Soudan, has returned to Omdurman after establishing a garrison at Fashoda, where he notified Major Marchand, commander of the French expedition, that Great Britain insisted upon her claim to the territory. There was no fighting, the settlement of the dispute being left to diplomacy. At a mass meeting in Paris to protest against revision of the Dreyfus proceedings the Chairman declared that the first head to fall in case of a revolution should be that of M. Clémenceau.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Residents of Somerville, N. J., have raised the point that the Brunswick Traction Company has forfeited its franchise for extensions, as all of the line has not been completed within the time limit allowed.

William A. Eddy, the kiteflier, says the repeated destruction of piano wire used in experiments with kites by lightning from clear skies proves that cord must be used instead. Experimenters have had narrow escapes from severe electric shocks.

A conference of independent leaders was held here yesterday, and it was decided to find a new candidate for Governor as a result of the statement of Col. Roosevelt that he could not accept the nomination. Another conference will be held in Albany to-day to decide upon the nominee.

At Saratoga yesterday various "slates" were put forth by the Platt men with a view to propitiating Gov. Black's supporters, but without success. The Platt organization declared that Col. Roosevelt would be nominated for Governor, but there was talk of a dark horse. The fight is becoming exceedingly bitter.

The Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, which was sunk by the American fleet off Santiago, has been floated by the company of wreckers under the direction of Lieut. Hobson. She has been taken to Guantanamo Bay, where she is being repaired and put in order for her trip north. The vessel will be a valuable acquisition to the United States Navy.

Page 2.

The German Liederkranz last evening held a memorial service in honor of its member, Paul W. Friedmann, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, and of his comrades who died during the war.

An unknown man and woman committed suicide in Brooklyn yesterday by lying down in front of a train in a railway tunnel. They were wretchedly dressed, and poverty evidently had driven them to desperation.

Secretary of War Alger spent yesterday inspecting the troops at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville. He made a speech in which he declared the War Department has been unjustly criticised. He found the conditions good in the Jacksonville camp.

Democrats in the city last night were comparing figures as to the expected vote on the first ballot at Syracuse on Wednesday. Mayor Van Wyck, according to these estimates, will be in the lead, and a plan has been laid to stampede the convention for him. Elliot Danforth expressed confidence of winning, and friends of Judges Titus and Herrick were hopeful.

Page 3.

The latest advices from the Philippines state that the Filipino Congress is now considering the question of raising funds for maintaining an army. Some of the provinces oppose taxation for such a purpose and favor an American protectorate.

The hospital at Camp Wikoff is rapidly emptying, and the last man will probably leave Oct. 15. Major Brown denies that soldiers were buried improperly and describes the methods. Gen. Wheeler expects to leave Montauk to-day. All the cavalrymen have been ordered to Alabama.

Page 4.

Parick Malone, a cabman, says he cashed a check for William H. Volkmar which proved worthless. He had the young man arrested.

District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, yesterday elected delegates to the General Assembly of the order that will convene in Chicago on Nov. 10.

Bald and other professional cyclers have agreed to ride on the Trenton Inter-State Association track to-day. P. T. Powers says that the action of the cracks means the destruction of the League of American Wheelmen.

The Central Labor Union yesterday decided to keep a close watch on the actions of city officials in regard to organized labor. The inconsistency of union men in drinking non-union beer was commented upon and condemned.

The wife and children of Isaac Blond, who were sent back to Southampton some months ago by the immigration authorities, have not since been heard from, and his efforts to obtain information of their whereabouts are fruitless.

Page 5.

A memorial service was held in the General Theological Seminary for the Rev. Walter Gardiner Webster, one of the victims of La Bourgogne.

The Fall meeting of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn, which will be held next week, will close the harness racing season in this vicinity.

In the baseball games yesterday Cincinnati at home defeated Cleveland 5 to 4 in one game, and the second game was called after five innings; Chicago, at home, defeated Pittsburg 7 to 4; at St. Louis the Louisvilles defeated the home team 4 to 2.

The championship cricket match of the metropolitan district ended on Saturday, the New Jersey Athletic Club retaining the cup, although meeting its first defeat on that day at the hands of the Manhattans. C. H. Clarke won both individual prizes.

Nellie Donlan, fourteen years old, is in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering from what the physicians say is hysterical hydrophobia. Her brother, it appears, was in the habit of teasing and startling her by barking like a dog. He did this on Saturday while she was in a highly nervous condition, and she became violently insane and barked and snapped like a dog. Four policemen had difficulty in holding her until her strength was exhausted.

The officers of the United States Golf Association are having difficulty in obtaining quick responses from the golfers invited to make up the team of ten which is to play the first international team match with the Canadians Saturday at Toronto, but Secretary Kerr expects to be able to announce all the acceptances before Thursday, on which day the Americans must start. Other events of interest are scheduled for the coming fortnight.

Page 7.

Thomas Collins, the last but one of the members of the great railroad-building firm of Collins Brothers, died yesterday at Bellefonte, Penn.

To-day is Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement for all devout Jews, and will be observed with prayer and fasting. Rabbi Kohler preached last evening, Yom Kippur eve, on "Religion as a Song in the Night."

Page 10.

Dr. Lyman Abbott yesterday preached his first sermon in Plymouth Church this Fall. His subject was "The Church Creed Not a Test, but a Testimony."

Forty-one Chinamen were found gambling and were arrested at 10 Chatham Square yesterday by police who made a raid on the place.

A baby seal from Glen Island was in the Aquarium yesterday in the same tank with Nellie. The new arrival seemed to be welcome to its companion.

Alphonse Fteley, one of the Commissioners in the employ of the New Panama Canal Company, returned from Paris yesterday and told of the work and the plans of the company.

The Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church has decided to withdraw the support of the society from the American school in Athens.

Because the watchman of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Williamsburg, failed to send his hourly electric signal, policemen surrounded the building, only to find that the watchman had left his son in charge.

Believing that her husband, who was arrested for firing over the heads of hoodlums who had annoyed him, had committed murder, Mrs. Ernest Boldt became hysterical and was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

The Speedway was crowded yesterday afternoon, apparently by all the drivers of fast horses in New York and Brooklyn, and nothing slower than a three-minute gait could obtain recognition. The weather was excellent for driving.

Alluding to the assassination of the Empress of Austria, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church last night, said that Anarchists should not be allowed to pollute American air with their breath or American soil with their feet, but should be quarantined for their naturarl lives.

Amadino Dergeniske, sixty-one years old, was hit by a bullet while walking along the Pennsylvania Railroad track near the Hackensack River yesterday. He doesn't know who shot him, but two young men were arrested because John Brown said he saw them shooting at a telegraph pole supposed to be in line with the old man.

A passenger who booked as Charles Putzi at Havre hanged himself with a piece of a halyard from a beam in his stateroom on La Gascogne. His baggage could not be found, and there was nothing to aid in identifying him. The suicide caused much speculation among the other passengers, two of whom had said he had an evil eye.

An alleged clubroom, purporting to be occupied by the James S. Walker Democratic Association, was raided by the police yesterday morning. Eighteen colored men were arrested, but seventeen, who were charged with disorderly conduct, were discharged by Magistrate Cornell. The reputed manager was held for violation of the Anti-Gambling act. It is said by the police that the so-called association has no legal charter.

At the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday the Rev. Dr. De Costa declared that "in this country alone the religion of Christ had been emptied out of the minds and lives of two-thirds of all the people," a condition of things for which, he said, the Reformation was responsible. Religion, he thought, was too expensive, and Congregationalism was crushing the life out of many parts of the Church. It behooved the latter to stem the swelling tide of inebriety, ungodliness, and crime, and to make a stand among other things against the divorce evil, which was undermining society.

The original West Orange ghost has made no trouble for the Italian grocer Frank Pietro since Thursday, when prayers for its repose were said in the Church of St. Michael the Archangel. A new alleged spectre, however, yelled at Policeman Busold in front of the supposedly haunted house Saturday night, but disappeared when he charged upon it. Police Captain Bamford says the second visitor probably is not a ghost, but a spook or flibbertigibbet, outlawed from the spirit world. Pietro has moved, but says he will be followed by the shade of the murdered Christiano, which, he believes, has something to communicate to its friends.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.

Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Court Calendars.—Page 5.

Markets.—Page 8.

TROLLEY MAY LOSE FRANCHISE.

Time Limit Allowed the Brunswick Traction Company Has Expired.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 25.—An interesting and important point has been raised in Somerville as to whether or not the Brunswick Traction Company has forfeited its right to operate the extension of the street railway through that place by not having the road completed over the whole route within the six months allowed for the work of construction by the Bridgewater Township Committee.

It was this time limit that caused the company to make a hasty move to run cars through Dunellen Thursday night, but in Somerville the possibility of the franchise becoming invalid was not recognized. The agreement between the township and the trolley capitalists was that the tracks should be laid from the eastern to the western limits of the town, but the tracks lack a considerable distance of covering the route on the western end. The time limit on the franchise expired last Wednesday.

A number of Somerville residents are urging the officials to use the circumstance as a means of compelling the traction company to award the township a further bonus.

LIGHTNING RUINS KITE WIRES.

Eddy Says Cord Must Be Substituted for Metal Thread.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 25.—William A. Eddy says that strokes of lightning from a clear sky which have destroyed the steel piano wire kite cables paid out to a height of several thousand feet by the sixteen Weather Bureau kite stations throughout the country indicate that steel wire must be replaced by cord. Recent improvements which he has made in the tandem system of kite-flying demonstrate that as great heights can be made with cord, which is not as subject to lightning strokes. Prof. S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution has furnished Mr. Eddy with silk cord, with which it has been demonstrated that silk has twice the strength in proportion to its weight as compared with tool steel.

At Cincinnati 12,000 feet of kite steel piano wire in midair was destroyed by lightning, but the metereological register landed safely twenty miles distant. The Weather Bureau kite at Lansing, Mich., with 75,000 feet of wire paid out, was destroyed in the same way, Mr. Hyle, the observer, escaping injury owing to his fortunate release of an iron guiding bar. Mr. De Graw of Springfield, Ill., had 2,297 feet of kite wire in the ari when lightning burned up the wire, landing the kite one and a half miles north. At Topeka 3,000 feet of kite wire was burned by lightning, momentarily stunning the observers.

Mr. Eddy attributes his escape from lightning at Bayonne during countless electrical experiments since 1892 with kite-sustained copper wire to the fact that the altitude of the tin foil collector was not greater than 1,500 feet, and he also withdrew his line at the approach of thunderstorms. He has successfully carried the kite-wire sparks into his house and flashed electric fire through incandescent electric globes with broken carbons.

ALARMED BY PISTOL PRACTICE.

The Engineer Made Many Think Burglars Were in the Bank.

Four men rushed into the police station in East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and told Sergt. Delaney to send some one around the corner to Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, that there were burglars there, in the big building occupied by the Twelfth Ward Bank, and Station L of the Post Office. Detectives Rosenfeld and Rafsky were ordered to the spot. On the way the excited men told the detectives they had heard three muffled explosions in the bank building, doubtless made by burglars opening a safe. The detectives ran. The building was surrounded by 200 persons. Another muffled explosion sounded as the detectives darted through the crowd. Cautiously they made their way to the basement, and heard another explosion as they stood on the stairs.

There was only one door between them and the explosions, which the detectives found came from the basement. The detectives whispered; then, at a sign from one, they rushed at the door, carrying it from its hinges. Inside the basement there was a light, and beneath it stood the engineer of the building, with a revolver in his hand.

"What's the matter?" asked a detective.

"Nothing," answered the engineer.

"What are you doing with that revolver?"

"Testing it," the engineer answered, simply.

Then the detectives went back to the station. It was an hour before the people in the street understood that the engineer had been lonesome, and, not thinking his shots could be heard, decided to cut out a bull's-eye from a target.

THE MARIA TERESA AFLOAT

Under Lieut. Hobson's Direction the Wrecked Cruiser Is Raised and Will Come North.

WAS TAKEN TO GUANTANAMO

The Vessel Will Be a Valuable Acquisition to the American Navy—Greeted with Cheers and Salutes.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Sept. 25.—The wrecking company engaged under Lieut. Hobson in the work of saving the wrecked Spanish warships has succeeded in floating the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa. The cruiser, after being got afloat, was taken in tow by the Potomac and convoyed by the cruiser Newark, the Scorpion, and the Alvarado, proceeded for Guantanamo Bay, where she arrived last night.

The successful culmination of the attempt to float her was greeted with the blowing of whistles, the firing of National salutes, and by cheers, in which the Cubans joined, disturbing the noon siesta.

Off Siboney the barometer and the wind indicated the approach of a hurricane, and the towing power was increased.

The Newark, under Capt. Goodrich, rendered valuable assistance in the work of saving this fine naval acquisition. The cruiser is being put in condition for her trip north by the repair ship Vulcan.

The Infanta Maria Teresa, Cervera's flagship, was the first of the Spanish vessels to succumb to the attack of the American fleet off Santiago on July 3. She headed the Spanish column as it came out of the harbor entrance, and barely half an hour later her bow was headed shoreward, the Oquendo, next following, a little further to the west; then the Vizcaya, still more to the west, and finally the Cristobal Colon. According to the account of one of the Maria Teresa's officers it was a shell from the Texas that completed her doom. Piercing the side armor it exploded in the engine room, and burst the main steam pipe. A signal to the engine room from the bridge brought no response. Every one below had been killed. The vessel struck the rocks a mass of flames, and when later examined it was found that her interior was a complete ruin, magazine bunkers, boilers, and engines showing only as a chaos of twisted metal.

Some of the armor plates had been wrenched partly or entirely off, but the shell of the vessel was intact. Wreckers who were sent to salve her raised her sufficiently to find that her bottom was punctured and that she could not be hauled off till the hole was patched and she was raised still higher from the rocks.

The floating and rehabilitation of the Infanta Maria Teresa will give to the navy of the United States one of a class of vessels in which it is deficient—that of armored cruisers. The ex-Spaniard is in fact nearer in its offensive and defensive features like the second-class battleship Texas than the armored cruisers Brooklyn and New York, while in speed she about equals the cruisers.

The Infanta Maria Teresa was built at Bilboa in 1890. She is a twin-screw, steel vessel, 364 feet over all, and 340 feet between perpendiculars. She has a beam of 65 feet 2 inches and a mean draught of 21 feet 6 inches, with a displacement of 6,890 tons. She is a sister ship of the Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, and those who saw the Vizcaya when she visited this port may know how the Maria Teresa appears. She has the same bow, two funnels, and two masts, each having a military top.

She is provided with two sets of vertical triple-expansion engines and four double-ended and two single-ended boilers. Under natural draught her engines develop 9,500 indicated horse power, giving a speed of 18.5 knots; under forced draught, 13,700 indicated horse power, giving 20.2 knots speed. She has a coal capacity of 1,050 tons, which gives her a steaming radius of 9,700 miles at 10 knots speed. She has a water-line steel armor belt 5 feet 6 inches broad and 315 feet long, from 10 to 12 inches thick. She has two turrets placed forward and aft, which are 9 inches thick, and a conning tower 12 inches thick. Her ammunition tubes and cylinders are protected with 8-inch armor, and she has a protective deck from 2 to 3 inches thick. In each turret is one 11-inch gun of the Hontoria type. She has ten, 5.5-inch Hontoria rapid-fire guns, five on each beam, the forward and aft ones being sponsoned; eight 6-pounder and ten 1-pounder rapid-fire guns; eight Nordenfelt and two Maxim machine guns, and eight torpedo tubes. She is designed to carry a complement of officers and men numbering 484. Many of her guns were reported to be in good condition after the battle.

THOMAS F. BAYARD WEAKER.

Feared that He Can Only Live a Few Days Longer.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 25.—The inclement weather of the past two or three days has had a depressing effect on the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, and to-night he is visibly weaker than for some time, and the end is looked for within a day or two.

He remains in a semi-conscious condition nearly all the time, taking little nourlishmeent and being sustained, practically, by his wonderful constitution.

Sherman Hoar's Condition.

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 25.—The condition of Sherman Hoar to-night was practically unchanged, but his fever was still very high, and the crisis has not as yet been reached.

Why Mrs. Davis Lives in New York.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25.—Some comment has been made as to why Mrs. Jefferson Davis prefers to make her home in New York City instead of going to Colorado Springs and living with her daughter, Mrs. Hayes. The reason is this: Mrs. Davis suffers from some affection of the heart and believes that the great altitude of Colorado Springs would prove an injury to her health were she to reside there. Mrs. Hayes will remain with her mother some little time in New York before returning to Colorado.

Carriage Accident in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 25.—While former Alderman Peter Egenolf and his wife and another lady were driving in a barouche to-day the kingbolt of the carriage broke, throwing the forward part of the carriage to the ground. Mr. Egenolf, the ladies, and the coachman were thrown to the ground, but none of the party was seriously injured, though all sustained slight bruises.

FASHODA IN BRITISH HANDS.

Gen. Kitchener Returns to Omdurman After Establishing a Garrison at the Disputed Point.

CAIRO, Sept. 25.—Gen. Kitchener, commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, has returned to Omdurman, having established posts at Fashoda and on the Sobat River.

The troops did no fighting, except with a dervish steamer, which was captured on the way south.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Daily Telegraph's Cairo correspondent says:

"Gen. Kitchener found the French at Fashoda. He notified Major Marchand that he had express instructions that the territory was British, and that the French must retire, and offered them passage to Cairo. Major Marchand absolutely declined to retire unless ordered to do so by his Government. No fighting occurred. Major Marchand was given clearly to understand that the British insisted upon their claims, and the rest has been left to be settled by diplomacy between the respective Governments.

"Gen. Kitchener sent a long official dispatch to London, hoisted the Union Jack and the Egyptian ensign, and left as a garrison the Eleventh and Thirteenth Soudanese Battalions and the Cameron Highlanders to protect the British flag. Col. Jackson commands the garrison."

The Cairo correspondent of The Times says it is certain that there are no Abyssinian troops on the Upper Nile.

Gen. Kitchener has telegraphed to the Lord Mayor of London, Lieut. Col. Horatio David Davies, thanking him for his congratulations, which he has only just received on his return from establishing garrisons at Fashoda and on the Sobat River. Gen. Kitchener, in his message, says he trusts that the opening up of these extensive countries will benefit British trade and commerce.

The Khalifa's Last Stronghold Taken.

SUAKIN, Sept. 25.—The only organized remnant of the Khalifa's army was defeated and its last stronghold, Gedaref, captured on Sept. 22, after three hours' hard fighting, when an Egyptian force numbering 1,300, under command of Col. Parsons, routed 3,000 dervishes, of whom 500 were killer. Three Egyptian officers were wounded and 37 Egyptian soldiers killed and 59 wounded.

ENEMIES OF DREYFUS MEET.

The Chairman Says M. Clemenceau's Head Should Fall First If a Revolution Breaks Out.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—M. Paul Déroulède presided at a meeting held to-day for the purpose of protesting against a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings, at which he made a speech violently denouncing M. Brisson and all the prominent supporters of revision and declared that if a revolution broke out and the scaffold was erected in Paris the first head to fall ought to be that of M. Clémenceau. If Dreyfus ever returned to France, M. Déroulède asserted, he would be lynched. In conclusion he announced the intention to reconstitute the League of Patriots, which the Government formerly dissolved, and a resolution to this effect was carried by acclaim.

Slight demonstrations were made late this afternoon, but the crowds which gathered were quickly dispersed by the police.

COUNT ESTERHAZY'S CONFESSION.

His Denial of Statements Ascribed to Him Is Discredited.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Daily News this morning publishes a report of an interview with Count Esterhazy, in the course of which the Count admitted having had a conversation with Mrs. Beer, wife of the editor of The Observer, on the 16th inst., but denied energetically that he had made the avowals credited to him. He then produced a long letter, which he had addressed to Mrs. Beer last week, giving a general denial in advance to anything which might be published without his signature, and protesting that he had been "deceived by lying demonstrations of friendship on the part of the managers of The Observer, when far from foreseeing the scandalous manoeuvre of which I was the intended object." Incidentally, Count Esterhazy declared that the pretended witness to the revelation was utterly ignorant of the French language.

"The above mentioned letter, dated Sept. 21, is," the paper says, "apparently all that Count Esterhazy is able to submit in disproof of admissions which are now everywhere in London accepted as facts. Count Esterhazy made not the slightest attempt to deny The Observer's categorical statements to Mrs. Beer, the enterprising editress of The Sunday Times and the actual directress of The Observer. If The Observer's statements are untrue, Count Esterhazy should immediately seek a remedy in the proper quarter and retire with substantial addition to his fortune."

Col. Henry's Successor Disgraced.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Col. Bennal of the general staff, who has been in charge of the Second Department of the Intelligence Bureau in succession to Col. Henry, has been dismissed and sent to join his regiment. The reason for his disgrace has not been made public.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of the page to the right of the title.

A storm appears to be developing in the Central Gulf. Merida reports a fall in pressure of .15 inch in twenty-four hours, and still falling, and Key West .06 inch. Port Eads reports an easterly wind of thirty miles an hour. Showers have occurred in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has risen from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Rain and increasing winds may be expected on the Gulf coast, and in the South Atlantic States. Generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will rise in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley, and will remain nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	57	50	55
6 A. M.	56	49	55
9 A. M.	60	52	56
12 M.	72	55	60
4 P. M.	73	57	60
6 P. M.	68	57	61
9 P. M.	67	58	62
12 P. M.	62	58	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59
Weather Bureau	54¼
Corresponding date 1897	64⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty years	64

The maximum temperature yesterday was 58 degrees, at 8 P. M., and the minimum 49 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 87 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 94 per cent.

Poland! Poland! Poland!

Pure, sparkling, delicious, medicinally unsurpassed.—Adv.

REPUBLICANS AT SARATOGA

Slates Proposed by the Platt Men with a View to Propitiating Gov. Black's Supporters.

THE FIGHT GROWING BITTER

The Organization Declares that Col. Roosevelt Will Be Nominated for Governor, but There Is Talk of a Dark Horse.

SARATOGA, Sept. 25.—At 11 o'clock to-night, when Chairman Odell left Senator Platt's room, the Republican State Convention slate stood as follows:

For Governor—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

For Lieutenant Governor—TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

For Secretary of State—JOHN T. McDONOUGH.

For Controller—WILLIAM J. MORGAN.

For Attorney General—JOHN C. DAVIES.

It was then announced that no candidate had been finally determined upon for Treasurer. The office of State Engineer and Surveyer is so far going begging.

A bitter fight is on between the Platt men, who have prepared the above slate, and the supporters of Gov. Black. This bitterness is expected to be accentuated by the arrival of Gov. Black. The Governor will reach here at 9:30 to-morrow, and plunge into the fight at once. After a lengthy telephone talk with the Governor at a late hour to-night, Louis F. Payn said: "The Governor will go into the convention and will remain in the race till it is run, if he doesn't get more than ten votes." The Governor will be substituted in the Rensselaer delegation and will have a seat on the floor. If the present feeling continues to develop nobody here would be surprised if he openly denounces Thomas C. Platt on the floor.

To-day has not been one of rest for the politicians who have assembled here for the convention. While the army of delegates received comparatively few recruits, the commanding officers were all on duty and the business of slate-making went on with week-day activity in the rooms of the Republican State Committee, where Senator Platt and Chairman Odell held continuous conferences with the minor leaders from all sections of the State.

Changes in the Platt Slate.

From out of the secrecy of these conferences emanated a series of "slates," which were duly circulated among the lesser party lights on the outside to test the feeling of the delegates. These slates were propitiatory in character, which was interpreted by the Black men to mean that the Roosevelt boomers were not so sure of controlling the convention as they professed to be, and by the Platt followers as evidencing a generous disposition to harmonize existing differences.

The first of these Platt slates contained the following names: For Governor—Theodore Roosevelt; Lieutenant Governor—Timothy L. Woodruff; Secretary of State—Andrew Davidson; Controller—William J. Morgan; Attorney General—John C. Davies; Treasurer—Charles H. Babcock.

The fact that Mr. Babcock, who is a wealthy citizen of Rochester, is a close friend of George W. Aldridge, one of the Governor's chief backers, quickly gave rise to the report that the Superintendent of Public Works had abandoned the Black cause. Mr. Aldridge immediately disavowed all complicity in the promulgation of this ticket, however, and his repudiation of the olive branch it seemed to tender was followed by the announcement from Mr. Babcock that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination for Treasurer, and that he would be a candidate for Controller if for anything.

Later, ex-Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton was tentatively substituted on the Platt slate for Treasurer, final decision in the matter being reserved until the arrival of Railroad Commissioner George W. Dunn, who is Mr. Green's sponsor. Commissioner Dunn, while pledged to vote for Black, who appointed him, believes that Roosevelt will and ought to be nominated. Mr. Green's nomination would, it is urged, give recognition to the southern tier of counties.

Following this another erasure was made, the name of John T. McDonough being substituted for that of Andrew Davidson for Secretary of State. Mr. Davidson is the present Deputy Secretary. Mr. McDonough is the Chief of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, and it is urged in his behalf that his Irish nationality and his labor connections would make him a strong candidate. The alleged substitution of McDonough for Davidson is attributed to the influence of William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. The friends of Mr. Davidson insist that he will yet be named.

Claims of the Black Men.

While this omission of experimental tickets was in progress from the Platt camp, Black's lieutenants, including Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Insurance; George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, and Cornelius V. Collins, Superintendent of Prisons, were busy at their headquarters. Mr. Payn began the day by announcing that Gov. Black himself would appear on the scene to-morrow and participate in person in the fight for his renomination. "The Governor will come to the convention," said Mr. Payn, "because he desires and expects to receive a renomination. That is the only reason, and that is reason enough."

This announcement stirred up a mild sensation. That the Governor of the State should leave the executive office to conduct his own canvass for renomination was pronounced by the Platt people unusual and undesirable. By the Black followers it was hailed as a signal that the fight was to be fierce and to a finish beyond the shadow of a doubt.

No slates were given out by Gov. Black's managers. They announced that they were bent on the business of renominating the Governor, and that they had no other candidates. From them emanated a story that the privilege of filling any place on the ticket he preferred had been offered to Superintendent Aldrige if he would support Roosevelt, to which alleged offer Mr. Aldridge is reported to have replied that he had but one candidate, and that was for the first place on the ticket, and that he would have that or nothing. While Messrs. Payn, Aldridge, and Collins declared that they expected Gov. Black to be renominated, they each wore the worried look that does not go with surety of victory.

The indications, as read by unprejudiced observers to-night, point to the safe control of the convention by the Platt men. They can, if they desire, nominate Col. Roosevelt, and they insist that that will be done. Chairman Odell said to-night that there was not the slightest intention to withdraw Roosevelt as a candidate. Lemuel Ely Quigg said that the developments of the last two days had not affected the Gubernatorial situation. If there was any suggestion of taking down Col. Roosevelt, he said, he had never heard of it. Controller Roberts said: "I am as certain that Roosevelt will be nominated as I am that the convention will meet on Tuesday."

Talk of a Dark Horse Increasing.

Nevertheless there has been an appreciable increase in the number of those who believe that neither Black nor Roosevelt will be nominated, and a decrease in the number of those who insist that Roosevelt's nomination is certain. Strong supporters of Gov. Black, like William Brookfield, admit that the Governor's cause seems hopeless. "I shall vote for the Governor," said Mr. Brookfield to-night, "but I must admit that it looks like Roosevelt."

But there are far-reaching opportunities for quick and sensational changes between now and the meeting of the convention, and the Black managers count on the charge of tax dodging with which they are hammering Roosevelt to convince many delegates that the Rough Riders' Colonel is unadvisable as a candidate, even if he is not actually ineligible. The fight is rapidly reaching a state of unprecedented bitterness. "Perjurer" and "tax dodger" are among the titles Louis F. Payn bestows on Col. Roosevelt, while the Platt men denounce the sudden attack on their candidate's eligibility as a "damnable and despicable plot." There is evident among the delegates a disposition to complain of the delay in the publication of Elihu Root's statement concerning Col. Roosevelt's ineligibility, and to protest against postponing it until the convention meets.

The renomination of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff now seems assured. His name is at present on the Platt slate, although Mr. Woodruff publicly insists that he is a candidate only on the ticket with Gov. Black. "I shall remain loyal to the Governor," he said to-night, "and I would under no circumstances accept a place on the Roosevelt ticket except with the consent and approval of Gov. Black and his friends."

There is a well-defined impression abroad that this consent has been secured in advance. Woodruff's friends insist that ex-Minister Woodford is out of the list of Gubernatorial dark horses.

A new possibility for State Treasurer developed to-day in the person of Senator John S. Sheppard of Yates, who is being urged by some of the upper tier of counties for a place on the ticket.

It developed here to-day that Senator Platt has interceded to force the renomination of Timothy E. Ellsworth of Press-bill fame in the Forty-fifth Senatorial District. Mr. Ellsworth has the delegates from Niagara County, Archie Sanders has those from Genesee, and Irving L'Hommedieu those from Orleans. If Sanders receives the Collectorship of Internal Revenue he is understood to be willing to retire. Mr. L'Hommedieu was sent for by Mr. Platt to-day and told to give way to Ellsworth, but so far he has refused.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S BUSY SUNDAY.

Several Rough Riders Visit Him and He Attacks His Mail.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 25.—Col. Roosevelt spent a busy day to-day, and this evening said he had not had a minute to himself since he arose this morning. He did not go to church, although he intended to do so. After breakfast he attacked the mountain of mail which came yesterday while he was in New York, and before he had been long at the task his visitors began to arrive. Among them were a number of Rough Riders, who came out to bid their Colonel good-bye before starting for the West.

This evening Col. Roosevelt said he had nothing to add to what he had already said on the tax question. Any statement in addition to what had been said would come through his lawyer, Mr. Root.

Col. Roosevelt said he was not certain whether he would remain here to-morrow or go to New York. He might do either. He had a lot of work he ought to do at home and if he went to the city this would have to suffer.

Town Clerk Long said this evening he had not made any further search of the records of the town for light on Mr. Roosevelt's residence. Ex-Town Clerk Knapp did not recollect that Mr. Roosevelt had ever forsaken his residence in the town. Col. Roosevelt's name appears on the list of persons entitled to vote in the Sixth Election District of the town, and had he presented himself last November he would have been allowed to vote.

ROOSEVELT AND ROOT SILENT.

Views on the Eligibility Question Reserved for the Convention.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt remained at Oyster Bay, Long Island, yesterday. He is expected in this city to-day, although it is said he will not confer with any Republican leaders, as the whole question of his nomination is now in the hands of his political friends.

Elihu Root was also out of the city yesterday. At his home it was simply said that he had left the city for the day. At the Union League Club and elsewhere, however, it was said he had already gone to Saratoga. He has made no public statement upon the legal view of Col. Roosevelt's affidavit of residence in Washington, and Col. Roosevelt's friends said yesterday, as the Colonel himself said Saturday night, that Mr. Root would reserve what he has to say for the Saratoga Convention. It is said that he has carefully prepared a statement showing by several letters from Col. Roosevelt to his attorney that the latter never had any intention of changing his residence, and that the affidavit, while seemingly formidable and almost conclusive, is really of no legal force.

James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Citizens' Union committee last year, who has just returned from a two months' trip to England and France, said last night, when asked for his opinion as to Col. Roosevelt's residence:

"I cannot, of course, pass upon the legal effect of the affidavit, but it seems to me that it shows at least this much—that Col. Roosevelt intended at the time to change his residence from Oyster Bay to Washington. It is an awkward situation that I hope will be straightened out, as I should like to see Roosevelt Governor of New York. He would be an honest and energetic Governor."

Boy Mistaken for a Deer and Killed.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Scott H. Currier, fourteen years old, son of Dr. A. F. Currier, while on a hunting expedition in the Adirondacks with his father and E. B. Sudbury, was mistaken for a deer and killed. The accident occurred Friday at the camp, thirty miles from Northampton, Fulton County. The body was brought back to Mount Vernon this morning. The men are reticent about the details. Dr. Currier said it was an accident, and no one was to blame.

THE INDEPENDENT TICKET

A Conference in Albany To-day to Find a Substitute for Col. Roosevelt.

A FORMAL STATEMENT ISSUED

The Canvass for Names Likely to Go Ahead and the Changes on the Ticket May Be Made Afterward.

The Independent Citizens' Committee held a conference at the Reform Club yesterday afternoon to consider what course is advisable or expedient since the refusal of Theodore Roosevelt to allow his name placed at the head of the independent ticket. After a long session, at which John De Witt Warner, Paul Fuller, John Jay Chapman, Isaac H. Klein, Boudinot Keith, and others were present, it was announced that a full statement would be given out later in the evening.

Mr. Warner, in speaking of the meeting of the committee and the independent candidates, which has been called at the Kenmore Hotel, Albany, at 2:30 P. M. to-day, said that it was not the purpose of the committee to name a substitute for Col. Roosevelt. He said this could not be done until after all the necessary petitions should have been filed, and that these could not be filed until next Friday.

The conference at Albany would, however, consider the question of Col. Roosevelt's successor on the ticket, Mr. Warner said. It will either select the man to be substituted or appoint a committee to make the selection and substitution after Friday. Mr. Warner would not intimate who the committee had in view. He said that several names had been discussed, but no selection had been made.

From what could be gathered yesterday in conversations with leading men in the independent movement, the sentiment of the committee seemed to favor Thomas E. Kinney, Mayor of Utica, for the place vacated by Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Kinney is now on the independent ticket as the nominee for State Controller. His friends say he is very strong up the State. If he is chosen, the sub-committee appointed at the Albany conference to-day will substitute some other name for Controller, thus making two changes on the ticket.

Victor H. Kohn, the business partner of Isaac H. Klein, returned last night from a tour through Rockland, Delaware, and Orange Counties, where he went to procure signatures to the independent petitions. He said he had no difficulty at all in getting all the signatures he wished. In Newburg he got his fifty signatures on a single street, and in the small town of Griffin Corners, Delaware County, he said he got the signatures of 69 out of the 100 voters of the place. He reports a considerable and increasing independent sentiment, and the only objection he heard urged to Col. Roosevelt was that it was feared he had sold himself to Platt and would not, therefore, be independent enough.

A Statement Given Out.

At the Reform Club last night John De Witt Warner, for the Independent Citizens' Committee, gave out the following statement relative to the declination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt:

"To the Independent Voters of New York State: Saturday evening, the 24th inst., Mr. Roosevelt notified us that he should not accept our nomination for Governor if tendered him. Our feelings of personal regret over Mr. Roosevelt's withdrawal make it at once more difficult and more necessary for us fully to inform the men who have acted upon our authority of the steps that led up to the present situation.

"In August last it was known that many voters of all parties in this State were ready to support for State offices candidates who should take office free from partisan obligation.

"Certain of Mr. Roosevelt's friends believed that he would be an ideal head for such a ticket. They were confident, also, in the exigency in which the Republican Party found itself, that an independent uprising would force it to nominate him without pledges; they believed that with an independent ticket in the field, his election would be assured, and at the same time that Republican boss rule, which they believed he detested, would be deprived of the use of his war record to elect its other candidates. They presented this view to a conference of independents, stating, however, that they had seen Mr. Roosevelt, but that they had an appointment with him for about a week later for a full consultation, and asked the views of the conference that they might fully inform Mr. Roosevelt. Their suggestions were favorably received, but with special insistence on the part of those present that it must be made clear that, though no objection would be made to Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of the Republican nomination, the remainder of the ticket to be supported by the independents should be selected by them. An adjournment was then taken that the situation might be fully laid before Mr. Roosevelt.

"On the reassembling of the conference Mr. Chapman and Mr. Klein reported that they had fully conferred with Mr. Roosevelt, and that the plan above noted was approved by him, but with the express limitation that in case our plans should so far fail that he should not receive the Republican nomination, he must then be free to accept or decline the independent nomination, (this, under our law, being by petition, could not be tendered him until after the date for which the Republican Convention had been called,) and that in any address which we should issue this should be made plain.

Decided Upon a Ticket.

"The conference acceded to this, and, believing themselves in full accord with Mr. Roosevelt's views, arrangements were at once made to confer personally with friends throughout the State as to the other names on the ticket, and for co-operation in the canvass. On this errand Mr. Chapman, Mr. Klein, Mr. Cutting, Mr. Seligsberg, and Mr. Stewart visited the principal cities of the State and reported to this conference on Friday, the 9th inst. It decided upon a ticket, and directed petitions to be prepared for its nomination, asked the co-operation of the Citizens' Union, (whose General Committee was to meet on Monday, the 12th inst.,) and issued an address, from which we quote:

> We need not describe Theodore Roosevelt. Our reasons for nominating him are plain. We think that the evils of our public life can be traced to the exclusive control over nominating conventions of the party bosses and their creatures.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> We do not know that he will decide to be a candidate in this election. We do not know that when nominated by us, in case he should be opposed by the regular Republican organization, he would find it his duty to run. We expect him to be free to deal with that situation, if it ever arises, with absolute deliberation. But our own duty is clear.
>
> It would be idle to conceal the deeper reasons which compel us to this movement and suggest

the leading candidate. The whole United States has recently had a terrible illustration of the evils which flow from the maladministration of public office under the spoils system. The results of corruption can generally be measured in dollars and cents or in moral degradation. This time we have seen those results as death and disease.

* * * * * * *

No attention whatever has been paid to the political leanings of these candidates, except that we have avoided choosing all from the same party.

* * * * * * *

It has been our endeavor to get candidates who have broken all ties with the machines that corruptly control their party organization.

We conceive that it would be a calamity to the State if our independent citizens should be unable in this election to cast a vote for Theodore Roosevelt without at the same time indorsing a machine.

Col. Jerome's Statement.

"On Sunday, the 11th inst., there appeared in the press an interview with Col. Jerome of this city in part as follows:

> Col. Roosevelt authorizes the announcement that he is and always has been a Republican in the broadest sense of the word. While he has not been seeking the Republican nomination for Governor, should it come to him he would gladly accept it as an honor and a duty, recognizing as he does the dignity and honor of the position. He means the regular nomination of the Republican Party by the delegates at the Saratoga Convention. Should he receive the nomination and be elected he would be a Republican Governor—a Governor of the entire party.

"Appreciating that if authentic the closing words lessened the eligibility of Mr. Roosevelt as an independent candidate, a representative of our conference, Mr. Rothschild, who was familiar with everything that had transpired, called upon him at Montauk on Monday, the 12th inst., gave him a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES containing the address and other particulars, explained that the Citizens' Union was that evening to decide whether to support the proposed ticket, and asked for such an explanation as he might give of the Jerome interview, in order that the Citizens' Union might be advised by telegraph of his exact position.

"At first by telegraph and later in person, Mr. Rothschild reported Mr. Roosevelt's explanation that he had not used the specially partisan language referred to; that Mr. Roosevelt's position remained precisely as when Klein and Chapman saw him, and that he had made suggestions to Mr. Roosevelt as to circulating nominating petitions.

"The telegraphic advices were received before the Citizens' Union meeting and their contents used. The Citizens' Union formally approved the proposed nominations, authorized the use of its name and emblem in their behalf, and on the following or second day thereafter those in charge of the canvass were further reassured by Mr. Roosevelt's approval over his signature of the address in question.

"Blanks for nomination petitions were at once prepared, and, as the daily press constantly informed all interested to know, circulated for signature.

Word from Mr. Roosevelt.

"On the 20th inst. word was received from Mr. Roosevelt that he found himself in an 'impossible position' with reference to our nomination, and suggesting an interview, and at such an interview at the City Club on the 23d inst. Mr. Roosevelt, after producing a letter stating his intention to decline the independent nomination were it offered him, withheld it for the time being, and asked for a further conference on the following day. This was had, and on the some evening, Saturday, the 24th inst., at 8:30 P. M., he delivered to us the letter announcing his intent to decline, which has already been published in the press.

"After taking what we believed to be every reasonable precaution to be sure that we were acting in full accord with Mr. Roosevelt's views, we have to thank our friends throughout the State for the prompt support in funds and in work with which the independent canvass has been supported, and to regret that any confidence which they may have acquired, through us, in the entire willingness of their proposed candidate for Governor to accept their nomination should have proved mistaken.

"The support which we had expected for Mr. Roosevelt we bespeak for the candidate to be named in his place. A conference of the other candidates with our committee has been called for to-morrow at Albany.

"PAUL FULLER, Chairman.
"BOUDINOT KEITH, Secretary,
"Independent Citizens' Committee."
"New York, Sept. 25, 1898."

Mr. Warner said last night that Col. Roosevelt's declination by letter was not sufficient in the eyes of the law. It will, he said, be necessary for him to file in Albany a formal declination of the nomination by the independents, after that nomination shall have been technically completed by the filing of the petitions of the 6,000 voters. He said the committee considered the advisability of withdrawing those petitions and starting the work over again, after selecting a candidate for Governor, but it was decided that it would be less trouble to go ahead and complete the petitions and have a substitute for Col. Roosevelt named by the committee.

COL. JEROME TO FIGHT.

Says the Independents Cannot Use the Citizens' Union Emblem.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Col. Lovell H. Jerome, who is here as a personal representative of Mr. Roosevelt, said to-night:

"I don't believe that the Citizens' Union can use a State ticket emblem, and if they attempt to run a separate ticket I shall make trouble for them. I have sent the following letter to Robert Fulton Cutting in New York:

"'My Dear Sir: I am astonished to see the attitude that a self-constituted body, feigning to represent the Citizens' Union, are taking in regard to indorsing a State ticket, which ticket was named, not nominated, mark the distinction, by the same body of men feigning to represent the independents.

"'As self-constituted independents they met in the City Club and named the ticket, and then adjourned to the Citizens' Union headquarters and indorsed the same. I most earnestly protest against the names of independents and Citizens' Union being used in this connection, as they deceive the public. My connection with both organizations gives me this right. I was a working independent before the Citizens' Union was conceived.

"'Mr. Titchener of Binghamton is mistaken when he asserts that the Citizens' Union is the father of all reform movements. As a member of the Citizens' Union, I hereby give notice that I shall mandamus any one using the emblem (Statue of Liberty) at the head of a State ticket without the consent of the entire body. No self-constituted body within the main body has that right; at least I shall ask the courts to decide that right.'"

Fined for Annoying a Chinaman.

John McGrath of Greenbush, N. Y., met Gey Wah on the up-town station of the elevated railroad at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street Saturday night. He seized the Chinaman's queue and unwound it from Gey Wah's head. "I want to take this home with me," he shouted, at the same time whipping out a case knife, and making a move to cut off the pigtail. Gey Wah loosed the pigtail from McGrath's grasp, and shouted for help. He retired to the other end of the platform, followed by McGrath, who declared that he must have Gey Wah's pigtail as a memento of his eventful stay of one day in New York. The uproar brought Policeman Coleman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to the platform, and McGrath was arrested. Magistrate Cornell fined McGrath $10 in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning.

Fire in Greenwich Street.

Fire in the basement of the four-story brick building, 177 Greenwich Street, occupied by Charles Wendt, a dealer in hardware, spread to the upper floors, and caused $10,000 damage early yesterday morning.

The situation grew so alarming that the police aroused the tenants in the buildings at 175 and 179, on either side of the burning structure. The building was dry as tinder because of its great age, and was good fuel for the flames.

Girls' Free Night School.

Public Evening School No. 17, for the free instruction of girls, at 335 West Forty-seventh Street, will open for instruction Monday, Oct. 3, at 7:15 P. M. The school is now open for registration. The aim of the institution is to fit girls for their business education, and the following subjects are taught: Plain sewing, dressmaking, phonography, bookkeeping, business writing and correspondence, commercial geography, United States history, English and foreign reading, spelling, drawing, and penmanship.

Ex-Gov. Pattison for Congress.

MEDIA, Penn., Sept 25.—Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison was nominated yesterday for Congress by the Democratic conferees of the Sixth District, comprising Delaware and Chester Counties. In the event of Mr. Pattison declining, William H. Berry will receive the nomination.

HIT BY CAR, BUT UNHURT.

Little Ida Then Continued on Her Way to Sunday School.

Ida Cavanagh, seven years old, of 9 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, was going to Sunday school yesterday, when she had to cross Newark Avenue. When in the middle of the street she saw a trolley car approaching.

Fright rooted her to the spot, but fortunately John McNulty, the motorman, succeeded in slowing down his car so that the girl was struck with force enough only to cause her to fall into the fender. She escaped unhurt, and when she had recovered from her fright she went on her way to Sunday school.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Commissioners of the United States and Canada Likely to Come to an Agreement.

QUEBEC, Sept. 25.—The international Commissioners are getting very close together in the matter of adjusting the question of trade relations between the United States and Canada, and in doing this the great industrial interests of the United States are not to suffer. The assurance of a member of the American commission is given that the industrial system of the United States will not be disturbed and that there is not the slightest reason for apprehension on the part of Americans that any of the great industries are to be sacrificed.

It is practically settled now that the lumber question will be settled in a manner satisfactory to both Americans and Canadians. It is probable the embargo on the export of Ontario logs will be removed, and for this concession on the part of the Canadian Government certain grades of Canadian pine lumber will be admitted at a reduced duty, or free, into the United States markets. The grade to be admitted free, or at a reduced rate, will probably be the higher grade of pine lumber, of which there is not a surplus in the United States market.

Arthur S. Hardy, who has been here representing the lumber interest for Canada, and who is also the representative of the Liberal Government, left Quebec to-day with the practical understanding that the lumber question was settled.

Other questions, it is understood, will probably be settled on equitable bases.

It is likely the conference will adjourn again during the present month, to meet for a final session in Washington the latter part of November.

So far as the agricultural products are concerned it is not probable that any material change will be made in present duties. Hay is the only product that Canada is particularly desirous to get into the United States, and it probably will not make a very strenuous effort for that.

HOLY NAME SOCIETIES' RALLY.

Ten Thousand Men Parade and Attend Services.

The second rally of the Holy Name Societies of Brooklyn was held yesterday, and besides the parades, which included 10,000 men, there were special services in the Roman Catholic churches of the city. Holy Name Societies now exist in nearly, if not all, Roman Catholic dioceses. Since the Brooklyn societies were formed two years ago, there has been a steady increase in membership. The primary object is to discourage profanity.

The paraders yesterday marched in nine different districts, there being a rally at a church designated in each, where the services were held.

In the first district the place of assembly was in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo; second district, St. Agnes's; third district, St. Teresa's; fourth district, Sacred Heart; fifth district, St. Augustine's, (Bay Ridge;) sixth district, St. John the Baptist; seventh district, St. Anthony of Padua; eighth district, St. Augustine's, (Park Slope;) ninth district, Our Lady of Lourdes.

DROWNED IN HOUSATONIC CANAL

Fate of a Man Whose Horse Ran Away and Jumped from a Bridge.

DERBY, Conn., Sept. 25.—James D. Walsh, a blacksmith, was drowned in Housatonic Canal early this morning. While Walsh and Patrick Ryan were driving over Housatonic Avenue their horse took fright and ran away. Ryan was thrown out just before the canal was reached.

The horse instead of continuing in the roadway ran upon the trestle of the electric road and thence leaped into the canal. The horse swam about 200 feet and then climbed up a bank.

Walsh's body was recovered about 50 feet from the trestle.

TRAMPS TERRORIZE OCEANPORT.

Several Persons Said to Have Been Stopped and Robbed.

MATAWAN, N. J., Sept. 25.—The residents of Oceanport, Monmouth County, are living in fear of a gang of tramps. The latter are in camp in the woods at Wolf Hill, a little distance from the village. During the past week several persons have been stopped by them and robbed, and the women of the neighborhood are afraid to venture from their homes alone.

Joseph Metz, a resident of Oceanport, while walking along the road the other evening was confronted by four tramps, one of whom shouted, "Hands up!" Metz at once obeyed, but showed no fear. He told the men that he also was in the hold-up business, and that he did not have a cent with him. His story was believed, and he was allowed to go.

A tramp walked into the house of William Snedeker on Friday during the absence of the man of the house, and, finding Mrs. Snedeker alone, demanded money. The fellow's threats so frightened the woman that she handed over 50 cents, and he departed seemingly satisfied.

The authorities have not as yet done anything toward getting rid of the tramps, and the villagers threaten to take the law into their own hands.

KILLED BY HIS SISTER.

She Thought He Was the Burglar and Struck Him Dead.

KENTON, Ohio, Sept. 25.—George Charlton, living two miles east of town, will probably lose his life through a strange accident. About midnight, hearing a noise in his chicken coop, he went out to investigate. Soon his sister heard a scuffle, and, grabbing an axe, she ran to her brother's assistance.

Finding, as she supposed, the thief on top, she struck him a fearful blow with the axe, but soon, to her horror, discovered it was her brother she had hit. His skull was crushed in and the doctors have little hope of his recovery. The burglar proved to be a junk peddler by the name of Mike Smith. He was arrested.

Second New Jersey's Welcome Home.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 25.—Last night 10,000 persons turned out to welcome home Companies A, B, and C of the Second New Jersey. The march from the Erie Station to the armory was a continued ovation. The police were unable to keep the route clear, and the soldiers could not maintain line, as their friends rushed into the ranks and bore them in triumph to the armory. To-morrow the soldiers will parade with an escort of about 6,000 men, most of the societies of the city taking part. Col. Hine and staff will head the soldiers. The men will return to Sea Girt on Tuesday preparatory to the muster-out.

Queen of the Holland Dames Back.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Holland-America Line steamer Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, was Miss Lavinia Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames, who says that she was present at the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina. Miss Dempsey left the pier in Hoboken immediately her baggage was inspected.

The Anglo-German Agreement.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—According to an article in The Fortnightly Review, the Anglo-German agreement provides in detail for England and Germany to become joint heirs by purchase of all the Portuguese possessions in Africa. The first outcome of this, the paper says, will be the leasing of Delagoa Bay to England.

DEMOCRATS GIVE FIGURES

Van Wyck Is Expected to Have the Largest First Ballot Vote at Syracuse.

PLANS LAID FOR A STAMPEDE

Elliot Danforth Says He Is Confident of Winning—Friends of Judges Titus and Herrick Are Also Hopeful.

The Democratic leaders spent yesterday figuring upon the possibilities of the convention. A number of them met at the Savoy and elsewhere, compared notes, and divided up the respective forces.

According to these estimates, Mayor Van Wyck will go to the convention with the greatest number of delegates. It is figured that he will have, at least, all the votes of New York City. Against his strength no other candidate can make, it is said, very much of a showing.

The forces of the other candidates are divided as follows, according to the majority of the Tammany estimates:

Elliot Danforth	85 to 105
Judge Titus	60
Judge Herrick	35
James K. McGuire	20
John B. Stanchfield	20
Frank Campbell	18

This estimate accounts for only about 238 or 258 of the 450 delegates, and is based upon the instructions and expressions of the delegates themselves. It is merely a forecast of the first ballot. After that it is expected that there will be a great change in the votes and that only one or two candidates will come out of the second ballot with a good show of strength.

Of course, the friends of the various candidates are not satisfied with such an estimate. Norman E. Mack, who is an ardent supporter of Judge Titus, said last night that the Judge would have at least sixty votes on the first ballot and more than that on the second. There was a good deal of Titus talk at the Savoy last night to justify the hopes of Mr. Titus's friends.

Men who recall the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, which nominated Grover Cleveland, say that history may repeat itself. The Eighth Judicial Circuit then stood solid for Mr. Cleveland, and, it is said, practically won his fight. This district is now solid, it is claimed, for Judge Titus.

Another feature of the Cleveland victory in New York is recalled by these men. They say that Folger was nominated by the Republicans in spite of the forged French proxy and the popular revulsion it gave rise to, and they say that the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, in spite of the Washington affidavit, will be followed by another Democratic triumph. All this, they say, indicates Judge Titus as the wisest choice of the convention.

It was said last night that while Tammany did not want to risk its hold in this city by having Mayor Van Wyck nominated for Governor, it is yet working hard for his success in the convention should he be placed in nomination. A report was current that a plan had been drawn up for the effective springing of the Van Wyck "boom." This plan, it is said, is to have an up-State delegation name the Mayor, and that the 1,500 "shouters" that Tammany would take to Syracuse would at once try to stampede the convention for Van Wyck. Banners already prepared will be unfurled, and a tremendous cheer for the Mayor will be given, and it is thought that the convention will be swept off its feet by the tide of enthusiasm.

If Mayor Van Wyck cannot be named on the first ballot, it is said that Tammany purposes dividing its vote so that no nomination will be possible, thus forcing a caucus, in which it expects Van Wyck to be selected.

Other candidates do not think the Van Wyck movement will be very serious. Mr. Danforth, who was in the city yesterday, said that he was confident of winning and that his friends assured him that his chances were excellent. There is also much favorable talk of both Judge Herrick and Judge Titus. It is admitted that Herrick is gaining ground, and it was freely said last night among Tammany men that if Van Wyck was not chosen, the New York delegates would prefer Herrick as second choice.

Senator McCarren, it is claimed by his friends, has been "slated" for the Chairmanship of the State Committee. He will leave for Syracuse to-day.

The Tammany delegates and their friends will start for the convention to-morrow. They will have a special train of thirteen cars, and will go over the West Shore road, leaving about 9:20 A. M. It is expected that at least 1,500 men will be in the party. Mr. Croker will go with the big excursion. The Kings County delegates will also leave to-morrow about 10 A. M.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

Legislature to Meet To-day in Extra Session to Fill the Vacancy.

SALEM, Ore., Sept. 25.—The Oregon Legislature will convene in an extra session to-morrow to elect a United States Senator to fill the vacancy which has existed from this State since March 4, 1897.

The Republicans have 67 out of a total of 90 members of the Legislature, and the platform adopted by the party for the last campaign declared for the gold standard. It therefore is expected the man who is chosen United States Senator will be a believer in that standard.

H. W. Corbett, a well-known banker of Portland, is the leading candidate. There are at least half a dozen other candidates, but the opposition to Corbett has not yet concentrated its forces.

To Open the Ohio Campaign.

TOLEDO, Sept. 25.—Ex-President Harrison has consented to open the Republican campaign in Northwestern Ohio at Toledo Oct. 5. This promise comes to the Lincoln Club, and is given with the understanding that he will be here if no assignment is given him elsewhere. Congressman Dolliver will be another speaker at this meeting, which is to be for the entire Ninth District.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE ARRESTED.

W. H. Riehl of Cleveland Meant to Jump into Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 25.—Yesterday the police authorities here received a telegram from St. Clair, Mich., signed by T. H. Riehl, asking them to watch for his father, W. H. Riehl of Cleveland, who, it was believed, intended to commit suicide by jumping over the falls.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning Policeman Mahaney arrested an elderly man who was walking rapidly toward the falls. The prisoner proved to be the elder Riehl.

When confronted with his son's telegram, Mr. Riehl broke down and confessed that he had intended to commit suicide. The son arrived this afternoon and took his father home.

Its Glory Departed.

From The Boston Herald.

After looking at the rejuvenated State House dome in every varying light, and at all hours of the day, it must be confessed that the new tint of that famous "golden gooseberry" is disappointing from an aesthetic point of view. As one very well knows, there are several shades of gold. There is the copper-hued gilt, the yellow, glittering gold, or this pale, silvery "blonde cendree" hue which has been given to the dome crowning Beacon Hill. The effect, while clean and bright, is lacking in strength and emphasis. That splendor of color which existed in previous days is greatly missed by observers who have any taste for the picturesque, and who remember how gorgeously once upon a time the old dome stood out against the sky. In fact, the dome might as well be painted white. Of course, it is no use complaining now—the work is done—only, if Boston was to have a "gilded" gooseberry visible from all parts of the country, why could it not have been of a richer tone?

The Longest in the World.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Director Thompson of the Department of Public Works said yesterday that Broad Street in a few days would be paved its entire length. The work has been delayed because time had to be given the approaches to the bridge to settle before the asphalt could be laid. When this section is complete Broad Street will be one solid stretch of smooth asphalt from the extreme southern section of the city to Germantown, and will be the longest asphalted street in the world.

DOUBLE SUICIDE IN A TUNNEL.

A Man and a Woman in Ragged Clothing Lie Down in Front of a Train.

An unknown man and woman, who had evidently touched the lowest point in human misery and poverty, wandered into a railroad tunnel yesterday and laid themselves down on the track. How long they had to wait for the death that presently ended their troubles no one can say, but when it came it was instantaneous and sure.

The tunnel is one of the many on the Brighton Beach Railroad. It runs from Malbone Street to the Prospect Park Station. It was some time after noon yesterday when a miserably dressed couple disappeared within it. The man, who was about forty years old, wore ragged clothes, and his shoes, which had lost their soles, were tied to his feet with strings. The woman was a trifle better dressed. A man's straw hat, without even a ribbon to grace it, was her headgear. She wore a cheap calico skirt and lavender waist. Afterward, when her body was laid out in the police station at Grand Avenue and Park Place, it was remarked by those who viewed it that her face was that of a woman who had once been handsome, and perhaps even refined. She was several years younger than the man.

At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon a train drawn by engine No. 7 thundered into the tunnel, which is about 600 feet long. It was on its way to Brighton Beach. As the light at the further end began to slightly illumine the tunnel, the eyes of the engineer, George Kessel, caught the outlines of two forms lying on the track. The woman's body was across the rails, while the only part of the man which was in the engine's way was his head. It was resting on the rails.

Kessel thought they were drunk or asleep, and blew the whistle frantically. There was no movement on the part of either of the wretched objects of humanity, and he made a desperate effort to stop the train. Of course it was an impossibility, and the train had gone a hundred feet beyond the prostrate forms before it was brought to a standstill.

The couple were frightfully mangled. The man's head was smashed to pieces. The woman, if she intended suicide, may have yet had some trace of vanity left, and perhaps desired to spare the remains of her beauty, for her head projected beyond the rails and was untouched. Both were dead when the trainmen reached the spot, and death must have been instantaneous.

The two ragged forms were removed to the Grand Avenue Station. A search of their pockets indicated the reason for the tragedy. No money was found in the woman's pockets, and the only coin found on the man was a five-cent piece.

After the bodies had lain at the police station all day awaiting identification, the man's body was found to be that of John H. Fenny of 628 Grand Avenue, which is within a block of the police station.

STATE BOTANICAL SURVEY.

Maryland Geological Department Will Catalogue All Plants and Weeds of the State.

From The Baltimore Sun.

For the first time in the history of the State a careful effort is being made for a thorough botanical survey of Maryland. The work is being done in connection with the State Geological Survey, and is being carried on by that department. It is proposed to make a full and complete list of every plant, bush, flower, or tree growing in the State, and great results are anticipated. Profs. Basil Sollers and B. W. Barton have just finished a preliminary survey of certain portions of the State.

Prof. Sollers, in speaking of the plan, said: "Our purpose is to make a list of the plants growing in the State, to study them as to their distribution, their economic value, and also to include a special study of the poisonous plants and weeds that are so troublesome to farmers. We will attempt to devise means of getting rid of those that are undesirable in kind and quantity. The grasses of the State will be taken up in regard to their value as food plants for cattle, and the forest trees in regard to their value and preservation as timber. We will study the plants in their relation to soil and situation. Special chapters and notes will be added to the list upon certain features that we find. The gathering of all this data may take a long time, but we intend to go over the entire State systematically, and the results will be published at the discretion of Prof. W. B. Clark, State Geologist. The work so far has been preliminary.

"During the early Spring I started at work, making short trips on Saturdays in the western part of the State. The first long visit made was to St. Mary's County, and afterward to Oakland and Westernport, in the western section. We spent most of the Summer in the vicinity of Frostburg, Oakland, and Friendsville, working specially among the lumber industry. Parts of the eastern shore, about Ocean City, and Berlin, and the cyprus swamps on the Pocomoke River were also visited. The northwestern part of the State has not yet been touched.

"Concerning the forests, I found that at the rate they are now being devastated in some of the sections we visited, in the course of a few more years there will be very few trees, while in others the industry is carried on in such a way as not to destroy the forest. I made a visit to the forestry department, Washington, and talked with the authorities there about means to preserve our forest trees. They say there is no way of preventing the obliteration of the forests except by cutting the trees so as not to denude them entirely, and to allow another growth to spring up. However, I do not think we are in a dangerous condition as regards the forests. There is plenty of timber in nearly every section still.

Poisonous Plants.

"Of the poisonous plants and weeds we intend making a thorough list and doing our best to point out means of getting rid of them. A special study is now being made of these at the Agricultural Department in Washington. There are a considerable number of poisonous plants in the State, but only two that are poisonous to the touch. These are commonly known as poison oak and poison sumac. The poison oak grows everywhere, in fence corners, on graves, and in fields. The poison sumac grows only in swamps. The effects of these two plants are different on different persons. Some are not affected at all; others have a few blisters or so as the result of contact, while others are poisoned so seriously as to be obliged to have a doctor and are confined to bed. Besides these, there are some plants which can give persons certain diseases of the skin, and a number that are poisonous to sheep and cattle. Laurel is one of the principal plants that is poisonous to cattle. We will make a special investigation of these, and have during the Summer collected some valuable information. The troublesome weeds that spread to such an extent in pastures and fields we would like to make a feature of. My idea is to address a circular letter to farmers in every section of the State, asking them to tell us what weeds or flowers give them the greatest amount of trouble in their district and to send us specimens. We will make a study of them and try to point out ways of getting rid of the weeds and preventing their going to seed in the field.

"One of the worst plants of this kind is the cockle, as it is commonly called, which grows with wheat. It goes to seed when the wheat does, and is generally cut with the wheat, the seed coming out as small, black specks in grain. If a sufficient quantity of this seed is eaten with the grain it will poison either people or cattle. The Harford County blue weed is another troublesome plant, and is difficult to deal with. In the cypress swamps plenty of the poison sumac can be found, but happily it does not grow in fields. Cypress is a valuable wood, and along the Pocomoke, beyond the point of navigation, there are extensive districts of these trees.

"No attempt has previously been made to botanically survey the entire State, although some portions of it have been gone over."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:50 A. M.—190 Pearl Street; J. Vossen; damage, $1,000.
1:45 A. M.—177 Greenwich Street; Charles Wendt; damage, $8,000.
7:50 A. M.—258 East Fourth Street; occupant unknown; damage, $5.
1:15 P. M.—143 West Thirty-sixth Street; E. Aspholin; damage, $50.
4 P. M.—604 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; David McLean; damage slight.
4:55 P. M.—254 West Sixty-ninth Street; F. Tilford; damage, $200.
5:40 P. M.—109 East Ninety-second Street; Jacob Cohen; damage, $10.
6 P. M.—73 Monroe Street; L. Klein; damage, $30.
7 P. M.—2,320 Eighth Avenue; J. C. Ellis; damage, $25.
7:40 P. M.—100 Water Street; George S. Adrian; damage, $1,000.

ALGER AT JACKSONVILLE

He Tells of the Great Task of Organizing and Supplying an Army in War.

HIS JESTS WITH GENERAL LEE

Declares that the War Department Has Been Unjustly Criticised—Finds Good Conditions at Camp Cuba Libre.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 25.—Secretary Alger and party, consisting of Gen. Sternberg, Surgeon General; Gen. Ludington, Quartermaster, and others, spent the day in Jacksonville visiting the camp of the Seventh Corps. The party was met at the station by Gen. Lee and a committee of citizens. Gen. Alger proceeded to the camp of the Seventh Corps, and during the day inspected the three division hospitals, going through every ward. He shook hands and spoke encouraging words to the sick men, and in one instance a discharge was asked for by a sick man. His name was taken and the Secretary said that it would be attended to.

The regiments of the three divisions were reviewed, that of the Third Division after dark, with the light of the moon hid behind a hazy sky. At the conclusion of his labors, Secretary Alger said, in response to a question:

"I am highly delighted with all I have seen, and am very agreeably surprised at the conditions that I find existing in Camp Cuba Libre."

A luncheon was tendered to the Secretary and party at noon, and in response to a toast, drunk standing, he said:

"I have visited Jacksonville once or twice before, but never with the same interest as to-day. I have listened with pleasure, but with no surprise, to the resolutions that have been read, as to how the citizens of Jacksonville have got along with Gen. Lee. Any one can get along with him that will let him have his own way. I know him pretty well, and you have been sagacious in letting him run things here. I am glad the soldiers have been orderly, and, of course, that has been due to Gen. Lee. [Laughter.] The health of this camp has been better than that of any other in the country. Twenty-five per cent. of that has been due to the City of Jacksonville, and the 75 per cent. has been due to Gen. Lee, for, of course, the subordinate officers don't count. [Applause and continued laughter.] Sickness is largely the fault of commanders, division, regimental, and company commanders. Gen. Lee is not looking very well, and I have granted him a short leave of absence.

"The organizing and equipping of an army of 250,000 men, carrying on a war in two continents, in the space of three months, has been a tremendous undertaking. The Secretary of War has been ably assisted in this undertaking by the Surgeon General and the Quartermaster's Department. They have been criticised, but not to the extent the Secretary of War has been, yet I know the work they have accomplished has been little short of miraculous.

"When this war began the clothing that the men have worn was on the backs of animals. There was no ammunition, no transportation; there was nothing beyond the War Department but a great rich nation burning with patriotism. Almost in a night an army was organized and equipped that paralyzed the nation with which we had to deal, and has awakened the admiration of the world. I have no apology to make for what has been done. I am willing to let the record of the campaign stand and speak for itself.

"United States Senator Morgan said to me before he left for the Hawaiian Islands: 'The world has never seen nor will it see again the mobilization of such an army and the accomplishing with it of what has been done with this one in such a short period.'

"It matters not what may become of me. I may be buried in oblivion, or in the grave, but the unbiased historian will give the world the impartial record of what has been accomplished, and the record will stand forever as a monument to the greatness of this Nation, and of its boundless resources. We are a great Nation. We do not have to depend on any other on earth, and our resources are such that we can be independent of all. We should have standing army enough for our needs. We should have a great navy that we may take our place among the leading nations of the world.

"When this war began I issued an order that the North and South should be brigaded together. They have been united, and it is proved that the sectional lines of the North and the South no longer exist, and I thank God that I have lived to see the day when we have a united country.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the welcome and hospitality of to-day, and I hope for the continued prosperity of this city and this Nation." [Great and continued applause.]

Surgeon General Sternberg in an interview said that he did not think he should be held responsible for the mistakes of all the officers under him, and yet he had been criticised for all that had happened. He said that every requisition that had come to his office for supplies had been promptly filled and that he did not know of but one item that had been cut from a requisition, and that was chewing gum. His department had been ready to meet every demand, and if the supplies wanted had not been asked for it was not his fault.

WHAT A CHAPLAIN SAW.

The Rev. Cyrus T. Brady Tells How the Sick at Chickamauga Were Neglected.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Rev. Cyrus T. Brady, archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Eastern Pennsylvania, and Chaplain of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in a sermon to-night severely criticised the management of the volunteer camps, which came under his observation at Chickamauga, where his regiment was stationed for a long time. He said the Medical, Commissary, Quartermaster, and Ordnance Departments were all to blame. In the course of his sermon he said:

"I personally saw men left in the hospitals in camps for thirty-six hours without any medical attendance whatever.

"I saw men in those hospitals suffering from fever with the rain beating down upon them.

"I saw men committed to the care of unskilled attendants when it was absolutely impossible for them to receive anything like the attention they deserved.

"I saw men suffering from fever lying with their mouths open and their mouths filled with flies."

In conclusion the Archdeacon said:

"I wonder if I dare, being still in the Government service, say more. There is much more that might be told if it were proper for me to tell it, but perhaps this will suffice. I had not intended to touch upon this phase of our experiences at all, but when I think that these things have taken place in this, the richest, greatest, and, presumably, the most advanced, Nation on the face of the earth, I cannot hold my peace."

THE PRESIDENT'S DESIRE.

He Tells the War Investigators that They Must Point Out Those Guilty of Mismanaging.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the administration of the War Department in relation to its conduct of the Spanish-American war will begin its labors formally to-morrow.

In addressing the commission yesterday, when it had its first meeting, the President said, among other things:

"Gentlemen: Before suggesting the matters which shall come before you for investigation, I desire to express my appreciation to each of you for your willingness to accept the patriotic service to which you have been invited. You are to perform one of the highest public duties that can fall to a citizen, and your unselfishness in undertaking it makes me profoundly grateful.

"There has been in many quarters severe criticism of the conduct of the war with Spain. Charges of criminal neglect of the soldiers in camp and field and hospital and in transports have been so persistent that, whether true or false, they have made a deep impression upon the country. It is my earnest desire that you shall thoroughly investigate these charges and make the fullest examination of the administration of the War Department in all of its branches, with the view to establishing the truth or falsity of these accusations. I put upon you no limit to the scope of your investigation. Of all departments connected with the army I invite the closest scrutiny and examination, and shall afford every facility for the most searching inquiry. The records of the War Department and the assistance of its officers shall be subject to your call.

"I cannot impress upon you too strongly my wish that your investigation shall be so thorough and complete that your report when made will fix the responsibility for any failure or fault by reason of neglect, incompetency, or maladministration upon the officers and bureaus responsible therefor—if it be found that the evils complained of have existed.

"The people of the country are entitled to know whether or not the citizens who so promptly responded to the call of duty have been neglected or misused or maltreated by the Government to which they so willingly gave their services. If there have been wrongs committed the wrong-doers must not escape conviction and punishment."

COMAL TO LAND HER CARGO.

Spanish Authorities Agree that No Duty Shall Be Exacted on the Supplies She Carries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A statement was issued by the War Department to-night that the Cuban Commission had effected an arrangement with the Spanish authorities whereby the steamer Comal, carrying a cargo of supplies for the suffering people of Cuba, would be permitted to land her cargo at Matanzas free of duty. This is the text of the War Department's statement:

"The Comal has been ordered to sail for Matanzas, where her stores will be distributed under the direction of a commission to be agreed upon by the commissions on evacuation."

This indicates the adjustment of a question that promised for several days to become serious. The Spanish authorities still maintaining Spain's right of sovereignty over the Island of Cuba, refused to permit the Comal to land at Havana without the imposition upon her cargo of duties amounting to $60,000. In addition to this the vessel's Captain was fined for disregarding some port regulations unknown to him.

Against this proceeding, the American commission strongly protested and demanded the free importation of the Comal's cargo of supplies. It was pointed out to the Spaniards that the mission of the vessel was purely charitable, and that, in any event, the position assumed by the Spanish officials was untenable, as it was not in accordance with the provisions of the protocol signed in this city by Ambassador Cambon in the name of Spain.

The incident resulted in an exchange between the American commission and the Spanish officials of lively notes, and the question was finally referred to Washington for adjustment. The arrangement made affects the Comal only. She is now at Key West, and will sail for Matanzas probably to-night or to-morrow.

DEATHS OF TWO SOLDIERS.

Fever Kills a Texas Cavalryman and a Michigan Volunteer.

Patrick Daily, forty years old, of Troop B, First Texas Cavalry, died last night in the Brooklyn City Hospital of malarial fever. He was taken to the hospital on Friday from a lodging-house.

George Wilkinson, twenty-four years old, of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, died last night in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, of typhoid fever. The body will be sent to Hawkhead, Mich., where Wilkinson lived.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Spanish Commissioners Favor Allowing Supplies for Starving Cubans to Enter Free of Customs Duty.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—The steamer Resolute, which left yesterday for Key West with Gen. Wade, is expected to return to-morrow.

Col. Clous, Secretary of the American Commission, yesterday received a cable dispatch announcing his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General. He has received the congratulations of every officer of the commission and of all his friends here. He took the oath of office before Cuban Notary Nuno.

Capt. Page, Gen. Butler's aide, has returned from Matanzas, to which place he went to report upon the conditions existing there. He says he found much hunger existing and many persons requiring assistance.

It is understood that the Spanish Commissioners favor the entrance, free of duty, of the rations brought by the Red Cross steamer Comal, and have made a recommendation to Capt. Gen. Blanco to that effect; and it is expected that Gen. Blanco will shortly issue an order acceding to the request for the free entry of the Comal's supplies.

Major Benites, Secretary pro tem. of the Spanish Commission, yesterday evening delivered three official envelopes to the American Commissioners, containing the result of the conference held on Friday in the office of Gen. Parrado. The American Commission maintains the strictest reserve, making it impossible to obtain any information from that quarter.

Capt. Marsh, aide to Admiral Sampson, has been visiting the principal hotels of the city seeking to secure a suite of rooms; and it is surmised that Admiral Sampson wishes to move into the city, where it is really more healthy and cooler than at Vedado, in which place there is considerable malaria and where it is exceedingly hot during the day.

The steamer Comal is expected to arrive to-morrow at Matanzas.

FIVE DROWNED IN MICHIGAN.

Disastrous Foundering of a Lighter in St. Mary's River.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 25.—Five men were drowned in St. Mary's River to-day by the foundering of the lighter Monitor. They are Joseph Prior, William Corbier, John Rebaire, Emanuel Rebaire, all of this city, and John Foley of West Bay City, Mich. Their bodies were recovered by a diver and brought here this evening.

The Monitor was in tow of the tug Bruce and was loaded with iron ore taken from the schooner Carrington, which was stranded in the river.

In turning on the way to Point Aux Pine the lighter foundered. There was a brisk wind and considerable sea. Capt. Smith, manager of the wrecking company owning the Monitor, was on board the boat. He made heroic efforts to save his men, and his exertions nearly cost him his life. He finally caught a line thrown to him from the tug and was taken aboard exhausted. The wreck of the lighter obstructs the channel and will be removed by dynamite.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—G. Hugh Braman, London; Baron P. de Gunsberg, St. Petersburg; A. E. Owen-Humphrey, British Embassy, Washington; Capt. J. S. Parke, United States Army.
IMPERIAL.—Dr. Griffin, Shanghai; L. Dalla Volta, London.
ALBEMARLE.—Edward W. Bok, Philadelphia.
FIFTH AVENUE.—Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.
SAVOY.—Lord Henry Paget, London; Alfred H. Rollins, Albany.
MANHATTAN.—Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston; Malcolm Grant, Belfast; A. Macartney, Ireland; W. E. Boyd, Hamilton, Ontario.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Engles, C. L., & Co., Sandusky, Ohio; O. Engles, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hunter, furnishing goods, 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.
Hart Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; N. J. Schmaltz, furnishing goods, 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.
Kuh, Nathan, Fischer Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Kuh, woolens, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; N. W. Scott, domestics, linens, and art materials, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, fancy goods and millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Morgan, linens, laces, white goods, and upholstery goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Bell, linens and white goods, 104 Worth Street; Holland House.
Weil Brothers, Huntsville, Ala.; H. Weil, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Cooper, domestics and linens; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Albert.
Halligan & Meegher, Oswego, N. Y.; J. J. Halligan, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Strassburger, E., Oskaloosa, Iowa; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dahm, J., Mobile, Ala.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Summerfield, E., Lawrence, Kan.; notions; Hotel Imperial.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks and velvets; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.
Son Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; C. A. Son, notions and fancy goods; 101 Duane Street; Hotel Netherland.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Kaufman, muslin underwear, waists, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.

Other Congressional Nominations.

ALABAMA—Fifth District, Douglas Smith, Republican.
TENNESSEE—Seventh District, N. N. Cox, Democrat.

The World's Standard for Ale Brewing.

The triumph of science over ignorance is marked by the perfection shown in Evans' Ale, which has attained the highest degree ever reached in the brewing and bottling industry.—Adv.

☞ In a short while we will have another stock of HUMBER BICYCLES. Watch for the announcement. We sell goods cheaper than any other house, but for cash only.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Price

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Fall Exhibition and Sale of Fine Furniture.

This is our Third Grand Annual Fall Movement of Furniture. The other two events of this character are now to be eclipsed. Stocks greater, variety more complete, prices lower than we have ever known them. Our Furniture Department is young yet, just crossing into its third year, but it is a young giant that has never known defeat on prices when quality for quality is compared. Those who are not fully acquainted with this stock will be surprised at the size of the space devoted to it in our great Annex.

Third floor devoted entirely to parlor furniture.
Fourth floor, bedroom furniture.
Fifth floor, dining room, library and office furniture.
Sixth floor, our large bedding factory.

The coming week will be a remarkable one from the special value standpoint. Enormous purchases, careful preparations long in advance of the season, enable us to now quote unprecedented low prices. Space permits us to quote only a few prices as samples of the general run of the stock.

DINING CHAIRS, solid oak, fine woven cane seat, heavy rungs, braced back,	69
ROCKERS, high back and wood seat, higharms, golden oak finish,	89
DINING CHAIRS, quartered golden oak, box seat, with fine woven cane, French legs, high back,	1.69
GILT RECEPTION CHAIRS, upholstered seat, covered with remnants of high grade satin damask,	1.79
TABOURETTES, in gilt, French design, large onyx finished top, suitable for parlor palms and plants,	2.99
COUCHES, full size, tufted top, heavily fringed, all spring edges, covered to your own order, in your choice of colors, in velour or corduroy,	5.99
IMPORTED SINGLE IRON BEDS, heavily trimmed with brass, extended foot rail, heavy woven wire spring; all hair mattress to fit, covered in best A. C. A. tick; set complete,	11.72
PARLOR SUITES, 3 Piece, handsome mahogany finished frame, inlaid and upholstered backs, spring seats, in your choice of colors of satin damask, at	14.99
BEDROOM SUITES, 3 pieces, full size bed, washstand and dresser, handsomely carved and polished, in mahogany finish, large French plate mirror,	17.99
BED COUCHES, something new, all iron frame, extra quality spring mattress and pillows complete,	19.99
SIDEBOARDS, in quartered golden oak, swell front, handsomely carved, large beveled French plate mirror, French legs,	21.63
PARLOR CABINETS, solid mahogany, beautifully trimmed with French marqueterie, 5 ft. high, 2 ft. 4 in. wide; French plate mirror back and glass shelves,	27.49
PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, handsome carved dragon's head and inlaid marqueterie backs, best springs, all spring edge, upholstered in your choice of satin damask	59.74
DESKS.—Full line of roll and flat top, from	4.99 to 74.99

Continuation of the Special Sale of China and Rich Cut Glass.

FILIPINOS AND TAXATION

Several of the Provinces Favor an American Protectorate to Avoid Maintaining an Army.

THEIR CONGRESS IN SESSION

The Land Tax Question Causes Dissensions Among the Members—Aguinaldo Fears Americans Will Distrust Him.

MANILA, Sept. 25.—The Filipino Congress is engaged in the consideration of the question of raising funds to defray the heavy expenses of the maintenance of the army pending a decision by the Paris Conference. Hitherto the army of the Filipinos has been chiefly supported by public subscription, but now the native Government contemplates the imposition of various taxes. The inhabitants of the northern provinces, however, especially of Pampanga and Ilocos, flatly refused to pay land or poll taxes because it was the popular impression that the revolutionists would abolish taxation entirely.

The natives of Pampanga and Pangasinan, the two richest agricultural provinces of the island, and those of Ilocos and Zambales, who are the sturdiest mountaineers, distrust the Tagals and insist upon the establishment of an American protectorate.

Yesterday the Assembly debated the question of a land tax. A majority of the members were opposed to the maintenance of a burden unequally distributed and unduly favoring the Tagals, and demanded that a statement of expenditures be submitted before the matter was decided. The statement was not forthcoming, and the question was shelved.

Aguinaldo realizes the difficulty of reconciling the conflicting interests, but hopes that the nations will allow the Filipinos a fair chance to show that they are capable of autonomy.

Aguinaldo desired The Associated Press to inform the world that "there is conclusive evidence that many Spaniards and priests are intriguing with a faction of the natives to foment disturbances so that Americans will believe the whole population to be irreconciliable."

He asserts that the intriguers pay money and provide uniforms to persons who impersonate rebel officers and enter the town, and accuses Eugene Blanco with being the chief paid agent of the intriguers.

In the course of an interview with The Associated Press correspondent, Aguinaldo said that the Filipino fleet comprises eight steamers, which are now engaged in conveying troops for a grand campaign against the Spanish garrison in the southern island. These vessels are practically unarmed. The Spanish gunboat El Cano, he says, recently entered Masbate and caught and sank the Filipino troop ship Burisan, which was lying at anchor there.

He admitted the recent purchase of the steamer Abbey, formerly the Pasig, but denied that she had landed rifles and ammunition at Batangas, though he admitted that she carried two Maxims and a shipload of stores.

The United States steamer Hugh McCulloch captured the Abbey sixty miles south of Manila. It is believed that the Abbey had landed 7,000 rifles.

PEACE COMMISSION IN LONDON.

A Hotel Proprietor's Combination of Flags Causes Amusement.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The American Peace Commissioners devoted the day to sightseeing with the energy and enthusiasm of few tourists. Most of the ladies and several gentlemen of the party attended religious services in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. Several indulged in steamboat excursions on the Thames or drove to places of historic interest.

The Hotel Cecil was filled with Americans all day, many calling on the Commissioners or attachés, while others grouped about the lobbies, discussing the commission and its work, gave the gilded English hostelry the air of entertaining an American political convention.

Much amusement was caused by the action of the hotel proprietor, who, intending to pay a graceful compliment to his guests, raised the American and Spanish flags side by side. The combination excited curious comments among the thousands of passers-by during the day.

Spanish Peace Commission Starts.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—The Spanish Peace Commissioners started for Paris this evening.

SUFFERING AT GUANTANAMO.

Both American and Cuban Soldiers Are in Need of Relief.

GUANTANAMO, Sept. 25.—Two deaths from yellow fever, one from pneumonia, and twenty-five believed to have been caused by malaria are reported to have occurred since Aug. 20 among Col. Ray's troops and the companies of the Third Volunteers, numbering 640, now here. The condition of the troops is improving. Yesterday the men were given fresh meat, a number of head of cattle having been purchased by Col. Ray at $75 each.

Gen. Perez and 300 Cuban troops have arrived and are receiving rations. They are awaiting instructions from the Junta to disband. The city, it is believed, has less than 1,000 rations, and the condition of the residents of the country districts is bad, owing to lack of clothing and supplies. These people are not allowed to enter the city. They are in need of medicines and treatment and the aid of the Red Cross Society is wanted.

DISCONTENTED PUERTO RICANS.

Report that 10,000 Persons Ask to be Taken Back to Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—It is announced here that 10,000 Spaniards residing in the Island of Puerto Rico have refused to live in the island under the American flag, and have demanded that they be returned to Spain at the expense of the Government.

The question of the repatriation of the discontented Spaniards has been referred to the State Council.

CHAPLAIN McINTYRE'S DEFENSE.

Indications that a Plea of Mental Aberration Will Be Made for Him.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 25.—Drs. T. J. Eskridge and H. T. Pershing, specialists in nervous diseases, yesterday examined Chaplain J. P. McIntyre of the battleship Oregon, with regard to his nervous and mental condition.

The examination was made at the request of the Chaplain's brother and legal advisers, indicating that his defense before the court-martial, by which he is to be tried on charges growing out of his alleged criticism of the conduct of Admiral Sampson and Capt. Evans in the battle of July 3 off Santiago, will probably be temporary aberration due to sickness contracted while in the line of duty.

Fears that Soldiers Were Drowned.

NEWPORT, Sept. 25.—A skiff was picked up adrift near the wharf to-day, and it is feared by some that two men were drowned last night, though nothing can be ascertained to confirm such fears. Late last night cries for help were heard from over the waters during a heavy gale. It has been rumored to-day that two of the soldiers of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment of volunteers are missing. Col. Eddy, who commands the regiment, does not, however, believe they were drowned.

In Aid of Soldiers' Families.

The War Relief Commission of the National Society of New England Women will give a drawing-room entertainment at the Old Guard Armory, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, on the evening of Oct. 6. The object is to raise funds to continue the relief work for the families of soldiers and sailors. Mrs. Annette Place is Chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements, and the members of the Professional Women's League will assist in the dramatic portion of the entertainment.

EMPTYING MONTAUK HOSPITAL.

Major Brown Denies that Soldiers Were Buried Improperly—Wheeler May Leave To-day.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 25.—There was one death in the hospital to-day. The soldier was Arthur L. Kaufman of Company M, Eighth Ohio. Typhoid caused his death. There are now 428 patients in the hospital. The next reduction will be fifteen to-morrow, the Red Cross taking that number away. The transport Lewiston will take eighty away Tuesday, and within a few days the total number will be reduced to 250. Of the total now in the hospital fifty are in a dangerous condition, and at least four will certainly die. As fast as men are fitted for the trip they will be sent away to city hospitals to complete their recovery, but Major Brown says he will not take any chances, and so long as there is the least danger of a man being injured or his recovery retarded by removal he will hold the man here.

Major Brown has set Oct. 15 as the date for the last man to be out of the hospital, and on that day, according to him, there will be nothing left of the hospital except the wooden walls. One hundred nurses have been sent away within the last few days, and now but fifty remain. The number will be gradually reduced as the number of patients is reduced. Twenty doctors have departed within a week.

One of the indications of the rapid dissolution of the camp is the coming of civilians to do police duty. This is taken as an indication that the Seventh Infantry will not be retained here for garrison duty until the camp is broken up, as was intended. The guard work will hereafter be done by Pinkerton detectives.

Major Brown says there is no truth in the charge that the dead have not been buried properly. He says he is anxious to have an investigation made by any fair-minded man. Major Brown said the disposal of the bodies was one of the things to which he attended personally. After a soldier died he was embalmed and dressed in a new suit of underclothing and a new suit of clothing corresponding with his rank and service. Uniforms for the purpose were kept, all strictly in compliance with regulations, as to facing and stripes. Major Brown says he personally dealt out these suits for the dead.

The graves were all 5 feet 6 inches deep. With each body was interred a bottle, carefully sealed, containing papers showing who the soldier was and as much of his history as could be obtained. Then over each grave was placed a cross, with the man's name, rank, company and regiment, and the date of his death. The only exceptions were in the cases of a few brought here on transports, in which the records were faulty, and then everything possible was entered, with such description of the body as could be made, so that identification would be aided later on. Over these graves crosses were erected and proper entries made on the crosses.

In every case a burial service was read. Sometimes it was a Protestant who officiated, and at others a Catholic priest. In some cases, where a Chaplain could not be obtained, Major Brown himself read the burial service.

Gen. Wheeler expects to leave the camp to-morrow. The cavalrymen are all under orders to go to Alabama. The orders include the First, Second, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth, and supersede orders sending some of these regiments to other points.

TYPHOID AT CAMP MEADE.

New York Troops to be Isolated—Sick to be Sent Away.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 25.—To prevent the spread of typhoid fever in camp, the Two Hundred and Third New York Regiment, which is infected with the disease, will be isolated from the other troops. There are several hundred cases in the three New York regiments which came here recently from Camp Black.

Chief Surgeon Girard says the fever had its incipiency in the New York camp, and the sick will be sent to Philadelphia hospitals. The Red Cross Society will send a hospital train to camp to-morrow from Philadelphia to take away 100 patients. The Reading Hospital will also send a train to camp for fifty fever patients.

Private George Morgan, Company E, First Maryland, died last night at the Red Cross Hospital of typhoid fever, and his body will be shipped to Baltimore. Corp. August Foss, Company H, Second Regiment of the Engineer Corps, succumbed to-day to typhoid fever, and his body probably will be interred in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

Corp. Mahoney Buried.

The funeral of Corp. Harry C. Mahoney of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, was held yesterday afternoon at his home, 296 Sackett Street, Brooklyn. Corp. Mahoney died in the hospital at Anniston, Ala., last week. Many of his comrades in Company F, as well as members of the War Veterans' Association of the regiment, were present, and hundreds of people waited outside the house to follow the procession to Greenwood Cemetery. The Rev. F. P. Stoddard of the Strong Place Baptist Church officiated. The fife and drum corps of the regiment headed the procession, followed by the veterans and then by Company F. By the side of the hearse walked members of Corp. Mahoney's company.

Funeral of Private Wood.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The funeral of Private George C. Page Wood of Company G was held this afternoon and was the largest ever seen here. Fully 5,000 persons attended. The men of Company G who arrived home last night from Florida were all in line, as were Lieut. Col. Curry and Major Engle of the Second New Jersey Infantry. Company C, Veteran Association, and the Grand Army of the Republic also took part. The Hackensack Band headed the procession. The services were held in Christ Episcopal Church.

Soldier Dies at Rockville, Conn.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Sept. 25.—Felix Gross, aged thirty-one, a private of Company C, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, died to-day of typhoid fever. He leaves a widow and two children. Gross was sent home sick from Dunn Loring, Va., about four weeks ago.

Twenty-second Awaits Orders.

The First Battalion of the Twenty-second New York Infantry was transferred from Fort Schuyler to Fort Slocum yesterday, and went into camp near the headquarters of the Seventh Artillery. The entire regiment is now in camp, and orders to move away are expected hourly.

Sixteen-Year-Old Soldier Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—John T. Taylor, a private in Company A, First Maryland Volunteers, died to-day in St. Joseph's Hospital of typhoid pneumonia. Taylor was brought to this city two weeks ago from Camp Meade. At the hospital he said he was sixteen years of age, and that he previously had given his age as nineteen so that he could enlist. The body will be taken to Annapolis for interment.

Soldier Killed on the Railroad.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—An unidentified soldier of the Third Pennsylvania regiment was killed at Princeton Junction today by falling from a freight train on which he was riding. His body is now in the Trenton Morgue. He is small in stature, about twenty-one years old, and the letters A. M. L. are tattooed on his arm.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The free evening classes of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will open during the first week in October. The course of studies will include bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, Spanish, German, Hebrew, Jewish history and literature, political economy, drawing, and sketching. Any respectable young man over the age of fourteen years can join these classes free of charge by applying to the Superintendent, William Mitchell, 861 Lexington Avenue, any evening, except Friday, during the month of September.

Constable Arrested for Burglary.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 25.—There is much interest throughout the county over the arrest of William Wallace, a well-known resident of Millstone, yesterday on a charge of participating in the breaking and entering of the railroad station at East Millstone. Wallace is a constable, and has been doing a good business.

SEGMENTAL WIRE GUNS.

A Statement Regarding the Recent Order Given by the Government for Fifty New Guns.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

In your issue of Sept. 3, 1898, you say.

"The army ordnance officers have protested against the award of a contract, $500,000 in amount, for fifty guns to be furnished by the Brown Segmental Company of Reading, Penn. According to the experts there has never been a successful test made of this gun and the principle is not approved by the ordnance officers on duty in the War Department. Under these circumstances the officers of Gen. Flagler's department were greatly surprised to receive an order from the Secretary of War to contract with the Brown Segmental concern for 25 five-inch and 25 six-inch guns. The order is given on the recommendation of Major Gen. Miles."

Of course, "the army ordnance officers" have "protested," and they have been "protesting" for years past, and they will undoubtedly be "protesting" for years to come, so we will leave your readers to their own judgment as to why these continuous "protests." Everybody knows that the "army ordnance officers" have "protested" against the Gatling, the Maxim, the Hotchkiss, and other guns—all American inventions—and those inventors—all American citizens—were actually driven abroad in order to get a hearing, and they got it there. Result: The United States Government has been and is now buying their guns. The United States Government is also buying Brown segmental tube wire guns, (but they are all made right here at home,) and the Government will keep right on buying until the ramparts of all its fortifications and the decks of all its battleships are bristling with them. Why? Because the Brown gun people are all free-born American citizens, old campaigners, and have continuously devoted their concentrated efforts for the last ten years, at an outlay of nearly $300,000, in developing the Brown system of heavy gun construction. And also because the Brown gun people, after all of that enormous expenditure of time and money, can conscientiously and exultantly say to Uncle Sam that there is no other system of heavy gun construction known to man allowing the rapid and economical production and manipulation of a superior quality of steel (steel absolutely free from flaws, blow holes, and other imperfections) entering into and penetrating every vital part of a piece of heavy ordnance with exact uniformity, making one homogeneous mass, thereby giving the gun its enormous, unequaled, unheard-of circumferential and longitudinal strength. What more does Uncle Sam want? What more do the people in the Ordnance Department want? If we, in making great guns, get out of steel all there is of any value in it, through our simple and peculiar way of construction, what more does the world want?

In answering the criticism in The Army and Navy Journal, wherein it says, "There has never been a successful test made of this gun," we will say that some years ago we built, at our own expense, a Brown segmental tube wire gun of five-inch bore and 44 calibres long, and turned it over to Gen. Flagler, Chief of the Army Ordnance Department, to be tested at the Government proving grounds, Sandy Hook, N. J., and, notwithstanding that it was distinctly understood and agreed in writing that, so far as the Government test was concerned, the maximum pressure was to be limited to 50,000 pounds per square inch, and no more, Gen. Flagler's testing experts eventually reported to him they had fired 192 rounds out of the gun, "forty-three of which were with pressures between 50,000 and 60,000 pounds per square inch, and six rounds with pressures ranging between 60,000 and 82,850 pounds per square inch," all published in his official report to the Secretary of War. The said unexpected, unlooked-for, uncalled-for forty-nine rounds fired with those enormous pressures by Gen. Flagler's testing experts, it is generally believed, would have destroyed or blown to atoms any other gun ever built, but the said five-inch Brown segmental tube wire gun triumphantly survived each and every one of those forty-nine terrific and unauthorized pressures. The lining tube, after having heroically resisted so many of those high abnormal pressures, in addition to those of 50,000 pounds to the square inch or less, finally yielded, as it was distinctly understood in advance that the lining tube would endure about 150 shots of a maximum pressure of 50,000 pounds per square inch before relining, so the lining tube was actually worn out, scored out, burned out, with so many of those awful pressures, and naturally gave way with the firing of the one-hundred and ninety-second shot in the official test, which was the two hundred and sixteenth shot, all told, fired out of the gun.

That was the world's record for pressures, and it fully demonstrated the system as being the ideal one. The Government experts and officers are always frightened half out of their wits every time that the pressure in an army "built-up gun" "incidentally" or "accidentally" reaches 45,000 or 50,000 pounds' pressure per square inch, and that your readers may be fully informed as to the regular working capacity of the army "built-up gun," we will say that about 37,500 pounds per square inch is the normal working pressure, in peace or in war, to which these guns are subjected when in actual service.

Second—In further answering the above critimism that "the army ordnance officers have protested against the award of a contract, $500,000 in amount, for fifty guns to be furnished by the Brown Segmental Company, and that his department [meaning the Army Ordnance Department] was greatly surprised to receive an order from the Secretary of War to contract with the Brown segmental concern for twenty-five 5-inch and twenty-five 6-inch guns," we will say in addition that the above statement is also misleading. The following are the exact facts in relation thereto: Upon the recommendation of Nelson A. Miles, Major General commanding the United States Army, and Chairman of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the Secretary of War ordered fifty rapid-fire guns (twenty-five 5-inch and twenty-five 6-inch) to be made upon the Brown segmental tube wire plan, together with their mounts or carriages, and all accessories, complete, ready for use. The order aggregated more than $500,000, and included the purchase price of the fifty guns and the purchase price of fifty mounts or carriages and the purchase price of all accessories going with the said guns and mounts or carriages; and not the purchase price of fifty guns alone, as the criticism seems to make it appear.

One clause in particular in the letter from Major Gen. Miles to the Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, enthusiastically recommending the gun, proves conclusively that Gen. Miles believed the old 5-inch Brown segmental tube wire gun had been most thoroughly tested, said clause reading as follows:

"I earnestly recommend that 200 rapid-fire guns be purchased, or contracted for, of the Brown segemental tube wire guns, 5 and 6 inch caliber, the same that was tried and stood the unusual, extraordinary, and remarkable tests to which it was subjected."

Gen Miles didn't "protest," for he knew and unhesitatingly recommended a good thing when he saw it.

These are some of the salient points for the readers of The Army and Navy Journal to remember, because they are all points of record. The fifty rapid-fire guns we are now building for the Government will be as far ahead in every particular of the old 5-inch gun that Gen. Flagler's testing officers fired forty-nine rounds out of above the prescribed maximum test of 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch, as that gun was ahead of any other gun up to that date for pressures, velocities and endurance. Besides, and last but not least, the first 5-inch and the first 6-inch gun out of said fifty-gun contract now building by us at Birdsborough, Penn., are to be thoroughly tested by Gen. Flagler's ordnance experts before they are accepted and paid for by the Government. Under such conditions, granted by the Brown gun people, the unprejudiced mind can readily see why Gen. Miles so wisely recommended the gun, and why the Secretary of War was not only willing to give the order for the fifty guns, but probably considered it his bounden duty, and of vital interest to the Government to do so, as it is believed the gun will be stronger and of greater endurance than any gun ever constructed, and that also in an emergency it can be fired a reasonable number of times with largely increased charges of gunpowder without injury to the gun or its system. For instance, as an illustration, if Admiral Sampson's fleet in its original position outside of the Harbor of Santiago, had been equipped with Brown segmental tube wire guns, the powder charge could have been so increased as to easily have hurled projectiles into Santiago, and also into the Spanish lines beyond, and all without injury to guns or ships.—Trustees of the Brown Segmental Tube Wire Gun.

A Suspicious Newark Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The stock room of George W. Downs's paper mill on Blanchard Street was destroyed by fire this morning. It was a large, one-story frame building, and it is said was thoroughly packed with stock. The loss in consequence will be heavy, but no one could be found who would give an estimate. The fire authorities believe the fire was started by an incendiary, and an investigation is under way.

TRIBUTE TO DEAD HEROES

Liederkranz's Memorial Service for P. W. Friedmann and His Comrades of the 71st.

HELD IN THE SOCIETY'S HALL

Eulogies Delivered by President Paul Goepel and Charles G. F. Wahle—Musical Programme Given by the Members.

The memory of Paul W. Friedmann of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, and of his comrades who fell in battle or died from disease, was honored last night by the German Liederkranz Society in its hall, in East Fifty-eighth Street. Young Friedmann, who was a member of the society, enlisted when the war broke out and fought at Santiago. He died of typhoid fever on the transport Roumania Sept. 8 off the Jersey coast and was buried at sea almost in sight of land.

The proceedings last night comprised eulogies by Paul Goepel, President of the Liederkranz, and Charles G. F. Wohle, and a select musical programme appropriate to the occasion.

The large hall, which was draped in black, was nearly filled with men and women. There were present several officers and privates of the Seventy-first. These included Major Whittle, Capt. Joyce, Company H; Lieut. C. Kopper, Company M; Lieut. Gothwaite, Company F; Cols. Ward and Homer of the Veteran Association, and Privates Frank Grunenthal, Company F, and Frank Scheppe, Company H. Mrs. Scheppe, Treasurer of the Ladies' Auxiliary Association of the regiment, and a number of its members were also among the invited guests. Friedmann's mother, his two brothers, and his sister occupied a front seat.

The service opened with Mendelssohn's "Es Ist Bestimmt in Gottes Rath" and "Da Unten Ist Frieden," both of which were rendered by the male chorus of the Liederkranz. Herr Richard Arnold then followed with a violin solo, Handel's "Largo," and after him the "Ave Maria," with organ and piano accompaniment, was sung by Miss Bertha Bose. "Der Todte Soldat," ("The Dead Soldier,") by Heinrich Zoellner, written for the occasion, was sung by Mrs. Pratt-Gillette.

President Goepel then delivered in German a brief eulogy of Paul Friedmann, who, he said, was but twenty-one years old when, leaving his position as a trusted employe of a wholesale chemical house in this city, he enlisted for the war. Friedmann, he said, was a splendid type of young American manhood, who had gone forth ready to die for his country.

Mr. Wahle delivered the principal address of the evening. He began by referring to the disaster to the Maine and then spoke of the wave of patriotism which spread over the land, to be rekindled and intensified when the call for troops came. He added:

"I know of no man whose biography is so remarkable an exemplification of the average young American man as that of him whose memory, with that of his comrades, we are here to honor, and we take this opportunity to add our leaflet to the garland which a grateful Nation is weaving about the memories of those who are gone. With Friedmann, as with thousands of others, there was but one duty when the Nation asked for volunteers. Anxious to serve his country, he first enlisted in a regiment not allowed to go to the front, obtained his discharge from the regiment, enlisted in the Seventy-first, and with it followed the flag.

"Unparalleled in the history of warfare is the battle of San Juan, with all its blunders and with all its bravery. Unequaled in martial experience is the climbing and the conquest of the hill of San Juan. Where the battle was bloodiest, and where the fighting was the hardest, there stood the representatives of the City of New York, the Seventy-first Regiment. Forward was the order, and forward they went up the left of the hill with the Ninth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-fourth Regulars. With the regulars the stood; with the regulars they fought. And let history record the fact that the battle of Santiago was won despite inefficiency of officials, their inexperience and mistakes."

Mr. Wahle then told how on the day the regiment sailed on its return to New York, young Friedmann, racked with disease and destined to die, as were nearly 100 of his comrades, sent cheerful messages to his mother, giving no hint of his illness, "so that she would not be worried."

The exercises closed with a chorus and solo, "Requiem for the Heroes" by Heinrich Zoellner, the solo part being sung by Miss Minnie Blenner.

Electricity and Vegetation.

From The London Times.

Prof. S. Lemstrom's paper before the British Association described experiments on "The Action of Electricity on Growing Plants." After a brief sketch of previous experiments on the subject made in 1885 and 1886, he referred to the researches which he carried out last year on the estate Brödtorp, with the friendly assistance of the proprietor, Baron Eduard Hisinger. Three fields of fifty meters were used for the experiments, and three of the same area as control fields. In general, there was found an increase in the seeds of at least 40 per cent.; in the roots from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent., depending on the kind of plant and on the nature of the soil; in beans, 75 per cent.; in strawberries and raspberries, as high as 75 per cent., the time for their ripening being shortened at least one-third. The experiments proved, among other things, that electricity given to plants during days with a clear burning sun might damage them very much if enough water was not also given at the same time. Discussing in what way electricity exerted an influence on plants, the author said that either the gases in the air were transformed to ozone and nitric oxides, which, being heavy, fell down upon the plants and increased the activity of their vegetation, or the electricity induced the juices of the plants to ascend more rapidly in their capillary tubes (the Gernez phenomenon.) Though much has yet to be explained, the method is ready to be used for practical purposes. The author this Summer carried out experiments in Finland on some especially interesting plants. Of these, the tobacco plant did not yield, in earlier experiments, to the favorable influence of the electric currents, through want of water. Photographs of the experimental and the control field, which were watered to the same extent, were taken at the same distance from both fields, and showed that under the influence of the current the results were at least 40 per cent. better than without it. The current was applied for four hours in the morning and four hours in the afternoon, with many interruptions, however, from June 17 to July 30. The total number of hours was 161.

An Arnold's Tribute to Andre.

From The London Telegraph.

Roses were laid on the tomb of Major André, in Westminster Abbey, with a card, on which was inscribed: "From Mrs. Curran, née Beatrice Benedict Arnold, of Chicago, a descendant of Gen. Benedict Arnold, who detests the memory of her ancestor, but reveres that of the man whose death he encompassed, Major André. This is a token of her loving respect." Arnold, it will be remembered, had turned traitor to Washington, and was trying to secure West Point for the British, and in a culpably careless fashion had sent Major André on a secret expedition. The Major, in civilian dress, was returning, when he was seized by the Americans and hanged as a spy, in October, 1780. His remains were exhumed and brought to Westminster Abbey in 1820. Mrs. Curran's dislike for her ancestor is certainly not shared by her family, for so recently as 1880 Mr. Isaac N. Arnold published a book with the object of extenuating the treason of Gen. Arnold, and attributed his traitorous conduct in going over to the British to a fit of temper, induced by Washington putting five subordinate officers over his head. Arnold, who joined King George's service, died in London in 1801. He has his apologists outside his own family, who declare that but for the high character of Major André, whose sad fate was the result of miscalculation, Arnold's treason would have been treated very lightly by the historian.

The Oldest Flag.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

William Secher, the Danish Vice Consul at Cleveland, says that the statement recently made that the United States flag is older than any European colors is not founded on fact. The flag of Denmark—a white cross on a scarlet field—he asserts, "has existed for more than six centuries, "having fallen from the heavens, according to tradition, in a battle under Valdemar and Victor against the Wends." Mr. Secher believes his country's ensign more ancient than that of any other nation.

SCURVY ABOARD A BARK.

The Olga Arrives at Philadelphia from the East with Nearly All of Its Crew Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The German bark Olga arrived at the Delaware Breakwater to-night for orders, from Samarang, Java, laden with sugar. She brought to a close a voyage of strange fatalities, having only a few of the original officers on board, Capt. Dreyer, her commander, and five others having died of that dread disease, scurvy, which so often breaks out on board vessels from the Far East.

The Olga made sail from Sourabaya on April 3, and met with the usual experiences until when about two months out from port. Here the disease first made its appearance, and one by one the men were overtaken, until the ship's company was reduced to four men able to be about. Capt. Dreyer was among the first to be stricken down with the horrible disease. He lasted only a few days, suffering the greatest agony and praying for death. His body was sewed up in a canvas bag and consigned to the deep. It was then that the Mate took charge, and he, too, was stricken down, leaving in charge of the vessel men with only scant knowledge of navigation.

A consultation was held on board, and it was decided to bear away for the nearest port, and on investigation her original destination for orders, St. Michaels, was determined to be the one to make for. Here she arrived on July 29, with her crew nearly dead. Medical aid was at once summoned, and with difficulty the sick men were removed to the hospital. The vessel's owners were communicated with, and another Captain was sent out to take charge of her.

After remaining at St. Michaels for three weeks the men were pronounced sufficiently recovered to go on board again, and the fateful voyage was continued.

The Olga upon her arrival to-day reported that all on board were well. She is now awaiting orders, and will probably come to this port to discharge her cargo.

NEGLECTED GRAVES OF HEROES

Bones of American Soldiers Who Fell in Mexico Litter Their Burial Ground Near Saltillo.

SALTILLO, State of Coahuila, Mexico, Sept. 17.—The fact is not generally known to the patriotic people of the United States that the bodies of over five hundred American heroes lie in unmarked graves near this city. They were the victims of the battle of Buena Vista, the scene of which was fourteen miles from here.

After the battle was over, the American dead were brought from the battlefield and interred in a desolate spot on the outskirts of the city. The burial ground embraced about two acres, and it was inclosed with an adobe wall about four feet in height, built by the comrades of the dead heroes.

This little cemetery has received absolutely no attention at the hands of the United States Government or any one else since that time, over fifty years ago. The adobe wall has crumbled into dust in many places, and a broad wagon road now runs diagonally across the plot, which contains not a particle of vegetation. But the most horrible thing about the place is that the ground is littered with fragments of bones, which time and rains have brought to the surface from the shallow graves.

Besides this, one side of the cemetery is bordered by a deep arroyo, and the heavy rains of the past half century have at times flooded this stream, with the result that the bones of many of the heroes have been washed away, and the bed of the stream is strewn with pieces of human skeletons.

About two years ago the United States Consular Agent here called the attention of the State Department to the condition of the cemetery, and urged that the matter be laid before the United States Congress, with a view of having an appropriation made for reinterring the bones and improving and beautifying the place. No attention was ever paid to his suggestions.

It is said that the ground is owned by a Mexican of this city, and that the United States has never even attempted to acquire a title to the property. This Mexican owner contemplates utilizing the land for other purposes, and unless quick action is taken by the United States the graves will be still further disturbed and placed beyond all possibility of preservation.

ARIZONA SNAKE STORIES.

Bull Snakes Can Be Used for Irrigating Purposes.

From The Denver Republican.

The mining camp of Kingman was recently invaded by a host of rattlesnakes, creating great consternation among the people. Snakes were discovered in beds and made desperate fights when tackled by the owners. People sleeping outdoors narrowly missed a violent death from the poisonous fangs of the serpents. The snakes wiggled through the crevices of the tight board fences, and were caught while endeavoring to enter the houses. People have taken to sleeping up stairs, and a band stand and pavilion are crowded every night by sleepers, who dare not risk sleeping on the bare ground. A spell of unusually warm weather is thought to be the cause of the snakes leaving their rocky fastnesses for a cooler abode in the settlement.

A man at Mess City has a pet Gila monster. He let it go about six weeks ago in order that it might shed its skin, as is its annual custom. The other day it returned to its usual haunts, looking thoroughly rejuvenated. Its owner gave it a bath, after which it made a break for its feed box, where it has been in the habit of eating eggs and other luxuries.

Toads grow to an abnormal size in Southern Arizona, and often exhibit a preternatural intelligence. Recently the arc lights were started at Mesa City, and myriads of bugs are in consequence attracted at night by the glare. The toads have discovered this new source of supply, and eat the bugs that fall to the ground as rapidly as they come within reach. It is supposed that the new diet has created an unnatural thirst, and in looking around for a source from which to quench it they discovered the troughs that receive the drippings from the beer faucets in the saloons. They now intrude in the saloons and line up to the troughs and drink until they are thoroughly intoxicated, many falling to the floor as though dead, while others unsteadily hop to the sidewalk and resume their feasting.

James Thomas, a ranchman living on the Verde River, in Yavapai County, has discovered a scheme that threatens to revolutionize existing irrigating methods. While walking along the canal bank the other day he observed an enormous bull snake stretched at length, with its head in the water and its body pulsating like a steam pump. Observing the reptile still more closely he was amazed to see a stream of water flowing from its tail. It was actually pumping water. The bull snake is a harmless creature, and Mr. Thomas, seized with an idea, also seized the snake. How to make it throw a larger stream of water was the question, and after considerable thought he tried the experiment of cutting off a portion of the tail. By this means the snake was induced to throw a full head of water at a minimum exertion, and seemed to enjoy the job. Mr. Thomas captured many other bull snakes, which, by association with the original pumper, soon became adepts in the new system of irrigating. Then their tails were removed, and for days the side of the ranch next the river was lined with snakes engaged in throwing up streams of water from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. A mining man came along a few days ago and was struck with the novelty of the irrigating method adopted. He thought that the snakes might be used in hydraulic mining, and a number of them were coupled together like garden hose. The experiment, however, was not very successful, several of the snakes bursting through unevenness of pressure.

Insurance Company Escapes a Suit.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—The application of State Insurance Commissioner Betts for the appointment of a receiver for the Connecticut Indemnity Company has been dismissed by Judge Baldwin of the Supreme Court, as the company has complied with his former order making good the assets of the association. The Court dismissed the petition without costs.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIANS.

A Strange Tribe in Honduras and Some of Their Unusual Customs.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

In parts of Central America little visited by civilized man remnants of once powerful tribes, now feeble and almost extinct, are occasionally discovered. Gradually but surely these races have been assimilated, until nearly all are now united to form that most homogeneous of beings, the Central American native, in whose veins doubtless flows the blood of the Chichimecs, the Calhuas, Nahuas, Tlascalans, Olmecs, Toltecs, Aztecs, and of Spain.

Occasionally, but rarely, tribes have been discovered of such types as lead to the belief that in their case no such amalgamation has taken place, and the preservation of a strange tongue, of habits and traits wholly foreign to other tribes near them, renders this entirely probable. A singular tribe in the interior of Honduras near the north coast, known to native Hondurans as Hicoques, inhabits a few small villages, widely separated, the largest of which is not far from Villa Nueva, on the Astor-Honduras Railway. From this place the trail is up the mountains to El Venado, about 2,500 feet above the sea. The Indian village is built upon the point of the highest peak in the mountain chain, and consists of less than a dozen miserable huts. There are no streets, the huts being perched along the mountain top without any semblance of regularity or order.

A glance shows that these are not the homes of the common Honduran. The latter builds his hut of mud and thatches his roof with palm leaves, while these huts are without sides, consisting of four posts and a roof of thatch made with the long grass which grows among the pines. The interiors of the huts are free from tables or chairs, the only furniture being a number of hammocks made from a species of pita plant. Behind the huts are little stoves and ovens of adobe, and hanging on posts near by are the guacales or gourds in which everything is cooked. The Hicoques use no earthen vessels for any purpose whatever.

It is the custom with the Hicoques upon the approach of strangers for the entire village to stampede to the woods. This excessive timidity makes it a matter of great difficulty to obtain any accurate information regarding their social customs or their home life. It is known that they differ in almost every way from the other people of the country. The Hicoques are small and squat, with high cheek bones, broad thin lips, with prominent teeth. They have straight black hair, worn long and braided. The men wear no clothes save a small breech clout, generally woven from some native plant. The Hicoques' food consists generally of wild game and roots, though they occasionally have a few pigs and sometimes cultivate a small patch of corn. The latter only happens when they have lived unmolested for a long time in one place. The men are quite skillful with bow and arrows, and with these weapons obtain most of the meat eaten by the family.

The marriage ceremony is unknown among them. The selection of a bride having been made, the woman walks over and takes possession of her new home, and the man gets out a trifle earlier in order to procure food for two. Polygamy is not practiced, but the intermarrying is carried to a dangerously close point, and inbreeding has doubtless had much to do with the Indians' imperfect development. The same cause has retarded their growth in intelligence and their increase in numbers.

It is not believed that these Indians have any particular form of religious worship, but they are full of superstition, which leads them into doing many peculiar things. For instance, when sickness overtakes one of them, the invalid is provided with food sufficient for three or four days, and is then left to fight it out alone as best he can, the balance of the family retiring to some other house. Their knowledge of medicine seems confined to the use of not more than four herbal decoctions of the simplest forms.

Another singular trait is their superstition in regard to expectoration within their houses. Should a stranger enter one of their houses and so far forget himself as to spit upon the floor no Hicoque would ever enter it again.

It is extremely difficult to learn much about their language, owing to their reticence and shyness. In many respects their tongue sounds like that of our Western Indians, except that it is softer and more quickly blended. They seem to have quite a complete vocabulary, and when among themselves their conversation is animated and lively. Music seems to be unknown, and no musical instruments have ever been found among them. The mothers seem devoted to their children, and in this respect the Hicoques are perhaps better than many of the other Indians of this country. Like the squaw of North America, the Hicoque mother straps her child upon her back and goes on her journey. This is quite unlike the manner of the native woman of Central America, who carry the children straddle across the hip, the mother's arm being placed across the small of the infant's back.

The complete avoidance of all other races and the extreme timidity and shyness which are the distinguishing characteristics of the Hicoques are inexplicable. Their complete isolation in a thickly settled and remarkably rich and fertile country renders this tribe a very interesting study for the student of ethnology.

"Owen Hall's" Failure.

From The London Mail.

The author of "A Gaiety Girl," "An Artist's Model," and "The Geisha" is before the Court of Bankruptcy, under a receiving order made against him on the petition of the Bank of England.

The debtor, Mr. James Davis, was better known under his nom-de-guerre "Owen Hall." His address was given as Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, and he was described as a financial agent, dramatic author, and journalist.

In 1882 he failed, and paid 1s. in the pound on £27,385. He failed again in 1888, when his discharge was suspended for five years. Commencing his professional career as a solicitor in 1874, he practiced at Craig's Court, Charing Cross, until 1885. From that year until 1888 he was proprietor and publisher of The Bat. It was in the Autumn of 1893 that he turned his attention to play writing, and produced those entertaining and popular works already named.

"A Gaiety Girl" brought him £550, "An Artist's Model" £850, and "The Geisha" £4,000. He has no copyright in these pieces now. As part author of "All Abroad" he received £350.

His income in 1896 was £7,000; in the following year £9,000, and this year £4,000. He has lost by betting during the last two years £8,000. His present debts are returned at £2,500. Counsel on his behalf obtained until Oct. 7, with a view to a proposal for the payment of 20s. in the pound.

Room for Her Debut.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Miss Bertha Lippincott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippincott of 2,101 Walnut Street, will be one of the forthcoming season's débutantes. In preparation of this event Mr. Lippincott bought the adjoining house on Twenty-first Street, and, connecting it by a passage with his large house, had among other changes a handsome ballroom fitted up in it.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:51	Sun sets	5:51	Moon sets	11:56

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:13	Gov. Isl'd	4:41	H. Gate	6:30
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:35	Gov. Isl'd	5:00	H. Gate	6:49

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.		
Arecuna, Tampico, &c.	1:00 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.		
Alliança, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Chester, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Noordland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.		
Bremen, Bremen		12:00 M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, San Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, OCT. 1.		
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curacao, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Ladies' Separate Skirts
of black taffeta, made with new flounce shape and finished with three rows of narrow velvet above flounce, percaline lined and velveteen bound—go on sale this morning at

$10.00

H. O'NEILL & CO.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §30 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 29 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. §8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. §13 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 26.

Borderer, Antwerp, Sept. 7.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Sept. 12.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
Island, Christiansand, Sept. 10.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 10.
Knight Bachelor, Rotterdam, Sept. 10.
Marquette, London, Sept. 15.
Pocasset, Liverpool, Sept. 12.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 24.
Altai, Port Limon, Sept. 20.
Antilla, Nassau, Sept. 22.
Dorset, Havana, Sept. 22.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 17.
Hudson, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
Pennland, Southampton, Sept. 17.
Pretoria, St. Croix, Sept. 21.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Sept. 15.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Sept. 24.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Catania, Havana, Sept. 22.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Sept. 20.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Sept. 17.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Sept. 24.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 23.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 20.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 23.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

Anglican, London, Sept. 17.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 23.
Britannic, Liverpool, Sept. 21.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Chicago, Swansea, Sept. 17.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 24.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 24.

Arrived—Sunday, Sept. 25.

SS Carib, McKee, Charleston Sept. 23, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:10 P. M.

SS Bluefields, Catherns, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:55 P. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Vandersee, Rotterdam, &c., Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Hettmeyer, Bremerhaven Sept. 7, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

SS Bramble, (Br.,) Postlethwaite, Santos, &c., Aug. 30, with coffee to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:25 P. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Baudelon, Havre Sept. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Bruinsma, Amsterdam, &c., Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Strathlyon, (Br.,) Bailey, Dunkirk Sept. 6, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Strathfillan, (Br.,) Thompson, Shields Sept. 9, in ballast to Benham & Boyesen. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. 24th and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

SS Garrick, (Br.,) Edlin, Santos, &c., Sept. 2, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Alava, (Span.,) Beatequi, Vera Cruz, &c., Sept. 15, with mdse. and one passenger to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Algiers, Maxson, New Orleans Sept. 18, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Aitkenhead, Venice, &c., Aug. 13, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool, &c., Sept. 16, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Sighted south of Fire Island at 8:40 P. M.

SS Annandale, (Br.,) Jones, Tilt Cove, N. F., Sept. 17, with copper ore to American Metal Co.—vessel Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to George W. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 25, 9:30 P. M., S. W., light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Newton, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Baltazzan, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay.
SS Oceanic, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Theresina, (Br.,) for Para.
SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) for Sydney, &c.
SS Afrida (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS F. W. Brune, for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

BOSTON HARBOR—MASSACHUSETTS.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Sept. 16, 1898, changes as follows were made in the buoyage of the Main Ship Channel into Boston Harbor:

North End of Centurion Gas Buoy.—This gas-lighted buoy, painted black and showing a fixed white light, heretofore marking the northerly end of the shoal, about 1¼ miles west southwesterly from Boston Lighthouse, has been permanently discontinued, the shoal having been removed to a depth of 27 feet.

Georges Island Rock Gas Buoy.—This gas-lighted buoy, painted black and showing a fixed white light, was established in 24 feet of water to mark the extreme easterly end of Georges Island Shoal, southerly side of the easterly entrance to the Narrows, in place of Georges Island Rocks Buoy No. 7, a black third-class can, discontinued on the same day. Narrows Lighthouse, N. by E. ¼ E.; Boston Lighthouse, E. ⅝ N.; Deer Island Lighthouse, N. W. ⅜ N.

South End of Centurion Buoy, No. 2.—This red second-class nun, formerly marking the southerly end of the shoal, temporarily discontinued in May, owing to the planting of submarine mines, has been permanently discontinued, the shoal having been removed to a depth of 27 feet.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 51 of 1898, and Bulletin No. 85, Par. 36.)

Bearings are magnetic; miles are nautical miles; depths are referred to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 34, No. 107 and after No. 107, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1898," Pages 41 and 45.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—SS La Navarre, (Fr.,) Capt. Servan, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 5:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from Bremen for New York, passed Beachy Head today.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

He is a Public Benefactor Who provides the people with a pure stimulant
OLD DEARBORN RYE
Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians. Write for circular and prices.
W. P. Squibb & Co. Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn County, Ind., Distillers

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
ANTIQUE OAK BEDROOM PIECES
(3 PIECES,)
$16.00.
45 West 23d Street.

The Wanamaker Store

Home Adornment

AN "opening" in the Upholstery Store to-day, and consequently the opening of an Autumn School in the art of home-beauifying at little cost.

These are the days of specialists, and among those of recent development is the upholstery specialist, or (as he prefers to be called) the Designer of Interiors. He is the logical result of artistic progress. The arrangement of curtains, carpets, furnishings, wall paper, hangings and bric-a-brac, formerly a matter of indifference, later a matter of circumstance, and even recently scarcely more than haphazard, has risen to the dignity of an Art. With the art comes the artist. In the demands of art and artist, ever greater and more exacting, lies the reason of such a showing as this.

It is prepared with an especial reference to easy choosing. Tapestries, Damasks, Portieres and heavy Curtains, Lace Curtains, Oriental Goods, Table Covers and Painted Tapestries have each a section to themselves. The immense extent of the exhibit forbids any attempt at detail. The great and growing demand for new goods and new effects must be met with ever-increasing varieties and quantities. The whole energy of our searching and selecting machinery has been given to the ample meeting of this demand.

A feature not to be overlooked is that all-important feature—*Little Cost.*, It is hand in hand with novelty, beauty, originality and excellence.

The Demand for Novelty, and How We Fill It

This refers to dress goods, and especially to the original, dashing and ever-changing kinds that come from Paris, and from a trade standpoint monopolize the word "Novelty."

Several reasons unite to make the showing we have here the only complete one in New York, and one of the only three complete assortments in America. One reason was that French makers were seriously alarmed at the position taken by American customers at the outbreak of the recent hostilities. They manufactured with caution and the goods are scarcer than usual.

Then the American buyers—except ours—were themselves uncertain. It was believed that the plainer weaves and colors would be dominant. They bought the novelties sparingly or not at all.

We had the field nearly to ourselves, and profited by it. Here are the Parisian novelties in all their elegance and beauty, and a tremendous demand for them besides:

At $4.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool black Velour, with bayadere colored satin stripes, edged with black velvet chenille.

At $4.75 yd.—Silk-and-wool Cords in bright colors forming the groundwork, with velvet chenille bayadere cords in black—the whole covered by a graceful scroll design in black silk souffle.

At $3.75 yd.—Silk-and-wool fine Velour Cord, ground in black, with self-colored figures forming irregular designs in souffle.

At $3.75 yd.—Silk-and-wool fine Velour Cords in black, with black silk souffle serpentine figured bayadere stripes; space between the stripes filled in with interchangeable colorings of black and contrasting bright color.

At $3.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool Velour Cords of black and colors, with bayadere stripes of black silk souffle edged with cord.

At $3 yd.—Silk-and-wool Velour Cords in combination of black with colors, with bayadere of matelasse souffle in black, forming graceful curves.

At $7.50 yd.—India Valley Persians, in woven figured plaid designs, with combinations of colorings, such as were seen in borders of the beautiful India shawls of former days; stylish for vest fronts and lapel trimming for tailored gowns.

Rotunda.

Women's Plain Handkerchiefs

There are 530 dozen in a lot that we own without considerable outlay. Judge how cheaply they came to us by the prices at which they're offered. The product of one of Ireland's best manufacturers—one whose name is synonymous with perfection in plain, pure linen handkerchiefs. These are pure, of course,—had to be to gain entrance here, even for the very brief visit they'll make in this handkerchief store. May be enough for a day's selling. Will be sold in dozen and half-dozen lots only. Plain, hemstitched linen handkerchiefs, of pure linen, all of them—no fancy ones in this offering:

150 dozen at $1.20; regularly $1.50.
105 dozen at $1.35; regularly $1.80.
95 dozen at $1.75; regularly $2.40.
50 dozen at $2; regularly $3.
80 dozen at $2.75; regularly $4.20.
50 dozen at $3.25; regularly $6.

Broadway.

Untrimmed Millinery and Its Trimmings

Actually in hundreds of shapes. You cannot ask for a style that we cannot show you, if it is made at all.

We suit all tastes, we gratify every whim, we conform to all demands. It is easy in such a stock.

The strong points of the assortment are in the "off-the-face" shapes, in narrow-back sailor shapes and in the remarkable Turban collection.

As to trimmings for the untrimmed hats,—just try us. Also, let us help you,—that is what we are here for. The trained taste and judgment of the highest grade of millinery skill is at your service. We will help you in the selection of a hat, we'll suggest its trimmings, we'll sell you the trimmings cheaply, and, if you like, we will *do* the trimming better than you can do it, and at a nominal cost.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Linens for Table and Bed

Invariable excellence marks all dealings in linen goods here, Recognized superior quality only finds its way into these stocks. But to offer good linens to our public at advantageous prices is no less an ambition with us. How we succeeded is demonstrated below:

TABLE LINEN
At 50c. yd.—Full bleached; 68 in. wide.
At 65c. yd.—Extra quality grass bleached; 67 in.
At 85c. and $1—Full bleached; 70 in.
NAPKINS
At $1.20—German drill, 20½ in.; become white in a few washings. Same goods, 23 in. square, are $1.50 doz.
At $2.25 doz.—Grass bleached; 22 in.
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
At $4.50 pair—Sheets, 96x90 in.
At 75c. pair—Pillow cases, 36x22 in.

Fourth avenue.

Dinner Sets

The new arrivals of the past week make our tremendous assortment practically complete. It is hard to say enough of the extent of this collection. It would be impossible to say too much. It cannot really be comprehended by one who has not the inner knowledge, both of our buying and of the selling that controls it.

The present prices on these goods deserve a word of comment. They are scaled to the standard set by the present china sale, *and they are the lowest you will know for years.* French china is bound to rise in price. There has been a recent increase of 25 per cent. in the duty on it.

In the lower-priced American and English porcelain dinner sets we are particularly strong. Prices begin at $5 for a hundred-piece set, and it is a good set, too.

French China Sets, from $22.50 to $350

In the last shipment there is a number of new designs in the new Meat Sets. They are beautiful goods, and add a commonsense utility and convenience to their good looks. French China, $17.50 to $70.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HIS FAMILY HAS VANISHED.

Blond's Wife and Children Have Not Been Heard of Since Their Deportation Months Ago.

Isaan Blond, who sometimes works as a peddler and at other times as a night watchman, and lives in Goerck Street, near Stanton Street, is bewailing the loss of his wife, Liebe, and his four children, who were deported last March.

He came from Wieliczka, in Austrian Poland, several years ago, leaving his family behind, and worked hard to earn money to bring them over. By last Winter he had managed to accumulate a sufficient amount to pay their passage and to start housekeeping. So he purchased five passage tickets and sent them to his family to come over.

His wife and little ones arrived here on the St. Paul March 26, and Isaac went to the Barge Office to meet them, but his joy was turned to sorrow when he was told that the immigration authorities had placed them in detention and would probably send them back. He protested against any one's right to detain his wife and children, as he had been several years in this country and was abundantly able to provide for them. The answer to his protests was that two of the children had a contagious disease and could not be allowed to land.

The authorities later decided that as the children were too young to be sent back alone it was necessary to deport the mother with them, so March 30 the woman and her children were sent back by the same steamer to Southampton. Since then Blond has not heard of his family. The American Line officials are satisfied that the woman and her children arrived at Southampton.

Blond's wife had promised to write him from England, but no letter came, and he decided to wait until she should have sufficient time to reach her home in Poland. When over two months passed and no news came, he wrote to her parents. They replied that they had not seen her nor the children, nor had they heard from them. Then Blond got a professional writer by the name of Goldberger of 122 Goerck Street to write to the Hebrew society in London, and ask whether it knew anything of the whereabouts of his family. This society looks after Jews who are in need of help, and Blond thought that his wife might have applied there for assistance, but he has not received any answer, and some acquaintances of his in London have written, saying that his family is not in the care of the society.

Would-Be Suicide Still Alive.

The young woman who was found unconscious near the entrance of the Lutheran Cemetery on Saturday afternoon and taken to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, suffering from acid poisoning, is still alive, but the doctors have little hope of her recovery. She was conscious for a short time yesterday afternoon, and said her name was Louise Betser, and that she was eighteen years old. She was asked whether she lived in New York or in Allentown, Penn., but did not seem to understand, and relapsed into unconsciousness. It was learned, however, she has a sister in this city.

Bakery and Two Bakers Burned.

MANCHESTER, Conn., Sept. 25.—The bakery of Frank Goetz was destroyed by fire this morning. John Leetles and another baker, whose name is unknown, were burned to death. The money loss on buildings and contents is about $40,000; insurance, $25,000 on stock and $10,000 on buildings.

CABMAN CASHED A CHECK.

Subsequently He Had His Stylish Customer Arrested.

It is not every man who can get the best of a New York cabman, but such is said to be the consolation of William H. Volkmar, who last August, it is charged, passed a check for $15 on Patrick Malone, a cabman, in payment for a ride, and who yesterday was held at the West Side Police Court in $1,000 bonds for examination to-morrow.

Volkmar, with a "foine, handsome loidy," according to Malone, hired the cabman Saturday, Aug. 20, to drive them through the Park from Forty-second Street. They were out a good part of the afternoon, and the bill was $5. Volkmar wrote out a check against the Lincoln National Bank for $15, where he said he kept his "account." The cabman cashed it at a friend's place near by and gave Volkmar the change.

"He was a noice gentleman," said Malone last night. "He offered to take me to his bank on Monday and introduce me, so I could cash more of his checks, he said. And he told me if I had any trouble about the check to come to his office in the Seymour Building, at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue."

In a few days the check wandered back to Malone with "N. G." across the face. Malone settled, and tried to find Volkmar at his office. Volkmar had no office, and the cabman had not seen him until last Saturday when he had him arrested. Volkmar refused to give any city address, saying he lived in Lynchburg, Va.

Monument to Father Callan Unveiled.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The monument over the grave of the late Rev. William M. R. Callan in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, was unveiled to-day. The monument is of granite, twenty-three feet in height, and is surmounted by a cross. The members of the different societies connected with the parish of Our Lady of the Valley, over which the Rev. Mr. Callan had charge for twenty-five years, attended the ceremony. John J. Booth, Chairman of the Monument Committee, made the presentation speech, and the Rev. Thomas A. Wallace, who succeeded Father Callan as pastor of the church, formally accepted the monument.

It Was Hugh Mulligan's Head.

The head of a man found floating in the Kill Von Kull off Elm Park, S. I., Saturday afternoon was yesterday identified as that of Hugh Mulligan of 704 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Mulligan was killed by a train on the Central Railrorad of New Jersey on Wednesday night as he was crossing the Long Bridge between Bayonne and Elizabethport. The headless body was found on the bridge the following morning.

Our Gallant Marines.

From The Washington Post.

In the old days people used to make light of the marine, principally because he occupies a place somewhat anomalous, from the military point of view of the masses. As Rudyard Kipling says of him, he is a "kind of a bloomin' harmofrodite, soldier and sailor, too." But no more fun will be poked at the service in America while its achievements are kept in mind. The records of the war with Spain will always show that, if the American people have reason to be proud of any of their fighters, they have of the marine corps. Guantanamo is to be added to the list of battles that it has assisted in or fought alone on this continent and in many distant parts. Officers and men alike are entitled to a nation's praise and a nation's gratitude.

CYCLERS WAR ON THE LEAGUE.

Professional Riders Will Go on the Inter-State Track To-day—Powers Says It Means End of L. A. W.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—E. C. Bald, A. MacFarland, O. L. Stevens, Thomas Cooper, Arthur Gardner, and J. Eaton, the professional cyclers, suspended by Chairman Mott of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen for practicing on the Berkeley Oval track, to-night agreed with the Trenton Inter-State Association to race to-morrow and to get other League of American Wheelmen men to race. The Fair Association agreed to take a chance on the suspension of the men who would go on in order that the published events might be run. P. T. Powers, President of the American Cycle Racing Association, said to-night the trouble meant the destruction of the League of American Wheelmen. He said the small men must follow the stars to make any money.

Mr. Mott was to have been the referee at to-morrow's meet, but telegraphed Friday night that he could not come. If other League of American Wheelmen ride with the suspended racers they, too, will be suspended.

There will be another meeting to-morrow morning, and an effort will be made to get all the good riders to go on the Inter-State track to-morrow.

SOMERSET COUNTY'S FAIRS.

The Raritan Ministers' Association Says They Are a Detriment.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 25.—If the Raritan Ministers' Association has anything to say about it the end of the Somerset County fairs is at hand. At the meeting of the ministers yesterday they passed resolutions in which they express their apprehension of the effect of the fair on the morals of the community.

The resolutions declared that so far from being an educational advantage to the community or a benefit to the agriculturists or an aid to the legitimate business interests of the county, it was on the contrary a detriment. One thing particularly deplored was the distribution of tickets to school children, and the closing of the schools to let the children attend an exhibition where evil influences were allowed.

Sunday School's 80th Anniversary.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The eightieth anniversary of the founding of the Sunday school of the Presbyterian Church of Springfield was celebrated to-day. This morning the services were held in the chapel, and addresses made by prominent Sunday school workers of Springfield, this city, and other places. This evening there was a meeting in the church at which the Rev. William Hoppaugh, rector of the church, and George H. Kraus of Cranford spoke. Of the original 100 scholars all are dead, but a branch school, started soon afterward with 5 scholars, has one surviving member of the original class. She is Miss Cornelia Smith, who is ninety years old, and still has in her possession a Testament given her by her teacher at the end of the first year.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

It Will Watch the Actions of City Officials in Regard to Organized Labor.

INCONSISTENT UNION MEN

They Meet in Union Halls and Work for Union Brewers, but Drink Non-Union Beer, It Is Said.

The Central Labor Union decided yesterday to keep a close watch on the record of city officials in regard to their actions toward organized labor. Many complaints have been made to the Central Labor Union that contracts on school buildings have been sublet and again sublet, and that the furniture and other wood work in the schools have been made in other cities, the New York workmen being thus deprived of the opportunity of earning money in the city where they pay taxes.

The matter was yesterday brought up by Delegate Perrine of the Iron Molders, who asked the Central Labor Union to indorse a set of resolutions that had been passed by his union.

The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, Careful investigation has proved that the municipal work, especially that pertaining to the building trades, is performed principally under a contract system that is detrimental to the rights and interests of the workingmen, often in direct violation of the law, and benefits no one except the contractor;

Whereas, Investigation has also shown that other cities are far in advance of New York in dealing with this question, notably Boston, where they have abolished the contract system and instituted direct employment by the city, while Chicago, Buffalo, Denver, and various other cities are moving in the same direction;

Whereas, The Iron Molders' Conference Board, firmly believing that the rights of the resident workmen and the best interests of the city in general can be more fully and justly secured by a strict enforcement of existing laws, and ultimately by the total abolition of the contract system, does hereby request the Central Labor Union to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union subscribe for The City Record, the official paper of the city.

Resolved, That it shall be a part of the duties of the Law and Legislative Committee of the Central Labor Union to receive and keep the City Record on file, and to report on all matters recorded therein which affect the interests of the working people.

Resolved, That it shall also be the duty of the same committee to keep a record of the attitude toward and votes on all measures affecting labor of the city officials, members of the Municipal Assembly, and furnish a copy of the same to the Central Labor Union at the first meeting in August preceding an election for said officials.

The Subletting of Contracts.

In supporting the resolutions Delegate Perrine said:

"Our motive is to see that the ironworkers, who help pay the taxes which support the schools, should also get the work. In two of the largest school buildings in East Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets the work is sublet and resublet. I spoke to the School Commissioners, and they said they knew nothing about the subletting. And yet there is a city ordinance stating that no school work shall be sublet without permission from the Board of Education.

"The sub-contractors generally belong to Pennsylvania firms, and they pay their men $1.50 and $1.75 a day, when union rates are $3 a day. There is a compulsory education law in New York, and yet the ironworkers of New York are not given a chance by the city to earn a few dollars to buy shoes and clothes for their children so as to enable them to go to school."

Delegate William J. O'Brien remarked:

"If the Law and Legislative Committee will do its duty under the resolutions, we will be able to get all the school work done by New York workmen right in this city. Nearly $3,000,000 worth of work has been sent out of New York, and if that money had been spent here it would have helped materially to bring on good times."

The resolutions were unanimously passed.

Delegate Joly of the Brewers complained of what he called the depraved taste of many union men. "The electrical workers," he said, "meet in the same hall with our union, and, although there is there a saloon where union beer is sold, the electrical workers go a block out of their way in search of non-union beer."

"Perhaps that is better than your union beer," timidly remarked a delegate.

"It isn't near as good, and you should be ashamed of yourself to make such an insinuation," retorted Delegate Joly, hotly, and then he continued: "What I'm going to tell you now is still worse. A union brewer is building seven houses, and he employs none but union men on them, carpenters, plumbers, and plasterers. He has a saloon in the same block, and only union beer is sold there. And yet these union men pass by his saloon and frequent another saloon where non-union beer is sold. Some of these men are in the Building Trades Section."

"Neither the plumbers nor the plasterers belong to the Building Trades Section," said Delegate Henry.

Culprits Looked Ashamed.

"That makes no difference," replied Joly. "They are union men, but they drink non-union beer. It is true that when I spoke to the carpenters they looked ashamed, and promised to drink union beer in the future, but the other fellows kept on guzzling non-union beer. I must say this is poor encouragement for an employer who wants to employ only union men."

Delegate Greef of the carpenters said if he knew that any of the members of his union drank non-union beer he would' order them to stop doing so.

"When a man wants beer he gets it without asking whether it is union or not. It depends on how thirsty he is," said Joly.

"Would you live in a house that was built by non-union men?" asked Greef.

"Certainly not," replied Joly. "If I knew that non-union men built the house I live in I'd not stay there another day. I'd rather sleep in the street."

The meeting expressed the opinion that drinking non-union beer and smoking non-union cigars, and chewing non-union tobacco was wrong, disgraceful, and unworthy of trades unionists, and directed all delegates to inform their respective unions of that decision.

It was announced that the Reliance Labor Club of marble cutters had been suspended by the Building Trades Section because it had refused to order its members on a sympathetic strike. A motion was made that James Fitzgerald, the delegate from that union, should be made an honorary member of the Central Labor Union on account of his good nature and powerful eloquence.

The motion was adopted, and Delegate Fitzgerald acknowledged the compliment in an oration.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

District Assembly 49 Elects Delegates to the General Assembly.

District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, met yesterday afternoon at Brevoort Hall, in East Fifty-fourth Street, and elected the following delegates and alternates to the General Assembly of the order that will convene in Chicago on Nov. 10:

Delegates—Richard Cooney, District Master Workman; John O'Connell of the Brewers, Patrick Rock of the Eccentric Firemen, John H. Parsons, President of the Letter Carriers' Association, and Patrick McMahon, Master Workman of the Eccentric Engineers.

Alternates—Michael Fitzgerald of the Letter Carriers; Timothy Healy of the Firemen; James Hackett of the Brewers; Patrick Horan of the Pavers, and Richard Humphreys of the Pavers' Inspectors.

The delegates said that no slate had yet been made for the next general officers of the order, and there was no great struggle for the office of General Master Workman, but William Hicks, the present incumbent of that office, was going to run again.

District Assembly No. 49 will have its annual picnic at Sulzer's Harlem River Park on Saturday, and several of the locals will be escorted by Company O of the Irish Volunteers.

The New 'Longshoremen's Union.

The new 'Longshoremen's Union met again yesterday afternoon at Flannery's Hall, at Hudson and Leroy Streets, and adopted the name of the General Council of the 'Longshoremen's Union Protective Association. Michael F. Healy was elected President of the General Council, and those who were present at the meeting claimed to represent twelve local councils, with a total membership of 5,000 men. They boasted of having taken away 90 per cent. of the members of the old 'Longshoremen's International Union, which was organized a couple of years ago by Edward McHugh.

FIVE MILES UP IN A BALLOON.

Graphic Account of What Is Perhaps a Record Ascent.

From The London Telegraph.

Mr. Stanley Spencer, the well-known aeronaut, and Dr. Berson of the Berlin Observatory ascended on Sept. 15 from the Crystal Palace in a balloon inflated with pure hydrogen gas, and reached the remarkable height of 27,500 feet, more than five miles of vertical altitude, which is only 1,500 feet less than that recorded by Coxwell and Glaisher in their celebrated trip of Sept. 5, 1862. To obtain some particulars of this noteworthy ascent a representative of The Daily Telegraph called on Mr. Stanley Spencer, who was found at the balloon works of Messrs. C. G. Spencer & Sons, Canonbury.

"If you wish to know what scientific observations were made," he said, "I am afraid they will not be obtainable for a week or so. They were made in sealed instruments, and Dr. Berson is now on his way to Berlin with them. I may say that Dr. Berson was extremely pleased with the results, and declared that this ascent was the most successful of the series that he has been making at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Berlin. I was present simply in charge of the balloon, and I have only the records made by my private thermometer and barometer. The aneroid showed that we had ascended to 27,500 feet, and the thermometer registered 29 degrees Fahrenheit, or 61 degrees below freezing point."

Mr. Spencer proceeded to describe the trip. The balloon had a capacity of 56,500 cubic feet, and was inflated with 40,000 cubic feet of pure hydrogen, and to it was attached a basket car 3 feet 6 inches wide, 5 feet long, and 3 feet deep. The greater portion of the recording instruments were slung from the network of the balloon, so as to keep them at a distance from the car, lest the heat radiated from the bodies of the occupants might in some degree affect their correctness. Many of them were specially designed for the purposes of the trip. The balloon was inflated with hydrogen, nominally pure, but, as the smell which it left in the gas bag showed, it was still some little distance removed from the odorless gas which the chemists define.

"Why hydrogen?" was asked.

"It is of course the most expensive," replied Mr. Spencer; "but its lifting power is double that of coal gas, and therefore it was selected for this trip. Coal gas will lift about 35 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet. Hydrogen lifts 75 to 80 pounds. Its use gets over one of the chief difficulties of ballooning. If you have coal gas, you must fill your balloon very full, and carry a lot of ballast. The reason is that it is impossible—and it is on this point, I think, that Andrée went astray—to keep a balloon at an even height. It goes up, the gas expands and escapes, and it immediately descends; then ballast must be thrown out to lighten it, and up it goes again; and this ascending and descending process is repeated continually at intervals of varying length. Now, with hydrogen gas half the quantity is required; so that you need only half fill the balloon, and when it expends the loss is comparatively slight, and the adjustment, by throwing out ballast, is much less."

The last and most important feature of the equipment was two vessels containing oxygen gas. How they contributed to the success of the trip will shortly appear.

"We started at 5 o'clock in the afternoon," said Mr. Spencer, "and traveled in a southeasterly direction. This lasted until we attained a height of 10,000 feet, and we did not like it, because we saw Sea Reach, at the mouth of the Thames, ahead of us, (if one can say so when it was so much below us,) and we did not fancy descending into it, although we had lifebuoys with us. However, after 10,000 feet we got into another current traveling southwest. It was a lovely day, and the air was extraordinarily clear. Usually when one makes an ascent one finds the view obscured by clouds, but on Thursday at 23,000 feet, we could see the coast of France, along the east coast of England to the Wash, and a great deal of the English Channel, with dots on it for the steamers. It became dreadfully cold after this, but we were prepared with heavy woolen clothing and particularly with wrappings for the legs, for they are shaded from the sun by the side of the car, and usually suffer most. Still, in spite of our precautions, we were both shivering with cold. At 25,000 feet the air was so rarefied that I began to become giddy, and had an indescribable sensation of asphyxiation. I looked at Dr. Berson, who was busy at the instruments, and he was making a gurgling noise as he breathed. 'Oxygen!' he gasped, and so I handed him a tube which led from one of the oxygen vessels, and took another myself, and we put them in our mouths and sucked at them. The effect was marvelous, and instead of feeling exhausted, we felt quite exhilarated. At 27,000 feet we had only four bags of ballast left, and they were necessary to insure a safe descent. So that after registering another 500 feet I pulled the valve rope, and down we came. At the highest point I removed the oxygen tube from my mouth for a moment, and at once the suffocating feeling seized me, but when I replaced it I recovered immediately. I feel confident that with a good supply of oxygen for breathing purposes we could go a great deal higher than has ever been done yet."

"How high is that?"

"Well, I am inclined to think that our ascent was really the 'record.' I know that Glaisher and Coxwell reported that they recorded 29,000 feet, but after my experiences yesterday I doubt it. I have been ballooning all my life, and may reasonably be supposed to have become accustomed to rarefied air; and Dr. Berson also has had much experience. Now we both found asphyxiation becoming severe at 25,000 feet, and would certainly have been unconscious before 27,500 feet but for the oxygen gas. Glaisher and Coxwell had no oxygen, and I really can't see how they could either of them have been conscious at 29,000 feet. I think that some error must have been made."

"What about the descent?"

"We came down at Romford all right. We got a decent bump," said Mr. Spencer, cheerfully, "but no harm was done. I may say that when we landed there was not sufficient gas in the balloon to keep it up. The first part of the descent was very rapid, so rapid that we let go our ballast. We had it in bags over the side, fastened at top and bottom, so that when we cut the string at the top the bag fell over and emptied. When the sand fell out, however, the particles were caught by the air, and the result was that, although it passed out of the bags, we were descending faster than it was, so that it seemed to go up, and, as you will see presently, a good deal of it stuck to the varnished exterior of the balloon. The bags, too, when they were lightened of the sand, floated up until the balloon slackened its downward pace. It is worth noting that at 18,000 feet as we were ascending, the balloon, which had been rather more than two-thirds inflated, was fully expanded, and at 22,000 feet we lost a considerable amount of gas."

"Did you feel the loss of strength that Glaisher and Coxwell experienced?"

"Yes; it was quite astonishing. Our strength seemed to be quite gone. It was in view of this that we had fixed the sandbags as I have described, so that we could cut them loose. We might not have been able to lift them over the side."

Then the balloon arrived in a cart from Fenchurch Street Station, and Mr. Spencer went to direct its carriage into the works. A balloon in its leisure moments when packed for transit is not impressive; it has a great family likeness to a bundle for the laundry.

ROUGH ROAD TO THE KLONDIKE.

Hardships and Death Attended a Party on the Way.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 25.—A Vancouver (British Columbia) special says:

Brindley Mills and P. G. Grant, two members of a Montreal Klondike syndicate, arrived here to-day after spending four months in trying to get through to the gold country over the Ashcroft trail. At Quesnelle they met Sir Arthur Curtis, an English Baron, and his party, and also ran across them at Mud River, where Sir Arthur mysteriously disappeared and was never seen again by a white man.

Mr. Mills said they joined in the search with Indians for the body, and that they are confident that the latter not only knew all about the nobleman's death, but where the body might be found. They want $1,000 reward for bringing it out of the woods. The unfortunate nobleman, Mills believes, met with foul play.

Mills and his party were lost four days without food 100 miles from Telegraph Creek. On one occasion they took the advice of a treacherous Indian guide and went fifty miles out of their way. They describe the experience as terrible. They declare emphatically that the route is a fraud and that hundreds of poor fellows are actually in danger of starvation on it now. They are stalled 50 and 100 miles apart, without provisions and without hope. Mills and Grant started out with fifty-eight horses, and left thirty dead on the road. Their outfits are also lost, and when they reached Telegraph Creek they were broken in health and without money.

W. & J. Sloane

Beg to Call Attention to Their New Departments:

INTERIOR DECORATIONS,
WALL PAPERS,
SPECIAL DESIGN FURNITURE.

Schemes, suggestions, and designs by special artists for all kinds of interior decorations and furnishings submitted upon application.

The latest novelties in Brocades, Damasks, and Tapestries, suitable for Draperies, Wall and Furniture coverings.

Our line of Lace and Sash Curtains comprises the new styles—NINON, TRIANON, and CLEMERY. Also Renaissance, Point Arabe and all the medium grades.

Broadway & 19th Street.

TERRORS OF MODERN WAR

Privates in Extended Formation Left on Their Own Resources.

SEVENTY-FIRST'S GALLANTRY

Men Who Quailed Before the Shower of Lead for a Moment Fought Like Veterans Next Day.

Our conflict with Spain has shown that the horrors of war have been very greatly increased by the use of new instruments of destructiveness and by the new methods of fighting that these modern inventions have made necessary. It is probable that, by military students at least, the most noteworthy facts of our recent campaign around Santiago de Cuba will be considered those that most fully illustrated the destructive effect of modern firearms and the results of fighting in lines so attenuated as practically to isolate the soldier and put him upon his own responsibility and his own resources.

The interesting conjectures upon the outcome of these experiments were manifold. Although many armies had confronted the rapid-firing breech-loading rifle since 1870, and even the modern magazine rifle had been used by the Japanese against the bow-and-arrow-armed troops of China, and the Turks and Greeks had used magazine guns in their recent war, it was considered by military critics that modern arms and the new tactics they had rendered essential had not yet been properly tested. Modern warfare was still a mere theory. It may be confidently said that it remained a theory up to the land battles of El Caney and San Juan and the naval engagements of Manila and Santiago. Those four victories reduced a group of hypotheses to an exact science. Myth and glamour and romance have been stripped from the grinning skeleton, and for the first time war has become to the soldier as well as to the looker-on a terrible and a revolting thing. It may be made magnificent and even glorified for a brief moment, as by the splendid dash of the charge at El Caney, but henceforth it will remain terrible and awful. The wars of the future will be a hundred times more horrible to the participants than have been those of the last two centuries, though they may not prove more destructive, and the individual soldier must hereafter be made of sterner stuff than has hitherto sufficed to win Austerlitzes, Waterloos, and Sedans.

Each Soldier Isolated.

Remember that there was much speculation in Washington before our army of invasion had been organized as to the probable results of the severe test to which we were about to subject our untried magazine gun, the Krag-Jörgensen, and of the value of our limited stock of smokeless powder. There was also much apprehension as to the arming of our volunteers with a gun that was known to be inferior and obsolete, and supplying them with black powder that would make these troops mere targets for the enemy's firing line and sharpshooters. Little account was taken apparently of what proved to be the most surprising, most demoralizing, effect of the new arms and smokeless powder upon the soldier in the battle line. The moment the engagement opened he found himself practically isolated by the "extended order" of the new tactics, and facing enemies who were so protected and screened by the smokeless powder that they had all the advantage of an ambuscade. The magic power of the "elbow touch" had gone. The soldier could no longer feel that his comrades at his right and left hand still stood in the line and would stay there as long as he would. And, besides, in Cuba the jungle swallowed one who marched ten feet into it. Often a soldier could not see the man who stood next to him in the line, and knew not, of course, whether his comrades were wounded or killed, or whether they were still marching, like himself, straight at the Spanish trenches.

Under former conditions, the campaign in Cuba, so far as the fighting was concerned, would not have been very severe. Our troops could have located the enemy as soon as the first gun was discharged, and would have had some objective for their own fire. But in all modern fighting the army that advances must be prepared to face an ambuscade, for the enemy's lines can no longer be discovered from the "smudges" that used to hang above and in front of them, and the assailants will receive an aimed fire from rifles and cannon that will be as invisible as if hidden by the darkest midnight. No smoke or haze betrays the foe, and you do not know exactly where he lies concealed until you rouse him, like a wild boar, from his cover.

These sorts of tactics, which have been made possible, and, indeed, imperative, by the introduction of smokeless powder, were illustrated in the desperate though minor action of Las Quasima on July 24. Gen. Wheeler told me on the day after that fight, and he has since repeated the statement formally in his report, that he had fully reconnoitred the Spanish line, knew exactly where it was, and was prepared to attack it with full deliberation and care; and yet to the Rough Riders it was practically an ambuscade. They stumbled over the Spaniards, who fired upon them with terrible effect at a few paces.

Our Army Saved by Bad Marksmanship.

If the positions had been reversed, and a regiment of our regulars had stood behind the hidden lines and could have fired deliberately upon an advancing Spanish force, the assailants would have been annihilated. Only the bad marksmanship of the Spaniards prevented our utter destruction. This is also practically true of El Caney and San Juan. In each instance our army would have been swept away if the enemy could have handled his gun and availed himself of the tremendous advantages he possessed.

It is easily seen that this new method of fighting has made war far more terrible to the individual soldier. From the moment the attacking army comes within range of the enemy's artillery, at about 2,500 yards, a process of disintegration is begun which is necessarily more or less demoralizing to the men. The soldier ceases, first, to be a part of the corps or division. Then he ceases to be part of the brigade. The regiment seems to drop him from its ranks, and even the company breaks up into smaller groups, and the individual soldier soon finds himself one of a squad of eight men in presence of a hostile army. Even this little knot of fighters cannot be kept close together under the storm of machine guns and magazine rifles, and the "interval" or space between the men is increased, until the soldier feels that he stands there in that thin line almost alone and unsupported. He no longer has that courage which is inspired by the mass, by the presence and touch of comrades. To perform his duty in this trying situation the private must be brave. There is no possible substitute for courage. Discipline may make heroic armies, but it cannot make heroic men.

Add to this demoralizing isolation of the private the fact that he soon becomes a target for sharpshooters who see him clearly and are firing directly at him, and whom he cannot discover because of their using smokeless powder. He does not even know the direction from which the bullets are coming, or when or whence to expect death. When the hostile line opens fire, and balls whistle through the air about him, as thick as buzzing flies in Summer, he still does not know where the enemy is. He cannot strike back yet, for our tactics forbid an aimless fire. An American soldier must not waste ammunition even to keep up his courage. He must march resolutely on, keeping step with his invisible comrades, while shrieking shot and screaming shrapnel and hissing bullets are making a pandemonium about him, and perhaps decimating the already tenuous line.

A Soldier Must Be Brave.

After he has safely passed through these terrors and dangers, he must face the enemy, who have carefully intrenched themselves, and who can, from machine guns and magazine rifles, fire perhaps ten times more rapidly than himself. He immediately becomes the mark of sharpshooters stationed along the trenches; of gunners who hurl at him hundreds of shrapnel, any one of which has power to kill more than 200 men; of Gatling or Maxim guns that pour shot over the field as rapidly as a tropic thunder cloud pours down its torrents; and of riflemen under cover of the ditches, who can fire with better aim and much faster than he can while he is climbing the hill or clambering over stones, or cutting his way through the brush, or through entanglements and obstructions.

Our fighting in Cuba was exactly under these conditions. At El Caney our troops advanced under a galling fire from sharpshooters hidden in the dense brush or in the thick tops of trees, and from the Spanish lines which were completely screened by the underwood. Besides this, the enemy's centre was protected by a fort and strong earthworks, and his flanks by blockhouses that were impervious to our rifle bullets. The situation was desperate. The position was really impregnable before infantry, but we carried it. Only the courage of the seasoned privates was equal to the task. Untrained men, whose courage had not been tried by previous ordeals, could not have carried the works before a resolute defense.

At San Juan also our soldiers had to march through the continuous fire of sharpshooters, and through a valley into which the Spaniards poured an incessant shower of shrapnel and rifle balls, before they could begin their part in the fighting. After this they had to climb a steep hill under a hot fire from rifles and cannon. It was, perhaps, along with the action at El Caney, which was progressing at the same time, the severest test to which the courage of the individual soldier has been subjected in this century. I believe that only American troops, and of American troops only the regulars, are equal to such an ordeal. I cannot conceive of Spanish, or indeed of any Latin, troops enduring with fortitude and patience and with no abatement of their spirit and courage, the trial of fire to which we cheerfully submitted before Santiago de Cuba.

Under these new and terrible conditions, it was natural that there should have been some measure of failure. Soldiers must be seasoned to their perilous work. Even heroes are not born careless of how bullets fly, and Nelson wanted to run in his first battle. Some allowance must be made for inexperienced volunteers who are receiving their baptism of fire and blood, and to whom is assigned, as their first warlike task, a duty that appalled even the hardy veterans of the best infantry in the world.

There is no justice, therefore, it seems to me, in imputing cowardice to the Seventy-first New York and to some of the other volunteer regiments because of a very natural hesitation in a situation of such grave peril. We do not, and we should not, expect to win battles with unseasoned troops. It is for this purpose that every nation drills and maintains a regular army. Until the volunteers are seasoned into veterans they should not be expected to do the work of veterans.

Conduct of the Seventy-first.

When Gen. Kent ordered the Seventy-first to leave the main road and march into the narrow and tortuous trail, the volunteers felt as if they were being hurried into the midst of the battle. Shrapnel and bullets were then sweeping the valley, and sharpshooters were firing without intermission at the long columns of our troops, who could reach the front only along that road. A heavy fire was coming from the Spanish right, so heavy and effective, indeed, that Gen. Kent had ordered the New York regiment to that part of the field to support the regulars. As the First Battalion of the Seventy-first swung round and plunged into the remorseless wilderness, the fire increased in intensity. The head of the battalion soon found itself in a shower of lead. As inexperienced troops, they did not know what to expect or what to do. Regulars would have gone on, knowing, by their familiarity with military movements, that the enemy's line was some distance ahead, and that other of our troops were engaging it. But the raw volunteer does not know these things. His ignorance affrights him. He hesitates, not because he is a coward, but because he does not know what he should do. In battle, hesitation is very near to panic and rout, and the soldier who pauses to think is apt to end by running.

The First Battalion of the Seventy-first New York at least did not run. Its members were paralyzed by the consciousness of their inability to grasp the situation. They were isolated, felt that they had no support, and feared that they were marching into the Spanish line of battle, or into an ambuscade. None of them was prepared to confront the terrors of war, and especially the terrors of modern war as they have been magnified by the machine gun, the far-reaching magazine rifle, smokeless powder, and the death-dealing shrapnel. This scene of horror was new to them, and when the curtain was lifted on the drama of blood, while cannon bellowed and rifles spluttered and dying men groaned in agony about them, they were overawed.

Like Veterans the Next Day.

I think that is all. I believe almost any raw troops would have acted much as did the First Battalion of the Seventy-first. It is gratifying to remember, too, that it redeemed itself on the same day and on the morrow, on the same field. I saw the men of the Seventy-first fighting like veterans. The brief period of timidity, of battle-fright, had passed. The raw volunteer had, under the hard tutelage of battle, become a veteran in twenty-four hours.

And one thing must be borne in mind when we try to judge the conduct of these inexperienced troops at San Juan. The War Department sent them into the campaign armed with a gun which, compared with the Mauser, was little better than a bow and arrow, and, to crown this blunder, had given them black powder, which was equivalent to sacrificing them on the field. They would have been annihilated before they could have got near enough to the Spanish lines to handle their antiquated guns with any effect. Armed as our other troops, and fighting side by side with them, I am confident the Seventy-first would prove as courageous and as spirited as the gallant regulars who achieved the impossible, and stormed the fortified hills at San Juan and El Caney.

STANHOPE SAMS.

John Hazen Dead.

John Hazen, son of the late Gen. W. B. Hazen, United States Army, who was thrown from his horse at New Brighton, S. I., on Friday afternoon, fracturing his skull, died yesterday afternoon. The body was prepared for shipment at once, and Mrs. Hazen and Capt. Ludlow, United States Army, started with it for Washington.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Four Days Remain of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall Meeting.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

Morris Park Will Open Its Gates Saturday for a Thirteen-Day Meeting—Mondays and Fridays Off Days.

Four days of racing remain of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's allotment of Fall dates, and from to-day until Thursday afternoon, when the Gravesend track will close its gates till next season, owners who will not take their horses up to the Morris Park meeting will busy themselves trying to win stakes and purses. There is opportunity enough, even though the racing season is rapidly coming to an end, but if owners will insist on making wholesale scratches as they did in several cases last week, they will have no one to blame but themselves during the Winter, when there will be a scarcity of oats and no opportunity in the North to win purses. In one race last week 80 per cent. of the original entries were scratched, and what looked in the morning to be a promise of a good race resolved itself before the post time into a very small field, with little or no chances of a good struggle, and with scarcely an opportunity for speculation. The practice of scratching a horse out of a race because some good performer is entered—when form has seemingly flown to the tropics, as it has this season, especially among the two-year-olds—is a bad one, for horses recently have fallen into the habit of running like stake horses one day and like selling platers the next. Jean Beraud, Martimas, Black Venus, Glenheim, and latterly Himtine, are all examples of this, and when such a condition of affairs prevails, any horse has a chance. On paper, last Saturday, J. J. McCafferty's speedy colt Himtine semed to have the Algeria Stakes at his mercy. Yet when it came to a test, Himtine, with all the best of the weights, was lacking, and the McLaughlin pair, Diminutive and Lady Lindsey, finished first and second, with Manuel third.

The racing this week promises to be good, but if the promise is as ill-kept as those of last week, it might better never have been made. In to-day's card there is a well-filled high-weight handicap for three-year-olds and upward at five and a half furlongs, for which a number of good sprinters are engaged, and there is also the Flatland Stakes for two-year-olds, which promises to be an interesting affair. A handicap for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and an eighth has also filled well, and if all ten of those entered run the race should prove an interesting one, for there is material among them to make a grand race.

To-morrow the Parkville Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile, will be the feature, and this, too, should bring out a crack field, for the three-year-olds, more than any others, are holding to their form, and there is plenty of racing material at that age in this vicinity. The meeting will conclude on Thursday with the Holly Handicap and the Bayshore Stakes, and then the scene of racing will shift to Morris Park.

The Fall meeting in Westchester should be a splendid one, for racing in the Indian Summer is usually delightful sport, and the Westchester Racing Association holds out inducements enough to bring to its track the highest class of thoroughbreds in the country. The meeting will open Saturday, and racing will continue thereafter until Oct. 22, with Mondays and Fridays the off days each week.

On the opening day of the meeting the Nursery Handicap of $5,000 will bring out a good field of two-year-olds. Jean Beraud, Black Venus, Huntine, Glenheim, Frohsinn, Scannel, Kingdon, and Martimas are all eligible, and if they all start, and recover from the attack of "slows" which seems to have caught them recently, there should be a grand contest for the stakes over the Eclipse course. The Jerome Handicap at a mile and a quarter, over the hill, should bring out an excellent race between the three-year-olds, and the Manhattan Handicap for two-year-olds—all on the same day—should help to make up a splendid afternoon's sport.

To wind up the programme, and to give the cross-country people an inning, the October Hurdle Handicap at a mile and three-quarters will be decided, and unless she is too heavily weighted, the horse that beats Forget will probably win the money.

⁂

The programme for this afternoon at Gravesend is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Maxello	126	Calculation	108
Imperator	125	Lady Marian	107
Blarneystone	125	Filament	107
Lord Zeni	122	Athy	104
Frank Harris	120	Fleeting Gold	102
Ruby Lips	119	Kilt	102
Wasteful	117	Salaire	100
Headlight II.	116	Woodbird	99
Buffoon	116	Billali	99
Roysterer	111	Red Spider	99

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

The Winner	119	Double Quick	106
Estaca	110	Mt. Washington	103
Nosey	110	Fonsavannah	102
Ben Ronald	108	Tanis	98
Prime Minister	106	Merlin	97
Knight of the Garter	106		

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Armament	115	Handcuff	97
Duke of Middleburg	107	Onondaga's Pride	94
Hapsburg	100	Diminutive	94
Duke of Baden	97	Lady Lindsey	94
Mr. Phinizy	97	Satin Slipper	89
Cambrian	97		

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Godfrey	112	Effie Ainslie	109
Chappaqua	112	Kilarma	109
Manlius	112	Alice Nice	109
The Burlington Route	112	Monletta	109
Animus	112	Al. Reeves	109
Sol	112	Ordeal	109
Mark Miles	112	Kensington	109
Dr. Parker	112	Fulminate	109

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Algol	132	Ben Ronald	111
White Frost	125	George Keene	106
Macy	119	Whistling Coon	106
Sir Walter	116	Sir Vassar	102
Handball	111	Lady Disdain	85

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Blueaway	114	Swiftmas	114
Candle Black	114	Fonsavannah	114
Central Trust	114	Glonome	114
Previous	114		

⁂

Handicapper Vosburg announces the following weights for the Parkville Handicap, to be run at Gravesend to-morrow:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Briar Sweet	128	Harvey	106
Banaster	120	George Keene	106
Swiftmas	119	Hurley Burley	106
Bendoran	117	Lennep	102
Presbyterian	116	Danforth	100
Firearm	115	St. Callatine	100
Handball	114	Tabouret	99
Candle Black	113	Blarneystone	98
Toronso	111	High Jinks	98
Previous	110	Handpress	98
Sanders	110	Glonoine	94
Howland	110	Loiterer	93
Lillian Belle	108	Flax Spinner	92
Miss Miriam	108	High Priest	92
Martha II.	107	Excalibur	90

⁂

A lot of yearlings was sold during the recent Doncaster meeting in England, and good prices were obtained in a number of cases. A filly by St. Simon-Pannonia, brought $3,000; filly by Bend Or-Springtime, $3,000; colt by Saraband-Mosque, $3,500; filly by Queen's Birthday-Queen of the Florin, $3,000; filly by St. Angelo-Berengeria, $3,000; colt by Wellington-Lovelorn, $7,250; Model Queen, filly, by Lord Lorne-The Empress, $2,500; colt by St. Simon-Mimi, $8,700; colt by Morion-La Fleche, $13,500; filly by Orme-Wedlock, $5,750; filly by Morion-Solesky, $4,550; colt by Isinglass-Sweet Lavender, $3,300; Simonella filly, by St. Simon-Pamela, $6,750; filly by St. Serf-Orsova, $3,550; colt by Trenton-Golden Agnes, $5,750. The foregoing are the best prices, though $1,000 was obtained for a number, both colts and fillies. The prices of the fillies seem to indicate that the prejudice against them in this country does not exist in England to any great extent.

⁂

The Victorian Racing Club of Victoria, Australia, shows no favoritism whatever in the matter of strictly enforcing its rules of racing, and a recent action of the club furnishes a speaking illustration of the fact. The facts in the case are as follows: Sir Rupert Clark of Rupertswood, one of the most prominent racing men in Victoria, owned a pony, Silver Bell, which was purchased by the owner's representative last April, and two or three days after the purchase was run at the Fitzroy races, which are not registered by the Victoria Racing Club. Under the rules this offense called for a disqualification not only of the horses which ran, but also of all of the horses the property of the owner. The club rigidly enforced the rule, and all of Sir Rupert Clark's horses are under the ban. The committee is determined to deal stringently with all persons in any way connected with unregistered meetings.

⁂

The pretty half-mile track at Parkville has got rid of its long Summer sleep, and at the opening of last week many of the trainers did considerable work. The ever-busy Snyder drove that game little gelding Dresch in 2:23. He sent the chestnut gelding Solitaire a mile in 2:28, and the other members of his stable had good work-out miles. Trainers Rogers, Nichols, and Sinnot had some lively brushes. The fastest mile of the day was paced by Clara G., by Wilton, which went a clipping mile in 2:16¼.

⁂

Many of the crack Eastern two-year-olds are eligible for the rich Hawthorne Stallion Stakes, which will be run at Chicago Oct. 8. The following is a partial list of Eastern horses which are eligible and may start: Lady in Blue, Anagram, Cambrian, Sir Hubert, Scannel, Alpen, Ahom, Rhinelander, Mallakwa, Sea Lion, Elmido, Saintly, Ways and Means, The Barrister, Greatland, Hilee, Miss Marion, Captain Sigsbee, Doctor Eichberg, High Jinks, and Galahad.

PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB.

List of Entries for the Meeting to be Held Next Week on the Brooklyn Track.

The Fall meeting of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn, which will be held next week, will close the harness racing season in this vicinity. Following are the entries for the ten events on the programme:

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

2:17 Class, Trotting; Purse $300.—Charles James, br. g., by Le Grande, C. W. Wright, Yonkers; Corrillion, b. g., by Chimes, C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.; Island Boy, b. g., by Almoneer, R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.; Highland Boy, ch. g., by Remsen, James Arkel, Westfield, N. J.; Dollade Wilkes, blk. m., by Guy Wilkes, or Dolly Duroc, b. m., by Duroc Volunteer, S. S. Hyde, Hempstead, L. I.; Roan Roy, ro. g., by Eastlight, E. C. Moser, Parkville; Kittie Newman, ch. m., by Ded Wilkes, A. Bryant, Matteawan; Carlos, ch. g., by Don Carlos, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Jube, b. g., by Stillman, Thomas Morgan, Brooklyn; Clara G., br. m., by Wilton, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Apalert, b. g., by Alert, J. H. Powers, Brooklyn; Trappe, b. g., by Barnhart, Simon Walsh, Montgomery, N. Y.

2:40 Class, Trotting; Purse $300.—William E., ch. s., by Onward, A. W. Walker, Amityville, L. I.; Bonnefella, b. m., by Erislie Wilkes, George Roeckel, Fosters Meadow, L. I.; Barena Temple, br. m., by Temple Bar, Parkway Stables, Brooklyn; Del Bar, b. g., by Delmarch, J. T. Smith, Brooklyn; Chester Wilkes, b. s., by King Wilkes, E. Remis, Mount Vernon; George Wedge, b. g., by Red Wedge, John Cadoo, Brooklyn; Bish, ch. g., by Evarard Clay, or Lady Madison, b. m., by James Madison, John H. Phillips, Parkville; Trilby, b. m., by Wilkes McGregor, F. J. Dudley, Brooklyn; Maximo, b. s., by Potential, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Solitare, ch. g., by Red Cedar, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Sable Alcyoner, bl. m., by Alcyoner, Alcyoner Farm, N. Y.; Master Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

2:35 Class, Pacing; Purse $300.—Clyte M., b. m., by Myrtleton, J. H. Stout, Red Bank, N. J.; Vincy, bl. s., by Platker, A. Cornwell, New Hyde Park, L. I.; Princess Aline, ro. m., by McLead, C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.; Packer, b. s., by Sweepstakes, A. M. Taylor, Passaic, N. J.; Actuary, br. s., by Nutwood, J. J. Timmins, New York; Royal King, bl. g., W. H. Benham, Flushing; Chetwynd, b. g., by Chetwood, R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.; Ostrich, b. m., Parkway Stables, Brooklyn; Frank Knapp, b. g., by Red King, Carrie Knapp, Brooklyn; Drex, bl. g., by Son of Ambassador, Dr. Hoyt, Chillicothe, Ohio; May Hal, b. m., by Tom Hal, M. J. Leonard, New York; Daisy B., b. m., J. H. Phillips, Parkville; Warren T., b. g., by Covbean Chief, Jr., J. E. Decker, Brooklyn; Wiltona, b. m., by Wilton, Daniel Hickey, Brooklyn; Mamie Clark, b. m., by Pandavis, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

2:16 Class, Pacing; Purse $300.—Joe Nelson, ch. g., by Perduro, George H. Kalar, Yonkers; Mariana, br. m., by Thaval, R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.; Blue Wilkes, ch. g., by Roy Wilkes, William Devison, White Plains; Ti Point Mary, b. m., by Gillig, or Little Gem, b. s., by Alcander, George H. Huber, Ti Point Stock Farm, N. Y.; Idemont, b. m., by Ideal, S. Y. Demarest, Paterson, N. J.; Cynthie E., ch. m., by Wilkes Spirit, Jr., Cook Brothers, Norwich, Conn.; Hannis, Jr., by Hannis, Russ & Dickerson, Silver Creek, N. Y.; Annie T., bl. m., by General Wilkes, Windsor Stables, Brooklyn; Little Dan, ch. g., by Eli, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Iveta, bl. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Dyspepsia Pills, ch. m., by Esquimaux, J. A. Dean, Catskill, N. Y.; Neil Alcyoner, g. g., by Alcyoner, or Cinder Alcyoner, b. g., by Alcyoner, Alcyoner Farm, N. Y.; U. S. Bond, b. g., by Frank Noble, Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

2:27 Class, Trotting; Purse $300.—Chief McGregor, bl. s., by McGregor Chief, C. W. Wright, Yonkers; Jet, b. m., by Piedmont, C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.; Nellie Bell, bl. m., by St. Bell, R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.; Red Virgis, b. s., by Aristotle, or Olga Virgus, b. m., by Red Virgis, George H. Huber, Ti Point Stock Farm, N. Y.; Trial, b. g., by Charley Wilkes, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Millie B., br. m., by Electrite, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Sable Alcyoner, bl. m., by Alcyoner, Alcyoner Farm, N. Y.; Gloucester's First, b. m., by Gloucester, Howard Hayden, Parkville; Master Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

2:20 Class, Trotting; Purse $300.—Charles James, br. g., by Le Grande, C. W. Wright, Yonkers; Mary C., b. m., by Idol King, C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.; Silverlet, bl. g., by Silver Chimes, R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.; Dollade Wilkes, bl. m., by Guy Wilkes, or Dolly Duroc, b. m., by Duroc Volunteer, S. S. Hyde, Hempstead, L. I.; McLaughlin Maid, ch. m., by Hugh McLaughlin, E. C. Moser, Parkville; Santon, b. g., by San Gabriel, or Hattie Walters, ch. m., by Sir Walter, A. B. Appleby, Spotswood, N. J.; Cherrycroft, ch. s., by Nutwood, E. S. Wells, Glenmoore, N. J.; Theresa B., ch. m., by Allie Wilkes, David Tuers, Montclair, N. J.; Carlos, ch. g., by Don Carlos, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Ella Sligo, b. m., by Sligo, or Bay Star, b. m., by Kentucky Star, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Trappe, b. g., by Barnhart, Simon Walsh, Montgomery, N. Y.

2:25 Class, Pacing; Purse $300.—Molino Wilkes, bl. s., by Patchen Wilkes, Howard Hayden, Parkville; Kauvar, b. s., by Alcantara, William E. Thorne, Glenwood Landing, L. I.; Lizzie Wilkes, b. m., by Fitler, C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.; Myrtle H., by American Boy, Smith Hill, Passaic, N. J.; Actuary, br. s., by Nutwood, J. J. Timmins, New City, N. Y.; Chetwynd, b. g., by Chetwood, R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.; Flora A., br. m., by Allerton, George Weiner, New York; Frank Knapp, b. g., by Red King, H. T. Smith, Brooklyn; Thursday, br. m., by Noonday, H. P. Lippincott, Jersey City; Drex, bl. g., by Son of Ambassador, Dr. Hoyt, Chillicothe, Ohio; May Hal, b. m., by Tom Hal, M. J. Leonard, New York; Dutch, ch. g., by Arstrides, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mamie Clark, b. m., by Pandavis, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Watchman, b. g., C. Cole, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

2:32 Class, Trotting; Purse $300.—Florense, b. m., by Dictator, C. S. Phillips, New York; Bonnafella, b. m., by Erislie Wilkes, George Roeckel, Fosters Meadows, L. I.; Del Bar, b. g., by Delmarch, J. T. Smith, Brooklyn; Trilby, b. m., by Wilkes McGregor, F. T. Dudley, Brooklyn; Maximo, b. s., by Potential, or Golden Bells Sister, ch. m., by Don Carlos, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Wilkes Gothard, br. s., by St. Gothard, William Sipling, Brooklyn; Solitare, ch. g., by Red Cedar, or Millie B., br. m., by Electrite, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Audacity, b. m., by Kentucky Wilkes, W. H. Loftus, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Sable Alcyoner, bl. m., by Alcyoner, Alcyoner Farm, N. Y.; Master Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

2:24 Class, Trotting; Purse 300.—Chief McGregor, ch. s., by McGregor Chief, C. W. Wright, Yonkers; Lucy M., ch. m., by Repetition, Howard Hayden, Parkville; Silverlet, blk. g., by Silver Chimes, or Nellie Bell, blk. m., by St. Bell, R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.; Bewilder, by Baywood, Parkway Stables, Brooklyn; Red Virgis, b. s., by Aristotle, or Olga Virgis, b. m., by Red Virgis, George H. Huber, Ti Point Stock Farm, New York; Dolly Duroc, b. m., by Duroc Volunteer, S. S. Hyde, Hempstead, L. I.; Little Rose, br. m., by Oliver West, Cook Brothers, Norwich, Conn.; Santon, b. g., by San Gabriel, or Hattie Walters, ch. m., by Sir Walter, A. B. Appleby, Spotswood, N. J.; Alpha C., b. s., by Anteo, John Cadoo, Brooklyn; Theresa B., ch. m., by Allie Wilkes, David Tuers, Montclair, N. J.; Black Cat, blk. m., by Administrator Wilkes, Windsor Stables, Brooklyn; Sam Steele, b. g., by Sam Hill, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Bay Star, blk. m., Kentucky Star, or Ella Sligo, b. m., by Sligo, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Casco, b. s., by McKinney, J. A. Deane, Catskill, N. Y.; Hunyadi, b. s., by Hugo, J. W. Driscoll, Parkville; Sable Alcyoner, blk. m., by Alcyoner, Alcyoner Farm, New York.

Free for All, Trotting and Pacing; Purse $400.—Clayborne, ch. s., by C. F. Clay, H. M. Ritscher, New York; Ambidexter, blk. g., by Ambassador, C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.; King Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, George Roeckel, Fosters Meadows, L. I.; Blue Wilkes, ch. g., Roy Wilkes, W. Devison, White Plains; Little Gem, b. s., Alcander, George H. Huber, Ti Point Stock Farm, New York; Bullmont, g. g., by Blueskin, S. Y. Demarest, Paterson, N. J.; Vera G., b. m., by Illmers Chief, S. S. Hyde, Hempstead, L. I.; Lillie Young, ch. m., by Young Fullerton, or Sallie Simmons, br. m., by Simmons, Charles E. Bedford, Brooklyn; Kodak, blk. s., by Pilot, A. Saunders, Philadelphia; Rifle, blk g., by Elyria, Windsor Stables, Brooklyn; Little Dan, ch. g., by Eli, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Sam Hill, Jr., blk. s., by Sam Hill, or Caridon, ch. s., by Don Carlos, W. S. Jenks, Adams, Mass.; Dresch, b. g., by St. Vincent, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Neil Alcyoner, g. g., by Alcyoner, or Cinder Alcyoner, b. g., by Alcyoner, Alcyoner Farm, New York; U. S. Bond, b. g., by Frank Noble, Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie; Will Kerr, b. g., by Ethan Wilkes, or George, b. g., by Scarlet Wilkes, Henry Braisted, Brooklyn.

Trolley Car Maims a Boy.

Joseph Hoomer, eight years old, of Hackensack Plank Road, West Hoboken, was run over by a trolley car of the North Hudson County Railway while playing near his home on Saturday night. The boy ran into the car and was under it before the motorman, John Ackerman, could stop the car. The boy's right foot was caught and so badly mashed that Dr. White had to amputate the leg.

GOLF MATCH WITH CANADA

First International Team Contest to be Played Next Saturday at Toronto.

MORRIS COUNTY WOMEN ACTIVE

Team Match to be Played Next Week with the Philadelphia Women—Games at Glen Cove This Week—Golf Progress at Scranton.

Some difficulty has been encountered by the officers of the United States Golf Association in getting quick responses from the men who have been requested to make up the team of ten which is to meet the Canadian golfers next Saturday at Toronto in the first international contest ever held in America. Secretary Kerr said Saturday that only a few definite replies had been received, but he added that there was no doubt that the team would be filled with ten able golfers this week, and as the men will have to start Thursday, the complete team will be announced before that time.

The match will form one of the most attractive features of the Canadian championship week. It is likely that these international contests will become annual affairs and that the meeting next year will be held in the United States. Interest has already been aroused in golf circles over the result. There are several strong golfers in Canada, and, of course, their best team will be out. Our players are confident that if the proper men can arrange to go, our team will prove the victor, but if some of the strongest golfers are forced by business or other reasons to remain at home the outcome may be more doubtful.

On local links the event of the week will be the three-day open tournament at the Queens County Club, Glen Cove, L. I., of which the programme of events and prizes has been published. Next week St. Andrew's will have the big event, and, as is usual with important tournaments at St. Andrew's, it is sure to draw a large field of able golfers.

Invitation Event for St. Andrew's.

It is an invitation contest this year, and the various golf clubs have been asked to send four members each. In clubs where there is a large number of good players there will therefore be some rivalry to get among the chosen few. Of course each club will select its best golfers, and this fact will undoubtedly produce a high golfing standard in the different St. Andrew's events. The tournament will begin Wednesday of next week and continue through Saturday. The programme displays far more originality in its selection of events than is generally seen in open or invitation competitions.

Two new clubs have recently been elected as allied members of the United States Golf Association—the Westward Ho Golf Club of Chicago and the Country Club of Pittsfield, Mass.

The opening of the college season will cause a loss in many of the coming open tournaments of the college golfers who have added so much to the interest of many events in the past. W. D. Vanderpool, who was Captain and champion of the Princeton golf team last year, will enter the Harvard Law School, and R. H. Crowell, a member of Yale's championship team last season, will be among his classmates. College patriotism may prevent both of these men from joining the Harvard team, although they may play for the individual championships in the annual intercollegiate tournaments.

It was decided last year to hold the intercollegiate event thereafter in the Fall instead of the Spring of the year, and the change will be made this season. The contest will be played, as usual, at Ardsley, and probably it will be held during the week of Oct. 17, immediately following the women's championship tournament.

Scranton Golfers Active.

The Scranton Country Club of Pennsylvania, which played its first important golf match in this locality last Saturday with the Morris County Club, deserves credit for the quiet but steady progress it has made in golf during the past year. It has an eighteen-hole course, rather short, to be sure, but well adapted to bring out the good golfing qualities of its members. The circuit of the course is about 4,000 yards, and the record for it is held jointly at 76 strokes by J. H. Brooks and A. Z. Huntington. Mr. Brooks and Miss Archbold recently made a new mixed foursome record—95 strokes—two strokes less than the best previous record. Brooks is well known as a college baseball man, and was Captain of the Princeton nine in 1895. He plays No. 1 on the team, and Huntington comes next.

The club announces an open tournament for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Oct. 27, 28, and 29. The first day's contest will be a thirty-six-hole qualifying round, the best sixteen players to be picked as competitors for the chief trophy, while the second sixteen will play for a consolation cup. Entries should be sent to the Secretary, A. G. Hunt, by Oct. 25.

The first of a series of new competitions will be started next Wednesday by the women of the Morris County Club. This will be an eighteen-hole handicap for the Championship Course Cup. Interesting events are being arranged for October. During the first week there will be two women's team matches that will attract more than ordinary attention.

Women's Team Matches.

The women of the club will play a match Monday next, with the young women known as the golf graduates of the Morristown Field Club. Many of the latter are now in the larger organization, among them being Miss Kip, Miss Marie G. Bryce, and Miss Day, but they will play for the Field Club. The return team match will be played next day on the Morris County links with the Philadelphia Women's Golf Team. The Morristown women were beaten in the first match, but they are determined to square accounts next week, and will have their strongest team in the field.

Two interesting events will be played Saturday on Staten Island. At the Richmond County Country Club the annual championship contest will be played for the George Hunter Gold Medal, now held by George E. Armstrong. The contestants making the eight best scores will be eligible to compete at match play on three later days for a cup given by Otis L. Williams, Captain of the golf team. The Harbor Hill Golf Club will hold a mixed foursome handicap and Oct 8 the championship series for both men and women will be begun.

YACHTING NOTES.

The little twenty-foot sloop Coot, which is being sailed from Newport to this city by Thomas Fleming Day and Charles G. Davis, made a remarkably fast run Saturday. She passed Beavertail, at the entrance to Newport Harbor, at 8:40 A. M., and dropped anchor in New London Harbor at 2 P. M. The wind was blowing half a gale from the northeast, and the tiny craft completed the voyage under a three-reefed mainsail and bobbed jib, going through a heavy sea, the tail end of a southeasterly gale that had been blowing for two previous days, and the new sea from the northeast running on top of it. The Coot made excellent weather, and started again to the westward yesterday afternoon.

⁂

The House Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club announces that the formal season at the Oyster Bay clubhouse will close Monday next. The house, however, will remain open for the accommodation of members and their guests until Nov. 1, or, if the attendance warrants, until a later date. The annual dinner of the club will be held Saturday evening at 7:30. This event is planned specially to honor the members of the club and others who have been in the naval and military service of the country in the war with Spain. Col. Roosevelt, Chaplain Van De Water, and others are expected to respond to toasts.

The Lavigne-Erne Fight.

A glove contest for the lightweight championship of the world will take place on Wednesday evening before the Greater New York Athletic Club at Coney Island. George Lavigne of Saginaw, Mich., the champion, and Frank Erne of Buffalo are to be the principals. Both men have trained faithfully. Lavigne has been training with James J. Corbett at Asbury Park.

CHAMPIONSHIP CRICKET ENDS.

The New Jersey Athletic Club Retains the Cup—C. H. Clarke Wins Individual Prizes.

The championship series of games of the Metropolitan District Cricket League ended on Saturday, when the clean record of victories of the New Jersey Athletic Club was spoiled by a defeat at the hands of the Manhattans. The Jerseymen, however, won the pennant and retain possession of the Metropolitan Cup for another year.

The contest for the individual prizes for batting and bowling was close and interesting, and C. H. Clarke of the New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, carried off both trophies with a batting average of 53 and a bowling average of 619 for 36 wickets. M. R. Cobb was a good second in both departments. R. E. Bonner, who was first in batting for the greater part of the season, went down to third place.

The following are the records:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
New Jersey A. C., Team A	10	7	1	2	.875
New Jersey A. C., Team B	10	5	2	3	.714
Manhattan	10	4	4	2	.500
Staten Island	10	4	4	2	.500
Roseville	10	2	5	2	.250
New York	10	2	7	1	.222

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most in Inning.	Runs.	Av.
C. H. Clarke, N. J. A. C., Team B	8	2	96	212	53.00
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C., Team A	7	1	*91	226	39.50
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island	7	2	*78	162	32.40
F. W. T. Stiles, N. J. A. C., Team A	6	3	*28	92	30.66
J. F. Curran, N. J. A. C., Team A	8	2	*69	171	28.50
N. S. Walker, Jr., Staten Island	5	2	*33	82	27.33
H. E. Jackson, Staten Island	8	0	87	218	27.25
G. A. Gittens, N. J. A. C., Team B	10	2	*68	205	25.62
H. B. Coyne, Manhattan	7	0	44	148	21.14
O. Tolley, N. J. A. C., Team A	8	2	39	121	20.16
C. P. Hurditch, N. J. A. C., Team A	7	1	44	118	19.66
J. Forbes, N. J. A. C., Team A	6	1	58	97	19.40
F. J. Prendergast, Manhattan	10	1	*68	173	19.22
C. Byers, New York	10	1	83	173	19.22
J. Bingham, Staten Island	4	0	34	76	19.00
F. A. Slade, Manhattan	5	0	52	94	18.80
A. C. Goodyer, Manhattan	6	0	47	106	17.66
J. H. Lambkin, N. J. A. C., Team A	2	0	18	46	11.50
F. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C., Team A	8	1	29	110	15.71
J. Rose, Manhattan	8	1	*26	106	15.14
F. Spatcher, Roseville	2	1	*8	15	15.00
T. J. O'Reilly, Manhattan	6	2	*44	53	13.25
A. Smedley, Manhattan	9	2	22	86	12.28
M. R. Haffenden, N. J. A. C., Team A	2	0	22	24	12.00
J. E. Pitcher, N. J. A. C., Team B	8	0	46	95	11.87
R. T. Rokeby, Staten Island	3	0	16	35	11.66
H. E. Green, Staten Island	7	3	18	46	11.50
A. H. Stratford, Roseville	9	1	26	91	11.37
W. F. Lewis, N. J. A. C., Team A	5	1	14	42	10.50
E. A. Skyne, New York	9	0	31	93	10.33
C. H. Hill, Manhattan	3	1	*9	20	10.00
J. L. Pool, Staten Island	2	1	10	10	10.00
E. J. Darvell, N. J. A. C., Team B	1	0	10	10	10.00

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	W'k'ts.	Av.
C. H. Clarke, N. J. A. C., Team B	511	17	223	36	6.19
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C., Team A	454	17	185	27	6.85
A. E. Paterson, Staten Island	172	7	100	13	7.69
H. Tattersall, Manhattan	591	13	249	32	7.78
N. S. Walker, Jr., Staten Island	124	2	85	10	8.50
F. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C., Team A	635	22	293	33	8.87
O. Tolley, N. J. A. C., Team A	166	8	80	9	8.88

The cricketers of Baltimore and Chicago are to have an opportunity of testing their skill against P. F. Warner's experts. On Wednesday and Thursday of this week the Englishmen will play in Baltimore, and after their return match with the Philadelphians, which is to be played on the Germantown grounds on Friday, Saturday, and Monday the visitors will travel to Chicago, where a match will take place on the grounds of the Wanderers' Athletic Association on Saturday and Monday, Oct. 8 and 10.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnati Wins from Cleveland After an Eleven-Inning Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	89	44	.669
Baltimore	86	47	.647
Cincinnati	84	54	.608
Cleveland	74	59	.556
Chicago	75	63	.543
New York	70	63	.526
Philadelphia	67	62	.519
Pittsburg	67	70	.489
Louisville	61	74	.451
Brooklyn	49	76	.392
Washington	44	91	.326
St. Louis	35	98	.263

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York, (two games.)
Brooklyn in Boston.
Baltimore in Washington.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Cincinnati in Cleveland.
Louisville in St. Louis.

Result of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Cincinnati, 2, Cleveland, 2, (five innings.)
Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 4.
Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 2.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 25.—The Reds managed to tie the score in the eighth inning of the first game to-day by good hitting and errors by McKean and Blake. They won it in the eleventh inning by clean hitting. The second game was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness with the score a tie. Attendance, 6,800. The scores by innings:

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 1—5
Cleveland ....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Cleveland, 12. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein, Daman, and Wood; Cleveland, Cuppy, Powell, and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Warner.

Second Game.

Cincinnati ....2 0 0 0 0—2
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 2—2

Game called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness.

Base hits—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill and Wood; Cleveland, Frazer and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Warner. Assistant umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Louisvilles, 4; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Sept. 25.—Sudhoff's wildness and some dumb playing gave the Colonels a game to-day. The score by innings:

St. Louis ....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
Louisville ....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 4. Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 9. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Clements; Louisville, Cunningham and Kittredge. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Attendance—4,300.

Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Three new men for Chicago were in to-day's game, Wolverton at third, and Taylor and Nichols in the points. All made a favorable showing. Taylor pitched fine ball until the ninth, when he became a little rattled, hitting a man and giving two bases. Hart proved a mark for the locals. Attendance, 9,500. The score by innings:

Chicago ....3 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 .—7
Pittsburg ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 12; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Nichols; Pittsburg, Hart and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day.

Patrick McCafferty's Body Found.

The body of Patrick McCafferty, sixty years old, who was killed in the explosion at the works of the Eastern Distilling Company Friday, was recovered yesterday afternoon. A gang of men was sent from Manhattan yesterday to search the ruins for McCafferty's body, and it was found in a pit under tons of débris. The remains were taken to Rouff's Morgue, in Newtown.

TALK OF THE BOAT CLUBS

Few Oarsmen Venture to Face the Chilly Breezes on the Harlem River.

ROWING AFFECTED BY CYCLING

Poor Showing for the Past Season—Question of Moving the Houses on "Scullers' Row"—Winter Entertainments Planned.

There was a large and representative gathering of oarsmen at the boat houses along the Harlem River yesterday, but the cool, threatening weather kept the majority of them within doors, where they passed the time talking of the achievements of the past and the prospects of the coming season.

As far as this year's performances of Harlem River crews are concerned, local oarsmen have not much to brag about, for they made a very poor showing in the three big regattas of the year—the Harlem, National, and Middle States. In the latter event, which took place on Labor Day, only two out of the fourteen races were won by Harlem River crews, who had everything in their favor, as the races were rowed over their own course. Another fact that was remarked yesterday by several of the "old-timers" was the absence of club regattas this year. Previously every club on the river held at least one regatta for members during the season, and in some instances two.

When the reason for this falling off was asked, the Captains of the various clubs complained that many of their members seemed to have lost interest in the sport and had taken to cycling. This is undoubtedly true, and several clubs along the river, with the view of keeping the members together, have organized cycling sections. At the Lone Star Boat Club this plan has proved very successful, the boathouse being made the headquarters of the cycling enthusiasts, and next Sunday the club will hold its annual bicycle run to Grant City, S. I., where a clambake will be served.

Scullers' Row and Its Houses.

The question of moving the houses of "Scullers' Row" further up the river is again being talked of, as it is said that the New York Central Railroad Company, which owns the water front, intends to make use of it next year. "Scullers' Row," which is now famous in the annals of amateur rowing, started late in the sixties, when the Gramercy Boat Club house, the first on the Harlem River, was anchored near the old New York Central Railroad bridge. Later came the New York Athletic Club, and following them the Nassau Boat Club, whose house was formerly located at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street. A split in the Nassaus brought about the formation of the New York Rowing Club, and another new house was added to the row. Next came the Atalantas, and then the Sappho Boat Club, later changed to the Dauntless, and they, with another new-comer, the Harlem Rowing Club, made a continuous row of houses and floats from the old Third Avenue bridge to the railroad bridge.

Among the boats seen on the water yesterday was the Nassau Boat Club's eight-oared barge, manned by the following crew: Champlain, bow; R. B. McCrodden, No. 2; M. Tonk, No. 3; A. La Gost, No. 4; E. Smith, No. 5; L. N. Mackey, No. 6; G. Blunt, No. 7; F. Smith, stroke, and O. D. Thees, Jr., coxswain. They took a six-mile spin up the river, and on the way home met an eight-oared shell crew from the Atalanta Boat Club, which challenged them to a brush. The barge was granted a lead, but the difference in the two boats soon told, and the Nassau's were distanced.

A. J. Fraser and L. G. Blunt, also of the Nassaus, were out during the morning and covered a distance of about ten miles in a double gig. Fred Plaisted, the old professional oarsman, and Davis of the Harlem Rowing Club were out in a double gig. The Friendship Boat Club had several of its boats in use, but at the Nonpareil, Dauntless, and Union houses the chilly weather frightened most of the oarsmen.

New Single Shell for Ten Eyck.

Ruddock, the Harlem boat builder, has just completed a new single shell for Ten Eyck, which is a sister boat to the one built for him this Spring. The boat is unusually light and is 31½ feet long and has 10½ inches beam.

The Entertainment Committees of the various clubs along the river are now busily engaged making preparations for the Winter. At the Wyanoke, Union, Dauntless, and Nonpareil houses, four of the largest on the river, regular monthly dances will be held. The Hudson Boat Club, whose house is situated at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and the Hudson River, will open the season with a dance at the boathouse on Saturday evening, Oct. 1. Invitations have been sent to all the Harlem clubs.

One of the latest additions to the membership list of the Nassau Boat Club is City Magistrate Kudlich, who is an old and experienced oarsman. He is a member of the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken and was one of the four-oared barge crew from that club which carried off the honors in the Middle States Regatta on Labor Day.

The Harlem Rowing Club will hold a meeting in a few days when plans for the Winter will be decided upon and final arrangements made for the building of the club's new boathouse. Their present house is far too small and in so dilapidated a condition that it is a question as to how long it will keep afloat.

NEWPORT'S COMING YACHT RACE.

Will Take Place Wednesday for a Prize Offered by Mr. Gerry.

NEWPORT, Sept. 25.—Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry has offered to the Newport Yacht Club a prize of $100 for a race, open to club members only, to take place Wednesday afternoon. Commodore Plummer of the Newport Yacht Club has accepted Mr. Gerry's offer. Mr. Gerry has placed his large launch at the disposal of the Regatta Committee. The Commodore made only one condition relative to the race; it was that his son, R. L. Gerry, and his son's boat, the Iris, be barred from entering. The Commodore says that if Wednesday's race is a success he will make it an annual affair.

HARD PROBLEM FOR A JURY.

Must Pass Upon Oliver Rice's Claim to be Considered a Good Boy.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 25.—A curious case that will come before the jury in the Suffolk County Supreme Court next month is one in which Oliver J. Rice, a minor, with a guardian, is the plaintiff. His aunt, Rachel S. Rice, is the defendant. It would appear from the prayer and answer filed that some years ago a relative left to the boy a paper of considerable value, the amount of which in money was to be turned over to him when he reached his present age. There was a condition, however, to the effect that Oliver had to be a good boy. If he was not good, then his aunt, whom he is now suing and with whom the paper was left in trust, was to keep the value.

In his prayer the boy asserts that he has always been a good boy, and that the condition of the bequest having been fulfilled by him the aunt, instead of retaining the money, as she is doing, should pay it to him for his use and benefit. He says that he has never broken any law or gotten himself into any scrape involving punishment at the hands of the law, and that he has been as obedient and docile as most boys. He will bring into court his neighbors in Patchogue to prove himself a good, if not a model, boy, and his aunt will summons more neighbors to prove that the boy has been insolent to her and generally bad.

A Glazier's Sudden Death.

George Reuss, a glazier, who lived at Myrtle and Evergreen Avenues, Williamsburg, was stricken dead yesterday morning in John Walter's stable, at 606 Hart Street, where he was just about to tie up his horse. Reuss had been suffering from rheumatism for some time, and it is believed that the disease reached the heart.

Congress of Mothers at Omaha.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A congress of mothers, under the direction of the National organization, will be held in Omaha Oct. 8, 9, and 10, by invitation of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Telling Testimony for

"I believe the sale of 'Londonderry' to be larger than that of all other waters combined."
J. REED WHIPPLE,
Prop. "Young's," "Parker's," and the "Touraine," Boston.

Londonderry Lithia Water

GIRL BARKS LIKE A DOG.

Extraordinary Case of Nellie Donlan, Who, Doctors Say, Is Suffering from Hysterical Hydrophobia.

The physicians of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, are interested in the extraordinary case of Nellie Donlan, fourteen years old, whose parents live at 257 Main Street, Williamsburg. The girl was taken to the hospital on Saturday night in convulsions, and her case was diagnosed as hydrophobia, although there was no knowledge of her ever having been bitten by a dog.

The girl is employed in a bakery, and reached her home on Saturday a little later than usual, but in her wonted cheerful frame of mind. A few minutes later, according to the story told by her parents, she rushed from her room yelping and snapping like a dog. The father, who is a powerfully built man, seized her by her wrists, but with the strength of a maniac she broke loose from him and rushed at Mrs. Annie Webster, a neighbor, and bit her clothing. It took four policemen to hold the raving girl to the floor until the snapping and barking became weaker, when she was taken to the hospital.

After lying in a comatose condition for twelve hours the girl's senses seemed to return. The doctors had been treating her for hydrophobia, but the remarkable story told by her convinced them that their diagnosis had been incorrect. She said that for a long time her brother Thomas had been in the habit of frightening her by sneaking up behind her and barking like a dog. He would often awaken her by his barking, until her nervous system began to suffer. She said further that on Saturday night when she reached her home her parents were quarreling. It made her nervous, and while she was trying to act as peacemaker her brother went up behind her, and, catching her by the feet, barked several times. She said she had no recollection of what happened afterward.

The hospital physicians have now diagnosed the case as hysterical hydrophobia. The girl's condition is critical.

WEBSTER MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Brethren Honor the Preacher Drowned from Wreck of La Bourgogne.

A memorial service was held in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd at the General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, last Friday evening for the Rev. Walter Gardiner Webster, who was among the lost of the steamship La Bourgogne. Mr. Webster was graduated with the highest percentage attained by any student at the seminary.

During the ceremonial a silver communion service and a portable altar were blessed by the Right Rev. Frederick G. Graves, Bishop of Shanghai, China. These were given by Dean Hoffman and the professors of the seminary and many of Mr. Webster's friends. After the solemn ceremony of blessing had been concluded, the communion service and altar were received from Bishop Graves by the Rev. S. Harrington Littell and the Rev. Robert E. Wood. The latter was in the class of 1897 with Mr. Webster, who sailed Oct. 11 of that year from San Francisco to engage in missionary work in China.

The memorial offerings are the work of the Rev. Arthur B. Rudd, B. A., a curate of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, who was the friend of Mr. Webster. They are antique in design. Both the communion set and altar were inclosed in a Russia leather case, so as to be easily portable by hand. When the lid was raised it formed the back of the altar, disclosing a handsome silk dossel, in the centre of which was a florentine mosaic cross set in silver. The altar slab of polished cedar, marked with the five crosses, fitted in the top of the case. When this was lifted there was seen a row of compartments containing a full set of silver vessels for the proper celebration of the holy communion, including the chalice and paten and glass cruets. In addition there was a silver box for altar breads, a box to contain holy oil for annointing the sick, a silver pyx for carrying the sacrament to the sick, and a silver, gold-lined shell for baptismal use. The box also was fitted with a full set of altar linen and a hand-embroidered silk altar hanging. Candle brackets were attached to either side of the box, the whole making a perfectly appointed altar, suitable for an Anglican priest.

A farewell service was held at the Church Mission House Saturday morning, at which Bishop Graves celebrated the holy communion and gave his special blessing to the two priests about to leave for China.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—Weehawken Wharf Co. vs. Knickerbocker Coal Co.
2—City of New York vs. Moss.
3—Keller vs. Minsky.
4—Davis vs. Solomon.
5—Scheuer vs. Baltuch.
6—Guggolz vs. Callan.
7—Halsted vs. Storm.
8—Friedman vs. Hungarian Congregation Chebra Bechurin.
9—Fritz vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
10—Hackett vs. Edward, Merrill & Co.
11—Dougherty vs. McMillan.
12—Cammann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Thurston vs. Bueb.
14—Riley vs. Throop.
15—Cassady vs. Horton.
16—Friedman vs. Brunner.
17—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Muller.
18—Maze vs. Nat. Gramophone Co.
19—Thedford vs. Reade.
20—Textile Pub. Co. vs. Smith.
21—Miller vs. Stern.
24—Schneider vs. Heinsheimer.
25—Ryan vs. Wollowitz.
26—Rosenthal vs. Kanter.
27—Maze vs. Nat. Gramophone Co.
28—Sommer vs. Conhaim.
29—Schulman vs. Maison.

Appeals from orders of City Court.

1—Hafner vs. Kirby.
2—Davis vs. Solomon.

Appeals from judgments of City Court.

1—Hardcastle vs. Heine.
2—Stransky vs. Weichman.
3—Roch vs. London.
4—Goodsell Fruit Co. vs. Greco.
5—Friedman vs. Consolidated Traction Co.

Appeals from municipal courts.

1—Bliss vs. Coryell.
4—McCormick vs. Butler.
6—Errington vs. Monsky.
7—Dunn vs. Theiss.
8—Negel vs. same.
9—McKay vs. same.
10—Petzolt vs. same.
11—Green vs. same.
12—De Fries vs. same.
13—Brandt vs. same.
14—People, &c., vs. Tarleton.
15—Goldstein vs. Duane.
16—Goldberg vs. Vigdor.
19—T. H. Stewart Co. vs. McDowell.
20—Doll vs. Fisher.
21—Samuel vs. Kenny.
22—Berg vs. Pohl.
23—Kienle vs. Klingman.
24—Winthrop vs. Lefel.
25—Roch vs. Enright.
26—Sellene vs. Kramer.
27—Rosenblatt vs. Samson.
28—Eggling vs. Allen.
29—Langbein vs. Tongue.
30—Beggar Students' Pleasure Society vs. Eichel.
31—Simmons vs. Wilde.
32—Knauer vs. Seagrist.
33—Klenke vs. Standard Oil Co.
34—Reid vs. Horn.
35—Friedman vs. Fertig.
36—Mautner vs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
37—Loorya vs. Kupperman.
40—Krakower vs. Borchaw.
41—Norman vs. Reuther.
42—Kahn vs. Ellison.
43—Byrne vs. Korn.
44—Fee vs. Hayman.
45—Hutcheson vs. Harris.
48—Silverman vs. Hannis Distilling Co.
49—Pohlman vs. Collins.
50—Hirsch vs. Feist.
52—Lipman vs. D. Appleton & Co.
53—Atwood vs. Met. St. Railway.
54—De Leon vs. McKernan.
55—Moore vs. Chase.
56—Schneps vs. Sturm.
57—Mitchell vs. Miller.
58—Canavan vs. Burrows.
59—Phelan vs. Murphy.
61—McCormick vs. McCaffrey.
62—Donald vs. Forger.
63—Wallach vs. Kalccheim.
64—Hanf vs. Herrlich.
65—Keller vs. Minsky.
66—Samuels vs. Ruckdeschel.
67—Elias vs. Hayes.
68—Zeitlin vs. Arkaway.
69—Mulligan vs. Cox.
70—Fitzpatrick vs. Krause.
71—Muller vs. Abramson.
72—Ross vs. Reuben.
73—Irwin vs. Met. St. Railway.
74—Thayer vs. Rogers.
75—Popkin vs. Subin.
76—Sheridan vs. Pressa.
78—Taylor vs. Godward.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Mechanics' Nat. Bank vs. Lockhart.
2—Same vs. Crawford.
3—In re Public Park E. 192d St.
4—In re Whitlock Av.
5—In re E. 163d St.
6—In re E. 158th St.
7—In re E. 175th St.
8—In re Fairmount Place.
9—Connes vs. Watson.
10—Figman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11—Ballance vs. same.
12—Schildkuecht vs. same.
13—Germano vs. same.
14—Meehan vs. same.
15—Kuch vs. same.
16—Deegan vs. same.
17—Bailey vs. same.
18—Schneider vs. same.
19—Rom vs. same.
20—Fischer vs. same.
21—Spata vs. same.
22—Spata vs. same.
23—McCartney vs. same.
24—Sheehan vs. McSorley.
25—Hollis vs. First.
26—In re Eastern Agency Co.
27—Husted vs. Bennet.
28—In re Miller.
29—MacDonald vs. Humber & Co.
30—Terhune vs. King & Bro. Pub. Co.
31—Tompkins vs. Browne.
32—In re Lynch.
33—United Press vs. N. Y. Press Co.
34—Bachman vs. Golightly.
35—Martin vs. Riehl.
36—In re Hunnicutt.
37—Booth's Distillery vs. Bell.
38—In re N. Y. & Canada Lumber Co.
39—Elosna vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
40—Busey vs. Cox.
41—Malloy vs. Clark.
42—Wallabout Bank vs. Military Club.
43—In re Arkell.
44—People, &c., vs. Taylor.
45—Payne vs. Lynch.
46—Gottschalk vs. Miller.
47—Ross vs. Ingersoll.
48—John Weber & Co. vs. Hearn.
49—Gorham vs. Christy.
50—In re Dempsey.
51—Cory Mfg. Co. vs. De Haven.
52—N. Y. Building Co. Loan Bank vs. Berls.
53—Pritchard vs. Nederland Life Ins. Co.
54—Gray vs. same.
55—In re Wilton.
56—Ward vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
57—Hahn vs. Village of White Plains.
58—Jerome vs. Thorp.
59—In re Burger.
60—In re Cooke Machinery Co.
61—Aldrich vs. Bowen.
62—Serrell vs. Brown.
63—People ex rel. [illegible] vs. Feitner.
64—Clauson vs. Welcome.
65—Grannis vs. Ewell.
66—Meyer vs. Kempman.
67—Ward vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
68—Jonson vs. Jonson.
69—Eichhold vs. Miller.
70—Condon vs. Condon.
71—Roller vs. Loew.
72—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
73—O'Connor vs. Brady.
74—In re Lesser.
75—N. Y. Special Agency vs. King.
76—In re New Paltz & Wallkill Valley R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

David C. Tefft,
Emma F. Jarvis,
Christian Roller,
John Gates,
John O. Bache,
William Featherstonaugh
Albert E. Unger
Thomas Murphy.
At 2 P. M.
Margaret Emma Shortill

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.; Conlan and O'Dwyer, JJ.—Held on first floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Appeals from orders.

1—Catholic University of America vs. Conrad.
2—Burnell vs. Coles.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Investors' Pub. Co. vs. Davidson.
6—Cohn vs. same.
7—Andrews Mfg. Co. vs. same.
8—Toop vs. Coogan.
9—Gross vs. Gross.
10—Corning vs. Radley.
11—White vs. Rhein.
12—Weehawken Wharf Co. vs. Knickerbocker Coal Co.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Rickerson vs. Chellborg.
15—Levy vs. Dennett.
16—Whiteman vs. Siebert.
17—Levy vs. Orently.
18—Quon Kee vs. Hip Sing Tong Society.
19—Thum vs. Iselman.
20—Neely vs. Mimmich.
21—Sainberg vs. Weinberg.
22—Same vs. same.

Appeals from Judgments.

1—Barkley vs. Wolfskehl.
2—William McShane & Co. vs. Heilner.
3—Stinesville & Bloomington Co. vs. White.
4—MacGregor vs. Gilmore.
5—Coleman vs. Central Trust Co.
6—Meyer vs. Suburban Home Co.
7—Bendit vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8—De Vere vs. Gilmore.
9—Spaulding vs. Reinecke.
10—Harding vs. Jenkins.
11—Higgins vs. Quinn.
12—Havlin vs. Krulish.
13—Granger vs. Amer. Brewing Co.
14—Lasker vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15—Benedict vs. Rockwell.
16—Schreyer vs. Jordan.
17—McHugh vs. Harjes.
18—Lieberman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
19—Hoar vs. Mooney.
20—Kyer vs. Penn. R.R.
21—Simons vs. Martin & Gibson Mfg. Co.
22—Lewis vs. Donohue.
23—Kolousek vs. Met. St. Ry.
24—Hurwitz vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
25—Pastor vs. Solomon.
26—Stengele vs. Gebhardt.
27—Seeman vs. Bandler.
28—Neuman vs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Ex.
29—Vanderbeek vs. Hemmel.
30—Zoccolo vs. Bailey.
31—Froment vs. Taylor.
32—Boughton vs. O'Connell.
33—Helmerdinger vs. L. V. R. R. Co.
34—Swift vs. McNamara.
35—Romano vs. Bruck.
36—Harding vs. Jenkins.

Motions.

1—Gomprecht vs. Scott.
2—Tully vs. Scott.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Hermann for the People.

1—Harry Campbell, William Collins, Thomas Hall.
2—Giovanni Tofani.
3—Emil Wenglein.
4—Francis H. Cowdrey.
5—Alexander Ruth.
6—Joseph J. Sullivan.
7—Albert Molz.
8—Edward Murphy.
9—Paul Drivas.
10—Lucas B. Deloes.
11—Thomas Whalen.
12—George Curtis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Rothschild vs. Cullen—John P. Clarke.

SPORTING GOODS.

Successful Golfers
USE
B. G. I. CO.'s
GOLF CLUBS
DESIGNED BY
JOHN D. DUNN.
A full line of wooden and iron clubs of the most approved styles, including
One Piece Drivers and Brasseys, Golf Balls and Caddy Bags.
Complete catalogue containing instructions of
"How to Play the Royal & Ancient Game"
mailed upon application.
HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
313-315 Broadway, N. Y.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1898.

OFFICES:

New York—
Publication..........Printing House Square
Up-Town..........1,268 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington..........513 Fourteenth St.
London: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
Switzerland, Geneva: Librairie Georg & Co.
Germany, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency. Agency for Germany and Austria.
Italy, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........$10.00
Six Months..........$5.00
Three Months..........$2.50
One Month..........$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........$8.00
Six Months..........$4.00
Three Months..........$2.00
One Month..........75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year..........$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..........$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..........$2.00

TEN PAGES
with
Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

PROTECTION AND EXPANSION.

The joint Commissioners at Quebec have bumped their heads against the beetling cliffs of Dingleyism, as we predicted. It is no hard matter to come to an agreement on the Alaskan boundary question or the Bering Sea seals or the Northeastern fisheries. Reason and right are the guides in those matters. But the moment the commission touches the proposed reciprocity treaty prejudice jumps up with loud cries, and all the howling pack of selfish interests fall upon every enlightened proposition advanced in the commission hall and rend it with snapping teeth. The antechamber of the commission takes on the aspect of the Ways and Means Committee room during the preparation of a tariff bill, when every interest enjoying or craving the protection of high duties sends its representatives to beg for "fair treatment." The only difference is that no "fat" is fried at Quebec.

We have need, very urgent need, of the products of the Dominion. The Dominion would gladly buy our products in largely increased quantities. Her liberal-minded statesmen stand ready to reduce in our favor her customs exactions to the moderate rates she imposes upon merchandise from the mother country in return for a similar abatement on our part. But a clamor of furious protest assails the ears of our Commissioners from the lobby of agents of protected interests in this country who have converged upon Quebec since the subject of reciprocity came under discussion. And in the commission sits **Nelson Dingley**, the author of the bill the enactment of which carried into effect the Republican policy of prohibiting foreign imports.

Of course, the prospect of reaching a wise and liberal trade arrangement at Quebec is exceedingly gloomy. But what hope is there of fiscal enlightenment and trade expansion in any quarter so long as McKinleyism is intrenched in the White House and Dingleyism in the House of Representatives? The eloquent Attorney General in his speech at the Trenton Republican Convention pictured forth a splendid future for our commerce when the ancient glories of our merchant marine should be restored, when our flag should be seen upon every sea, and our goods be entered at every port. In that moment of emotional and rhetorical exaltation Mr. **Griggs** was guilty of unconscious treason to his party and to the Administration of which he is an important member. Surely he ought to have remembered that it has been the Republican policy to sweep our ships and our flag from the seas, and no National policy was ever carried out with such ruthless rigor. The shipping laws which **Nelson Dingley** would defend with all the fervor of his bigotry has put the ocean-carrying trade, beyond the reach of our competition, into the control of the owners of foreign-built steamships. Our prohibition of foreign imports has cribbed up at home our own manufactured goods save such as by reason of cheapness and excellence have forced their way into the markets of the world. We have come now to a stage of development where these restrictions must be removed or our growth in wealth and productiveness will be checked.

But what hope is there that the party now in power will abandon the policy of protection? The internal revenue taxes which it repealed nearly a score of years ago in order to make higher duties plausible and necessary have been restored at a time when the customs taxes are above the revenue producing point. There will be no conflict between the two systems. The manufacturers who have benefited by tariff favors are now beginning to demand a general reduction of duties in order that their exportable products may enjoy the benefits of free trade. But with the leaders and managers of the Republican Party McKinleyism and Dingleyism are still the most devoutly revered articles of the party creed. A blind and changeless Bourbonism stifles the initiation of reform.

What avails it to acquire colonies and embark upon a policy of imperialism and expansion with the Republican Party in charge of the experiment? We cannot become a world power under the guidance of the party of Chinese isolation. The incentives to commercial expansion, the instruments by which it is to be effected, and the methods by which its fruits are to be reaped all fail us. Protection and expansion are policies of a high and violent incompatibility. The turning out of the Republican Party is the necessary preliminary to a hopeful embarkation upon the new policy that is to lift us to our true place among nations.

For this reason any Democrat who is a free-silver man and also an expansionist is tied neck and heels and rolls helplessly about in the dust of the arena of politics. Until the Democratic Party is cured of its silver craze the Republicans will be kept in power as distinctly the less perilous of two evils. Yet until they are retired trade expansion is out of the question and island colonies are a ludicrous and costly futility.

"ALL THAT IS POSSIBLE."

When President **McKinley** met the Commissioners whom he has finally persuaded to "investigate" the conduct of the War Department, in compliance with a request from the Secretary of War, he made a statement to them of his views and wishes. This is an unusual and somewhat theatrical way of going about a serious piece of public business. It is not easy to resist the impression that the essential helplessness of the commission is being concealed by as brave a show of energy and resolution on the part of the President as he can conveniently make. But Mr. **McKinley** himself could not entirely ignore the fact that his commission is practically a body of amateurs with no adequate authority to get at the truth and quite unlikely to make a report that anybody will give heed to, unless it be a very severe one.

He said to the gentlemen who, after so many failures, have been secured to act:

> "If the commission should have difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses or in obtaining access to papers thought to be essential to the prosecution of its labors, I hope the matter will be brought to my attention, when I will do all in my power to overcome the difficulty. I wish the commission to have a clear field, and I will do all that it is possible for me to do to see that it has."

What does this amount to? So far as the efficiency of the commission is concerned, nothing. There will be no trouble in getting "access to papers" of an official character. All that are on file in any bureau of any department can be laid before the commission by the President's order. But they may not tell the facts which the commission must know if its inquiry is to be worth anything. Some of these they are sure not to tell. The Inspector General's service, for instance, has been notably weak, on account of the number of inexperienced and incapable men appointed to it, often from political or personal favoritism. These men have not reported their own incapacity, nor is there any other set of officials whose duty it was to make such reports. This is only an instance of how largely the commission, if it is to do any real good, must command the oral testimony of those who know.

Nor will the mere "attendance of witnesses" be enough. Witnesses now in the military service of the United States may be ordered by the Commander in Chief to attend; they cannot be compelled to testify, and if they could their testimony might well be far short of what the commission needs to get at the whole truth. Besides these, there are many important witnesses over whom neither the commission nor the President has any control whatever. When the President says that he will "do all that is possible" to insure a complete and impartial investigation he does not talk sense. "All that is possible" for him is not enough; it is nowhere near enough and he must know that it is not.

MR. BONAPARTE ON FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

Mr. **Charles J. Bonaparte** of Baltimore was one of the most earnest opponents of the war with Spain because of the territorial acquisitions he foresaw and dreaded, and he has not changed his view as to what they will bring us. But, so far as the Antilles are concerned, he has ceased to criticise a policy that cannot now be changed. In a recent interview he said:

> "With regard to Cuba and Puerto Rico, there seems to me no room for doubt or discussion; both will be States of the Union certainly within ten years, probably within five. To my mind, there was little wisdom in taking them and will be less profit in holding them; but we have taken them for better or worse, and must hold them, whatever our opinions or wishes, because there is, after all, so far as I can see, nothing else to do with them."

He takes the same view we have already expressed as to the breach of the "pledge" given by our Government when their abandonment was demanded of Spain:

> "That argument seems to me founded upon a confusion of ideas. No one that I know of proposes to annex Cuba, or, for that matter, Puerto Rico, either, against the wishes of its people intelligently formed and freely expressed; undoubtedly after we have thoroughly restored order and a normal condition of life in both islands, which means, in substance, after they have been governed for two or three or perhaps four or five years as American territories, constituent assemblies or bodies of some title with the power of such assemblies will be chosen to determine their ultimate fate. I wish there were some reason to doubt their then choosing to become American States. For the moment, however, it would be a farce, a mere mockery, to ask the people of Cuba to decide such a question. The ordinary Cuban peasant hardly knows what an election means; we are pledged to teach him, and this will take time. We are yet more clearly pledged by the very resolution you mention to teach him that he may vote just as he pleases, without quaking in his boots lest **Gomez** or **Garcia** or some such doughty champion should burn his cabin or cut his throat for doing so, and he will not feel this assurance to-morrow or the day after. The difficulty in this matter is that some worthy persons confound the people of Cuba with the leaders or fomenters of the Cuban insurrection."

The Philippines he would abandon. We must "scuttle" or "grab," and on the whole he prefers to "scuttle":

> "The only possible alternative is for us to keep the islands as a subject province; for no one, except perhaps a few utterly impracticable doctrinaires, would think seriously of imposing self-government in any one form upon such a population as that of the Philippines. I would reject this policy, not because it will unavoidably cost us much blood and treasure or involve a large increase in our army and navy, with a certainty of controversies and a danger of war with European and Asiatic nations. These things are perhaps evils, but they are not unmixed evils, and, to a certain extent, I believe some of them to be clearly inevitable, whatever we may do. The decisive objection to the acquisition of any such dependency, in my eyes, is simply that the government of a barbarous and helpless population at the other end of the earth by American 'spoils' politicians would be, or quickly become, a very cesspool of corruption, oppression, and iniquity of almost every kind. Imagine our own old 'ring' or the worthies of the 'Anti-Civil Service League' set to rule over millions of poor, ignorant, half-savage Malays thousands of miles from home and with no one to either discover or punish their enormities except the same politicians who had given them their places in return for dirty work! Such an administration would constitute a veritable political Sodom, fit to call down fire from heaven. And yet no one can reasonably doubt that such men and none other would be chosen to govern any such dependency. A little island like Guam, a wilderness such as Alaska was, might be allowed by Congress to have for a time a purely military and therefore fairly honest and efficient Government, but it would be an idle dream to think our 'statesmen' could keep their eager fingers out of such a dish as the patronage attendant on the government of eight or ten millions of people! To expect this would be as absurd as to hope for a Congress of honest men."

Here unquestionably Mr. **Bonaparte** puts his finger on the very weakest point in the policy of taking the Philippines. The peril would not be so great if we took only a strong naval station, for that could be left to the management of naval or military officers. It clearly would exist if we took either the whole group of islands or the one large island of Luzon, and for a long time it would be a very grave peril. There is reason to believe that we should, in time, overcome it. We have had like conditions to contend with in many of the Territories that are now orderly and prosperous States; the history of the process, could it be fully written, would be very dark and shameful, but the result has been attained. The Philippines seem to be less accessible to public opinion, but in these days they are hardly more screened from general knowledge than were our Western Territories when they were forming. The most serious difference is that we cannot count on the immigration to the Philippines which made possible the civilization—that is what it really was—of Kansas and Colorado. On the other hand, we have to remember that the admirable English system of colonial administration, as is indeed true of the home service, was evolved from a condition as corrupt and brutal as any we have experienced.

TEMPERANCE ARGUMENTS, NEW STYLE.

Anybody who wishes to base his discussions of the temperance question on facts and figures, as distinguished from morals and emotions, will find a vast store of valuable material, raw or nearly raw, in the twelfth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor. The title of the volume, "Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem," sufficiently indicates the character of its contents. The Labor Bureau, it is hardly necessary to state, has not been devoting its attention for the past year exclusively to this subject, but by chance none of the other investigations undertaken has reached a point warranting immediate presentation, and therefore Commissioner **Wright's** report of 275 pages is wholly given up to a single topic.

Of the importance of that topic there can be no doubt, and this assemblage of statistics, at once exhaustive and trustworthy, is especially welcome at the present time, when the uselessness of dealing with intemperance in the old way has been generally recognized, and the advocates of sobriety are coming more and more to rely on arguments founded on and addressed to the plainest of common sense.

A large part of the report is taken up with tables supplying information in regard to the production and consumption of intoxicants and the traffic in them. The answer to almost any question likely to arise in reference to these matters can here be readily found, but probably the most interesting, and certainly the most novel, part of the book gives the results obtained by addressing inquiries to employers concerning their experiences and practices relative to the use of intoxicants by their employés. Every careful observer of the times must have been impressed by the fact that the present marked improvement in the habits of all civilized peoples, as regards drinking, has come from the realization by business men of the incompatibility between commercial or industrial success and overindulgence in stimulants. The reform of the employers was effected some time ago, and now that of the employés is far advanced. Already it is a matter of extreme difficulty for an out-and-out drunkard to secure work of any sort, and it daily becomes more difficult for what is called "the drinking man" to do so.

Of 6,976 answers to inquiries addressed to the heads of business enterprises, 5,363 were to the effect that, in hiring men, precautions more or less stringent were taken to secure those more or less strictly temperate. Only 1,613 employers said that they did not bother about the matter at all. As might have been expected, it is the transportation companies that are the most careful on this point, and the caution decreases in exact proportion to the amount of responsibility placed upon the individual employé. Indeed, "to guard against accidents" and "because of responsibility of position" were the reasons given in two out of every three replies to the question why employés were not allowed to use intoxicants. In 1,284 cases complete abandonment of strong drink, when off duty as well as when at work, was stated to be the first condition of employment.

The replies received from liquor dealers are especially notable. Thirty-two of them, representing an aggregate of 525 employés, were received. Twenty-seven stated that in hiring new men the question of drinking habits received attention, though in several of these cases care was taken to specify that objection was made to the abuse, not to the use, of intoxicants. Many of the liquor dealers asserted that the custom of "treating" caused more drunkenness than any other one thing.

THE SEAWANHAKA TROPHY.

It is particularly unfortunate that the action of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club in telegraphing a challenge to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Canada to sail next year for the international trophy for small yachts should have aroused unpleasant feelings among Western yachtsmen. The Inland Lake Yachting Association, which has twenty-one clubs and 1,800 members on its rolls, sent one of its members to Montreal some time ago to see the recent races for the trophy and to present its challenge for next year. It is authoritatively stated that the Western association inquired whether its challenge would be agreeable to the Seawanhaka Club, the donor of the trophy, and was informed that it would be. The Seawanhaka Club's action in telegraphing a challenge has been interpreted by the Western gentlemen as an attempt to forestall them.

It is perfectly natural that the Seawanhaka men should be anxious to recapture the cup. It was set up by their club as an international trophy for small yachts, and was taken away from them in a series of races sailed in their own waters at Oyster Bay by the remarkable Glencairn, designed by the still more remarkable **Duggan**. If the America's Cup had been carried off by an English yacht it would unquestionably be the general feeling that the New York Yacht Club ought to have the first opportunity to win it back. Nevertheless, both the America's Cup and the Seawanhaka Cup are open to competition by any recognized yacht club, and hence the challenge of the Inland Lake Yachting Association, if received prior to the Seawanhaka challenge, will probably be first accepted.

So far as the general interests of yachting are concerned, it would certainly benefit them more if the Western challenge should be accepted. The state of yacht designing and sailing in the West is almost unknown in the East. Yet the fact that there is an association in St. Paul comprising twenty-one clubs and 1,800 members is sufficient to prove that something of considerable importance must have been accomplished in the development of types of small craft suitable to our big inland lakes.

Yachting in large craft is, of course, confined chiefly to the seacoast; but the lakes afford every facility for the use of stanch and weatherly pleasure vessels of smaller tonnage. In handling such craft the lakeside dwellers must learn a very valuable kind of seamanship, for the lakes supply a vast variety of weather, and most of it is the kind that tests the resources of the seaman's skill. Indeed, so true is this that it would not be at all a bad thing for Eastern small yacht sailors if they had to go to St. Paul to try to regain the Seawanhaka trophy.

Furthermore, the Western yachtsmen ought to be encouraged in their pursuit of a sport which preserves the maritime spirit and the nautical skill of a Nation whose merchant marine is restricted by law. We cannot have too many sailors in this country. Our navy is going to be one of the largest, as well as one of the best. In the late war with Spain we got some of our best naval militiamen from the West. If we have any more wars we shall be very glad to get more of the same sort. Let us see what these Western yachtsmen can do. They have shown that they are full of the spirit of sport, and if they are capable of taking that cup out of Canada, where it has staid too long, they ought to have a chance.

REAL DECORATION AND FALSE.

In another column a correspondent whose knowledge of his subject gives him a right to speak with authority discusses railway stations as they are and as they might be. Few of the companies nowadays fail to make some effort to adorn the grounds around their stations more or less, thus recognizing a duty which they owe the public as a recognition of, if not a return for, innumerable favors received, but "Horticulturalist" complains that not enough is done in this direction, and especially that the money thus used is not wisely expended.

It is a fact, known to all travelers, that is, to all of us, that the average station master—or whoever it is that attends to these matters—is an aesthete far from up to date, and that he models his decorative work on that of people who cannot see a stretch of green turf without feeling an intense desire to spade in it holes shaped like crowns or stars or anchors, and to fill the holes with "foliage plants" and cannas. This pleases people in a certain stage of civilization, but it is horribly trying to the nerves of such of us as have progressed beyond that stage.

Of course, the vegetables beloved by the fussy gardener are all right in their places, and so are formal patterns, even though symbolical, but one cannot help hoping that the time will soon come when more people will learn of other devices for improving on nature. Our correspondent points the way to this new knowledge, and fortunately he is able to assert that real decoration of station grounds would cost no more than do the painful results now obtained.

The matter is one of real economic importance. Something of the general hostility against railway corporations may well be due to the fact that hitherto they have seemed to aim at making everything around their buildings and along their tracks as ugly as possible. At present a desire to mitigate that ugliness is shown by many of these corporations, and surely they could not earn some valuable good will any more cheaply and easily than by calling to their aid the knowledge and skill of the trained landscape gardener.

Gen. **Lawton** continues to follow the alarming policy which he adopted when he first took control of things at Santiago—the policy of conciliation and gentleness toward those deplorable creatures, the Cubans. Not content with giving offices to some of them and work to others, he has now permitted Gen. **Garcia**, accompanied by his staff and an escort of 200 cavalrymen, to enter the city! If we can trust the cable dispatches nothing very terrible has resulted; the inhabitants of the city expressed what sounded like joy at the sight of the rebel leader, and his followers, at last reports, had done no slaughtering or looting, while **Garcia** himself had committed no crime more serious than the making of a speech giving the United States full credit for the liberation of Cuba from her oppressors. All this is most confusing to the mind. We know that the rebels were all bandits, but somehow they now act and talk a good deal like patriots and men of common sense—all of them, that is, whose words and conduct can fairly be taken as representative of the Cuban people. Does Gen. **Lawton** realize that his course is the exact antithesis of Gen. **Shafter's**, and that his neglect to come to speedy grief is causing much woe both in and out of administrative circles?

If people would only mention names when they make charges the chances of accomplishing something would be vastly increased. We have heard endless talk about incompetency in this and that branch of the military service, but practically nothing came of it, nobody was cashiered, and nobody was forced to resign. But when Gen. **Wiley** pointed straight at a man and said that he was utterly unable or else utterly unwilling to perform the duties for which he was paid, then a plain issue was raised, and an issue that could not be ignored. And then something happened. The horse doctor returned to his horses, not gracefully, perhaps, but speedily, which did as well, and a real beginning of reform had been made. It is to be hoped that Gen. **Wiley** and everybody else with a grievance will in the future be definite and exact. An accusation that contains no name may be true, but it does not necessitate instant action. He who says—and proves—that this or that official is useless or worse is sure to put things in motion.

CURRENT NOTES.

California's State University is faring particularly well at the hands of the women of the State. The rebuilding of the university quadrangle on a plan that is very imposing will cost Mrs. Phoebe Hearst something like $1,000,000, and now Miss Jennie Flood has given it the Flood country seat at Menlo Park, estimated to be worth $2,500,000. Yet the institution is searching for a President, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt is seriously talked of as one to whom the position may be offered.

* * *

There are 66,000 acres in the Adirondack preserve in the Raquette region which the Hon. W. C. Whitney recently purchased. An old Democratic State Committeeman, Patrick Moynehan, is interested with him in the ownership of the lumber, and they have just sold a million feet of timber to the International Paper Company, to be converted into pulp for news paper. When the timber is removed it will be added to Mr. Whitney's private preserves, which already include hunting tracts on Long Island and in the Berkshire region.

* * *

Alabama gives Gen. "Joe" Wheeler an unusual but wholly deserved compliment. He will be returned to Congress from the Eighth District without opposition. At the recent primaries there to select a candidate, white and black, Democrats, Republicans, and Populists, gold bugs and free-silver cranks, voted, and not one cast a vote against him. Before he went to the war there were a dozen candidates of all political stripes against him. But the Santiago campaign wiped them all out of sight. As the district is a particularly independent one, with candidates as thick as cranberries in a Jersey bog, the fact is all the more noteworthy.

* * *

A queer state of affairs has developed in the City of Monroe, La., which is building a bridge across the Red River at that point. The work on the bridge, built by a company in this State, is now practically completed, and it has just been discovered that the structure will be ninety feet too short to reach all the way from bank to bank. The city has declined to be responsible for further work on the structure unless it be made long enough to be of use. As the plans were made by an engineer employed by the bridge company, the city seems to have a good case. All the trouble came about because the engineer drew his plans according to an old Government map instead of making measurements personally. Rather queer engineering work that.

THE CITIZENS' UNION EMBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of our enthusiastic independent friends may consider it a "mere detail," but as one who is proud of the achievements of the Citizens' Union in the campaign of 1897, as well as earnestly desirous of holding fast to the prestige then gained as capital for use in the next municipal election, I venture to suggest that the present Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union plainly exceeded its powers in indorsing or supporting the action of the volunteer committee of citizens who propose to nominate an independent State ticket to be voted for in November, and in tendering to that ticket the protection and advantage of the Citizens' Union emblem on the official ballot.

The facts are these:

The Citizens' Union is now Constitutionally organized under and controlled by the report of a special committee on reorganization, which report was unanimously adopted by the Committee on Organization, the governing body of the Citizens' Union, on Feb. 16, 1898. This report is signed by Charles S. Fairchild, Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry E. Howland, Isaac H. Klein, James B. Reynolds, Charles H. Strong, and George Tombleson. The whole tenor of the report proves that no one then dreamed that the Citizens' Union would ever take part in State or National politics. In fact, the Union was organized on the basis of the new Constitutional declaration as to the separation of municipal from State and National elections. Further, the report prescribes (p. 7) a form of declaration to be signed by applicants for membership in the Citizens' Union, which concludes with these two sentences:

"I approve the principles and objects of the Citizens' Union, and intend to act with it at municipal elections. This declaration shall not prevent me from joining and supporting any political club, organization, or party that takes part in National or State politics."

That is pretty explicit; but there is more. In the section constituting the Central City Committee (p. 8) there is this paragraph:

"1. That such Central City Committee shall not have power:

"(a) To alter or amend the existing declaration of principles of the Citizens' Union.

"(b) To nominate or to delegate the nomination of candidates for public office in city, county, borough, Council, or Assembly districts."

Obviously this committee cannot do indirectly what it is forbidden by the constitution of the Union to do directly. It cannot give away the emblem of the Union, nor can it indorse any candidates not nominated by the membership of the Union itself. It would be silly to claim that the committee can act as to nominations for State officers, since those are not mentioned in the paragraph that I have just cited. State offices are not mentioned for the same reason that Popes, Emperors of Germany, and Rear Admirals are not mentioned—because the Citizens' Union has nothing to do with nominating or electing any of them.

The action that has been taken, then, in the name of the Citizens' Union is plainly ultra vires, and the courts will certainly so hold when appealed to. In order to preserve the organization from destruction, and to enable it to go forward with the work for which it was organized, and which it began so auspiciously a year ago, it behooves the Central City Committee to read the limitations set upon its activity and to be guided by them.

A PRIVATE IN THE RANKS.

New York, Sept. 24, 1898.

WHAT RAILROADS MIGHT DO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has long been a subject of wonder to me why the railroad stations of the country have not been more generally improved with trees and shrubs in a really intelligent and comprehensive manner, for several excellent illustrations exist in different parts of the country where "he who runs may read." How much can be accomplished in the permanent plant decoration of these stopping places where the weary or bored traveler must always feel grateful for the presence of flowers and trees.

The Boston and Albany Road, for instance, has, for a number of years, been steadily planting its station grounds with all kinds of trees, shrubs, vines, and flowering perennials, until at the present time there is hardly a stopping place on the line, except on some branch in the mountain districts, where one does not see vineclad banks and shrubs and flowers blooming throughout six months of the year, and bearing beautiful foliage in many cases throughout the entire twelve months, and what makes these station grounds still more beautiful is the fact, which is at once evident, that a parklike effect of open stretches of turf and artistically disposed groups of trees and shrubs meet one at every stoppage of the train.

There is, it should be said at the outset, a more or less well-developed scheme of improving the grounds of stations with plants on almost every railroad in the country, showing how widespread is the recognition of the value of such adornment. But the contention I desire to make is that larger views of the possibilities for floral and arboreal beauty throughout the year should prevail among those clothed with the responsibility of maintaining railroad stations, and that, instead of limiting themselves to the brilliant effects of coleuses and geraniums for two or three months of the Summer, they should see that the whole range of trees, shrubs, vines, perennials, and budding plants is included in their scheme for adorning station grounds. It should also be remembered that the limitations of station grounds are in no sense greater, though the grounds be ever so small, than the dooryard of a village lot or a small section of a park, and no one surely hesitates to set any tree or shrub or vine or flowering plant on his lawn, however small, and the value of carefully prepared designs, it is evident, are as necessary to the miniature lawn as to the park or country estate, if the best results are to be obtained.

So far we have been considering the possibilities of improving station grounds, which are only partially realized, as a general rule, and the value of carefully prepared designs for such small places as railroad stations usually are, but the question of expense must always sooner or later intervene, and in regard to that I can only say that I know, from positive knowledge, that a line of the best trees, shrubs, and vines and perennial flowering plants can be secured at as low a rate as the kinds of bedding plants that are used so widely in the adornment of railroad stations at the present time.

I have often been at a loss, when looking at the grounds of different stations, to account for this almost exclusive use of bedding plants, cannas, and geraniums. Such plants are certainly no cheaper in the first place, although the idea may may have gained credence that they are, and they last only two or three months, whereas we have seen that it is perfectly possible to continue bloom throughout six months and foliage throughout the entire year. I know of a great estate, perhaps the greatest in the country, where nurseries for trees, shrubs, vines, and perennials were established at the outset, and their production scarcely limited to three and a half cents per plant.

It looks to me as if many of the railroads had not given sufficient attention to this subject to induce them to lay out money for the purpose in an intelligent way, for the possibilities for beauty growing out of such improvements are almost infinite and far greater than the wooden or stone structure of the station building, for the design of which railroad authorities are willing to employ the highest talent and expend large sums of money. Indeed, the maintenance of station grounds need be no more expensive than that of the station itself, provided the limit of yearly expenditure for bedding plants be properly restricted and the grounds occupied in large part with open spaces of turf and suitable shrubs and vines that will cost no more to set out in good soil in the beginning, and will last with little care for a lifetime.

There is no doubt that abroad the subject of planting railroad stations is better understood, as any one who has visited the Isle of Wight will readily remember. The secret, I am sure, of success, in this as in many other undertakings, is the preparation of an initial plan that is both intelligently conceived and studiously worked out in all its minor details.

HORTICULTURIST.

New York, Sept. 24, 1898.

The Benefit of Trees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American people are quick to act on an idea that is good—especially if it benefits them pecuniarily. There is no doubt that New Yorkers like trees and their cooling influences—particularly in such hot weather as we have all experienced this Summer.

People who are looking for houses or apartments will give the preference, and will pay more rent to live in attractive homelike streets than they will give in the rectangular and unattractive thoroughfares that confront us. Trees make streets homelike and attractive; hence, it will pay property owners many times over to plant trees for their pecuniary benefit; in addition to which they will be doing a public-spirited act. They will benefit their pockets and the public at the same time.

How many lives would have been saved and how much discomfort would have been avoided during the hot season that has passed if our streets had been well shaded with trees and our people had been blessed with the cooling influence of their leaves!

The Tree-Planting Association cannot plant trees for the public, but land owners can plant them with benefit to themselves and to the public.

CORNELIUS B. MITCHELL.

New York, Sept. 24, 1898.

Editing Shafter's Report.

From The St. Louis Republic (Dem.)

Army circles are stirred up over Shafter's report. Criticisms are flying thick and fast about the military in Washington.

Adverse comment is heard concerning the discourtesy shown to Gen. Miles by Adjt. Gen. Corbin in not submitting the report of the Commanding General of the army for perusal and approval before rushing it into print. This is a gross violation, say military precisians, of the time-honored canons of military etiquette. It sets a precedent that leans toward demoralization.

The significant fact is pointed out by army officers that the original draft of the report was kept in the Adjutant General's office until his force of clerks had worked through an entire night and until 9 o'clock next morning in getting it ready for the printers.

This secrecy and this haste, coupled with the further facts that the report contained several allegations directly contradicting statements made on the same points by Gen. Miles, and that no reference is anywhere made to Shafter's expressed desire to withdraw his troops from the advanced positions they had won near Santiago, or to the conference held with his Generals the day before Cervera's fleet was destroyed—which were detailed in dispatches sent to the War Department at the time—justify the conclusion that Shafter's report was edited. And the intimation is that it was edited to suit the exigencies and the line of defense to be set up by Secretary Alger in the event his department is ever investigated.

Gen. Corbin, it is claimed, exceeded the bounds of correct authority in proceeding as he has in the premises—since he is, in effect, only a military head clerk to the Secretary of War. But he doubtless acted under instructions of his superior.

An inquiry into the preparation and editing of the Shafter report will form an interesting chapter in the investigation to which the whole country is looking forward with justifiable curiosity and impatience.

To Boom American Shipping.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trade at its last meeting urging Congress to consider at the approaching session what action is needed to restore to the United States the ocean carrying trade which it formerly enjoyed in vessels sailing under the American flag, and commercial organizations in all parts of the country were invited to join in an effort to bring about this desirable end. The time is ripe for such a movement. Never in our history has American commerce so largely occupied the markets of the world, and the close of the war with Spain finds us with added opportunities, which need only to be grasped to be enjoyed. The one drawback in the situation is the fact that much of our commerce is carried by ships flying foreign flags, and it is to the remedying of this that Congress must devote itself in the near future. We do not doubt that American capital lies waiting for investment in ocean carrying lines, but Congress must take the necessary steps to encourage such enterprise before the forward movement begins, and it is to the furtherance of such action that the Board of Trade opportunely takes a stand and invites the co-operation of all kindred organizations interested in the commercial welfare of the Nation.

The Yale Spirit.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Register.

In the meantime the announcement is made that Yale's famous centre rush, Cadwalader, has withdrawn from the university, and that the brilliant quarter back, De Saulles, will probably not again be able to resume his place on the football team. Neither of these brilliant players was able to play the game and at the same time maintain the standard in scholarship required of all athletes by the Yale Faculty. This is the Yale spirit working from the highest authority down, and though the news carries consternation in its path, it is recognized by the students as right and fair. Yale is favorable to athletics, believing thoroughly in the simultaneous development of mind and body, but Yale is also unfavorable to the prostitution of student life to it. It gives the student every license compatible with intellectual development. It draws the line sharply and expects the Yale spirit to keep the boys upon the right side of it. Yale is an all-round great institution.

Mistakes of the G. A. R.

From Time and the Hour, Boston.

The Grand Army of the Republic has the most unfortunate way of arraying itself against the best sentiment of the people. Its needless and meaningless indorsement of Mr. Alger, and its outcry against the watch-dog at the Pension Office, have again set the encampment over against the mass of citizens. These things and the maiming of civil service efficiency by the veterans' privileges are most to be regretted for the sake of the survivors of the civil war themselves.

Eaton and Connecticut Democracy.

From The Boston Herald, (Dem.)

The death of ex-Senator William W. Eaton of Connecticut removes another old-fashioned, rock-ribbed Democrat of the Bourbon type. He was as unflinching as he was uncompromising in his politics, and he never lowered his flag, though we don't suppose he took any particular interest in the sort of Democracy that flourishes down in Connecticut and elsewhere nowadays. In this respect he was like about all the other old Democratic warhorses who never could be persuaded to take any stock in Bryanism.

NUGGETS.

Between the Acts.

She—The programme says it is "taken from the German."

He—Humph! I guess they were glad enough to get rid of it.—Brooklyn Life.

Had Them Guessing.

Sub-Editor—How is Pennington on spelling, anyway?

Editor—Well, he's a little too quaint for ordinary English and not quaint enough for dialect.—Somerville Journal.

Woman's Theme.

"Kitty, I suppose you won't write to me at all, now you are married?"

"Yes, I will, Nan; Jack's awfully sweet, of course, but I can't talk to him about my new clothes."—Chicago Record.

Willing to be Instructed.

Moved by a temporary insanity, he seized the young woman and kissed her.

"That is not right," she said.

"I'm sorry," said he, humbly. "I was doing the best I knew how. Would you mind instructing me as to the proper way?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Took the Hint.

"Just by way of a hint, you know, I told her she looked sweet enough to kiss."

"Well?"

"Well, she said that was the way she intended to look."

"And so—"

"Precisely."—Chicago Post.

TO THE GLORY OF GOD.

Anna B. Bensel in Boston Transcript.

A sculptor raised a work sublime
Before the people's rapturous gaze;
He heard the murmur of the throng
While friends pressed round with words of praise.
He bowed his head before them all;
He looked at what his hands had done.
"Not mine the glory be," he said,
"The thought revealed was Love's alone."

A poet made a song divine,
So full of truth, so deep and strong,
The world was moved to purer thought
And Right o'erthrew the cankering Wrong.
They gave him praise unstinted, fair.
"Oh, great the glory thou shalt win!"
"Not I," the poet answered low,
"But Love, whose voice I heard within."

A teacher worked with earnest mind,
And knowledge opened, by her skill,
Its gate with easier swing and lent
A swifter impulse at her will.
She bowed in spirit as she saw
The deed her patient hands had wrought,
"They think it came from me," she said,
"But it was Love whose wisdom taught."

A strain of music filled the air,
And swayed an audience with its might.
A singer joined the chorus grand,
And each was one in pure delight.
The song and music died away.
"Oh, great the Love that conquered pain!
That gave the song its tender thrill,
And woke the music's sweet refrain!"

A priest went on his quiet way,
Uplifting many a fallen soul.
He spake stern words of truth to men
Who yielded to his firm control.
"What gives thee strength to labor so?
And what the spell thou casteth round?"
"Love gives me strength; Love's spell I've cast
In every heart that I have found."

O wondrous truth! Love rules the world!
Its seed, however small or great,
Wherever thrown, however cast,
Bears out the fruit of Love's estate.
Wherever joy is given to men;
Wherever light around is shown;
Whate'er is done for others' good,
'Tis Love whose tenderness is known.

O God of wondrous power and might!
'Tis Thou alone whose name is Love!
All thoughts revealed which help and bless
Are whispers from Thy throne above!
Not ours the glory that is won—
We but obey Thy voice divine—
Humbly we yield it all to Thee;
Love's perfect glory—it is Thine.

THE CHINESE COUP D'ETAT

Restored Dowager Empress and Li Hung Chang Preparing to Punish Their Enemies.

ACTION BY ENGLAND URGED

Kang-Yuwei, Leader of the Reform Party, Advocates the Reinstatement of the Emperor—Great Britain May Resist Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Times's Pekin correspondent says:

"Chang-Yin-Huen, the Cantonese enemy and rival of Li Hung Chang, who is charged with harboring Kang-Yuwei, has been arrested. He is now under trial by the Board of Punishments. He will be stripped of all his offices, his removal giving increased power to Li Hung Chang.

"The officials generally welcome the Empress's return to power, but the people are indifferent. Kang-Yuwei is charged with conspiring against the Empress Dowager and has been declared an outlaw and his arrest has been ordered."

The Times's Shanghai correspondent telegraphs:

"On the arrival of Kang-Yuwei at Wu-Hung he was placed for safety on board the steamer Ballarat, which sails for Hongkong to-morrow. In the course of an interview yesterday he informed me that he left Pekin on Tuesday in compliance with a secret message from the Emperor warning him of his danger and urging him to obtain assistance from those interested in the country's welfare. He further stated that recent events were entirely due to the action of the Manchu party, headed by the Dowager Empress and Viceroy Yung Lu, and including all the high Manchu officials. The latter were displeased by the Emperor leaning toward the Reform Party, and decided to restore the regency of the Dowager.

"The Dowager Empress's party is bound by an understanding with the Russians whereby the latter, in consideration of the support of Russian interests, undertake to preserve Manchuria as the seat of the dynasty and to maintain Manchu rule in China. In pursuance of this compact, the gradual substitution of Manchus in all high offices and military commands began last year under the direction of the Dowager, thus creating sources of friction with the Emperor, whose dethronement was frequently threatened. The present movement is entirely Manchu, as opposed to Chinese. The influence of Li Hung Chang is now subordinate to that of Yung-Lu and is likely to decrease.

"The Emperor's health is excellent, and his capacity for work and eagerness for progress are remarkable. His Majesty is convinced, however, that it will be impossible to overcome the opposition without the assistance of England, which he endeavored to obtain for his recent progressive measures.

"Kang-Yuwei urges that England now has an opportunity to intervene and restore the Emperor to the throne, by doing which, he asserts, she will earn the gratitude of the Chinese people. He also observes that unless protection is afforded to the victims of the coup d'état it will be impossible henceforward for any native official to support British interests."

A special dispatch from Shanghai says that Kang-Yuwei's brother has been arrested in Pekin and condemned to death. The dispatch also says that Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, gave instructions that Kang-Yuwei should be protected from arrest. The British Consulate holds his baggage and documents referring to State secrets. The Russians are incensed at the latter fact, and it is reported that Russia has offered the Dowager Empress the services of 10,000 troops from Port Arthur to keep order in Pekin if necessary. It is stated that the British fleet in Chinese waters has been divided between Taku and Shanhaikwa under orders to intercept Russian transports in the event of an attempt to land troops.

CHINESE EMPEROR DEAD?

All the Evidence at Hongkong Tends to the Conviction that He Died Sept. 21.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Daily Telegraph's Hongkong correspondent says:

"Although there is no positive confirmation, all the evidence tends to the conviction that the Emperor is dead. A private dispatch says he died on Sept. 21, directly he issued the edict giving the Dowager Empress the regency. Nobody doubts that Yang and Chang Yin Huen, who was Minister at Washington in 1895, are both innocent of the charge of poisoning the Emperor."

The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The head eunuch at the palace informs me that the Emperor is seriously indisposed and that his death is not unlikely."

Sir Patrick Wellington Talbot Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The death is announced of Hon. Sir Patrick Wellington Talbot, K. C. B., Sergeant at Arms in the House of Lords.

Hon. Sir Patrick Wellington Talbot was born Dec. 11, 1817, and was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He was Vice President of Wellington College and honorary Colonel of the Third and Fourth Battalions of the South Staffordshire Regiment. From 1836 to 1846 he held the commission of a Captain in the Royal Fusileers. He was aide de camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Controller of the Lord Lieutenant's household, private secretary to Lord Derby, and British resident at Cephalonia. He held the post of Sergeant at Arms in the House of Lords since 1858.

Colombia's Relations with Italy.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 25.—A special dispatch from Bogota says the Colombian Government has reconsidered the decree recently issued severing diplomatic relations with Italy, and the British Minister is now recognized as representing Italian interests in the absence of the Italian Minister. Permission, moreover, has been granted to Consular officers of friendly nations to act in a similar manner throughout the republic.

British Steamer Rheubina Sunk.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 25.—The Spanish steamer Carthagena, from Aviles for Barcelona, was in collision Sept. 22 off Cape Villano with the British steamer Rheubina, from Huelva for Lisbon. The Rheubina was sunk and the crew, with the exception of one seaman and the Captain, who were landed at Gibraltar, were drowned.

Austria Suppressing Anarchists.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to The Observer from Vienna says that all the Anarchists known to the police in Budapest have been arrested and expelled from the city. Over forty persons, the dispatch also says, have been arrested in Vienna, and all Anarchist organizations have been suppressed. The police are equally active in Trieste, Prague, and elsewhere.

THE MOTT HAVEN CANAL.

A Public Hearing to be Given on the Question of Its Closing.

The question of closing the Mott Haven Canal in the Borough of the Bronx and laying a street out along its line will be given a hearing before the Board of Public Improvements on Wednesday, Oct. 5. For the past seven years property owners and residents in the vicinity of the canal have been trying to have it filled in. It has been condemned by the Board of Health as a public nuisance, and a number of physicians have given expert evidence against it.

During the recent hot spell, when the foul odors arising from the canal were almost unbearable, the agitation toward closing it up was revived. The firm of August Belmont & Co., which owns about 250 lots in the vicinity, recently made a vigorous protest to the city authorities about the condition of the canal and the detrimental effect it has on property values. A petition is being circulated in the Borough of the Bronx requesting the city authorities to fill in the canal and lay out the street, to be called Canal Place, as provided for on the map of the borough.

Bryan Still in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Col. W. J. Bryan of the Third Nebraska is still in Washington, awaiting an answer from the War Department regarding his request for the discharge of the sick men of his regiment. He probably will leave for Jacksonville to-morrow.

A RIOT ON THE EAST SIDE.

Orthodox Jews Resent a Disregard of the Day of Atonement by Co-Religionists.

The seal of east side Jews in behalf of their religious ordinances was demonstrated in a riotous manner last night at Canal and Division Streets. They crowded the thoroughfares to the number of hundreds at times in front of a restaurant at 141 Division Street, and gave such turbulent evidence of their displeasure at what they deemed an affront to their faith on the part of the restaurant keepers that the Madison Street police were kept busy.

The trouble has been brewing since Herrick Brothers, proprietors of the restaurant, advertised several days ago in The Vorwärts, an east side paper, that they would keep open on Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, which began at sundown yesterday. Orthodox Jews fast on the Day of Atonement, and restaurants that cater to them usually keep closed throughout it, out of respect for their customers' belief.

The restaurant was prosperously crowded during the day, and apparently all was placid. When 6 o'clock came a crowd of men and boys, who sized this up as the right hour for sundown, gathered round the doors and hooted loudly at those within. Shortly afterward three of the offending ones emerged from the restaurant and the crowd fell upon them and attempted to pound religious fervor into them. They finally escaped by boarding a passing car.

Policeman Baker of the Madison Street Station found the crowd a little too enthusiastic for one man to handle and telephoned for help, bringing Acting Capt. Braun and his reserves to the scene. Capt. Braun ordered his men not to club unnecessarily, but to use just force enough to keep the crowd moving. The reserves rushed the religionists half a dozen times and succeeded in getting them back into Rutgers Square, where they gathered in gesticulating and noisy groups to lay in wait for more luckless patrons of the offending restaurant.

When these would timidly emerge the enthusiasts would sweep impetuously down on them. Half a dozen patrolmen would get a terrified renegade among them, bear him bodily away to the nearest horse car, and throw him into it, somewhat to the consternation of other passengers.

When the synagogues on East Broadway and Pike and Eldridge Streets began to empty congregations at 9 o'clock, the crowd grew still larger and more difficult to handle. The women appeared to take no interest in the religious warfare, but men of all ages danced and shouted and shook their fists. The restaurant was emptied of customers at 10 o'clock, and the multitude, having finally convinced itself that the proprietors were too inconsiderate to come out [illegible] beating in the interests of morality, withdrew in still unsated indignation. There were no arrests.

A prominent Jewish resident of the neighborhood said last night: "This disturbance must not be confounded with those of seven or eight years ago which were fomented by the deviltry of a certain anarchistic element among the Jews, who would purposely hold high carnival on Yom Kippur, the most sacred of our holidays. As a matter of fact, a great many orthodox Jews slyly disregard the injunction to fast, but go to places where they will not be seen by their co-religionists, and thus avoid scandal. In this instance there has been such a flagrant violation of tradition and religious precept that it caused the just indignation of the Jews residing in the Ghetto."

OUR TRADE WITH AUSTRIA.

The United States Consul at Vienna Furnishes Figures Which Tell of Increasing Exports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The United States Consul at Vienna, in a report to the State Department on the trade of Austria-Hungary for 1897, ascribes the general decrease in exports to this country to the fact that the same goods are now manufactured in the United States and can be sold at the same or lower prices than the Austrian goods. The report is that American silk is being sold in Lyons, the real silk centre of Europe, and that French manufacturers are buying it in large quantities, especially that used for lining purposes, to take the place of that formerly imported from Austria and Germany.

There is a falling off in the demand for pearl goods and for glassware, due to the popularity and superiority of the American product. It is frankly admitted, the Consul says, that the American cut glass is finer and more elegantly cut than any manufactured in Europe.

The American bicycle, according to the Consul, is finding favor with the wheelmen, notwithstanding its higher price over those of domestic make. He thinks that if United States manufacturers desire to get their wheels into the foreign market they should be satisfied with a little less profit and try to make easier terms for their agents. The wheels sent from America are generally without mud guards, brakes, and other necessities, and the agent is put to the additional expense and trouble of supplying them.

There is a growing demand for American canned goods, but high prices prevail, because the goods go through the hands of middlemen.

The Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, reports that the exports from that country to the United States in 1896 were valued at $9,437,700, an increase of 5 per cent. over the preceding year, and the imports direct from the United States in 1896 were valued at $37,504,800, an increase of 31 per cent. over 1895. An important increase in the consumption of beer is noted, amounting to about fifty-one gallons per capita. Figures are also presented showing large increases in importations in a number of articles from the United States for the first eight months of the fiscal year 1897 over the corresponding period of 1896, notably in starch and non-edible products, timber, rye, barley, oats, corn, and buckwheat.

LUCKY AT CARDS—NOT LOVE.

Tacano Won a Girl at Play, Was Scorned, and Sought Revenge.

In the Italian colony which centres around One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, a pistol got into a romance yesterday, and the police stepped into the story.

Three persons occupy the stage. There is Geronimo Tacano, fast approaching the half-century of life—tall and not exactly Prince Charming; then there is Pasquale Mongio, half the age of the other—also tall, but with a fair face and hair as black as night. The third is Teresa Rienzi, so handsome and of such a gentle disposition that they say in the vicinity "to know her is to love her." The two men loved her and hated each other bitterly in so doing. All three live within half a dozen houses of one another, close by the One Hundred and Eighty-first Street corner.

During the last few weeks Tacano's suit has not prospered with the handsome Teresa. He said to a friend Saturday:

"I'll see Maria Stantino. She'll know."

Maria is the fortuneteller of the colony. She did know, or thought she did—guessed it or something—for she said to Tacano:

"Old man, you are unfortunate in love. Look for the young man with the black hair; look for him; he is more fortunate."

Tacano thought of the fortune teller's words, and yesterday afternoon went to look for the young man. He found him. They talked. And then Tacano, after a long time, suggested that they play a game of cards, the stakes to be the girl, Teresa, the winner to be left free to marry her. Mongio agreed. Some of the neighbors said afterward it was because he cannot only play the Italian game better than any one in the colony, but also knows a trick or two.

So they played, and Tacano won. His voice, trembling with emotion, announced the result:

"I have won Terese. Maria Stantino is wrong; I am fortunate."

Even at that the expected sullen frown did not appear on Mongio's face. He snapped his fingers and laughed.

"That," he cried, snapping his fingers again, "that for your cards; that," with another snap, "for a thousand games. Teresa loves me—go back and ask Maria Stantino if it will do you any good to win the game at cards."

Tacano went to Teresa. In five minutes he left her. The winning cards had been useless. In half an hour he was back at the house of Mongio. He stood before him, drew a revolver, and fired four shots point blank at him. Not a bullet found its mark. The old man's hand had trembled. He was arrested. But at the station his young rival would make no charge, so he was let go.

"It was a mistake," the young man said.

The police did not hear the old man mutter when he reached the street:

"It was a mistake—this time."

YOM KIPPUR OBSERVANCE

To-day is the Day of Atonement for Devout Jews of All Congregations.

A SERMON BY RABBI KOHLER

In Temple Beth-El He Preaches Appropriately on Yom Kippur Eve—Religion a Song in the Night.

At sundown yesterday Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, the most solemn of all Jewish days of religious observance, began for Jews of both the orthodox and reform churches, to end at sundown to-day. These twenty-four hours are specially dedicated to fasting and prayer, and serve the purpose of reconciling the soul of the devout Jew to his God. They are hours of penitence, of worship, and of meditation for rich and poor alike of the Jewish faith in every congregation.

The Day of Atonement is a historical legacy from the earliest period of Jewish faith, and the laws that regulate its guidance have of course been practiced for centuries. Like all laws, however, they are variously construed, and so it happens that the observance of Yom Kippur varies with Jews of different ideas and temperament, though the spirit of the day, that of penitence and reconciliation, is identical with all. Some of the worshippers spend all the working day in the temples, where services are in progress from morning—and sometimes sunrise—until 6 P. M., and during the whole twenty-four hours of Yom Kippur do not suffer so much as a crumb of bread or a drop of water to pass their lips. Others are more lax in regard to fasting and attendance. As Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El said last night: "It is a matter of individual feeling and conscience." Generally speaking, the orthodox Jews are more strict in their observance of the day than those of the reformed church.

Services in This City.

Last evening was a part of Yom Kippur, but also what is known as Yom Kippur Eve. Services were held in all the synagogues, and morning and afternoon services will be held in them to-day. These take up practically all the day from 9:30 A. M. till 6 P. M. About 3 P. M. the memorial service for the dead, with prescribed ritual, will be held; lasting about an hour. In Temple Beth-El this will include a reading of the year's necrology.

Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, was crowded with worshippers last night, when Dr. Gotthiel preached on the topic "Create in Me a Clean Heart, God," and Dr. Silverman offered a special prayer. Dr. Silverman will preach to-day on "A Pure World." Dr. Gotthiel dwelt last night on the necessity of strength of will in order to keep the heart pure.

Rabbi Kaufmann Kohler of Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, preached yesterday evening on the text, "His Song Is With Me at Night." He contended that religion itself was the song of God in the night of human selfishness and error. After dwelling on certain cheering features of religion he said:

"Still more gladdening," he said, "more inspiring are the songs of triumph shouted forth to-night into the ear of the faithful son of Israel. At all time did the burden of guilt press down heavily upon the bosom of man. With a conscience still untainted by sin, Adam held his head aloft as if to touch the very heavens with his majestic brow. Remorse-stricken after his sin, he sank and crouched on the ground, hiding in night before his all-seeing Maker. So does the pagan still see night about him; sin and sorrow, guilt and doom, fate and fiendish wrath are powers which he cannot escape. His life will always fall short of his ideals, and so his world sinks back into the primeval night where men and god end without hope—Götterdämmerung—or he enters through all stages of self-torture into the realm of Nirvana, the night of non-existence. And what is the world to the Christian Church but doomed under Satan's grasp, life blighted by sin, reason benighted and humanity helpless, cheerless without an atoning Christ, without priestly mediatorship, and blind faith in a superhuman Redeemer? Between Christendom and pagandom our age still stands wavering and divided, between Tolstoi and Zola, world contempt and world indulgence, between despair and frivolity, between mediaevalism and materialism.

Teaching of Judaism.

"Hark! 'Where is your God and Maker who giveth songs in the night?' says Judaism. Did a child ever offend his father or a brother ever afflict a brother, feeling sore compunction and grief in his innermost heart over his evil deed, that the words 'I forgive you' did not fall like heavenly music on his ear and like a ray of light into his darkness? Love peals its triumph into the heart of the offender and the offended. So does God send His songs of love through the night of the penitent sinner, leading from error to truth, from evil to good, from darkness to light.

"No child learns to stand upright without standing. No man knows how to aim right unless he has first learned to avoid the wrong. 'Children, ye are of the Eternal, your God!' is the melodious song of the Yom Kippur night. You are in no need of priesthood or of atoning sacrifice. You yourselves are the priests. You are by your own life of purity and righteousness to set your hearts at one to your Father in heaven!

"There is still night around you, the night of ignorance, the night of oppression, the night of poverty and distress, the night of selfishness and sin, of vice and shame. Will you make God's songs heard in the night, lift the burden of misery that lies upon the hundreds within your reach, dispel the clouds of despair that darken the lives of innocent victims of our social conditions? Yom Kippur is the day of reconciliation, of forgiving love. When will the time come again when the rich will be forgiven because they bring songs of cheer into the hearts and homes of the poverty-stricken; when the unfortunate will be reconciled to their lot because they hear God's songs in the night of their afflictions?"

Double Celebration at St. Gabriel's.

A double celebration was held in St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, in East Thirty-seventh Street yesterday. In the morning at 10:30 o'clock the Rev. William F. Hughes, a young man who was reared in the parish, celebrated his first mass, having been exalted to the full honors of the priesthood Wednesday. In the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, the Rev. William A. Courtney, who was ordained at the same time as Father Hughes, officiated at the solemn vesper services. At the conclusion of the vesper service the new and beautiful statues—one of St. Joseph and the other of the Blessed Virgin—were unveiled and blessed by Auxiliary Bishop Farley. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, a professor in St. Joseph's Seminary, and the whole was concluded with a benediction of the blessed sacrament.

Irish Fair in Brooklyn.

The final arrangements for the huge Irish fair, which will be held in Brooklyn, were completed yesterday at a meeting of the General Committee of the United Irish Societies. The fair will be held at the Clermont Avenue Rink. It will be opened Saturday evening, and will last for three weeks. The object of the contemplated fair is to raise money to build a home for the various Irish organizations of Kings County.

In the centre of the hall will be the chief object of interest, the reproductions of the famous Lisdoonvarna and Mallow Spas, two of Ireland's best-known wells. The water which will be served at the fair will be brought direct from the original wells in two great tuns. There will be a dozen thatched cottages filled with articles of historic and other interest, and the remainder of the floor space proper, save where the castle will stand, will be left for the promenaders.

Supposed Contract Laborers Detained.

One hundred and twenty young men who arrived yesterday on the French Liner La Gascogne from the Province of Croatia, Hungary, have been detained at the Barge Office on suspicion of being contract laborers. The men all give their occupation as laborers, and most of them are bound for Michigan and Montana. They will be held pending further investigation.

HOW TO LIVE ECONOMICALLY.

The Problem Seems to Have Been Solved at the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

The problem of economical living is one which interests men and women everywhere. Three dollars and forty cents per month is apparently a small allowance for the living expenses of an adult, yet I have just inspected the dormitory building which houses the employes of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, and where over 800 persons are served with meals at an average cost of a fraction below $3.40 per month. The sanitarium company undertakes to supply meals to its employes at cost. In fact, each employe is allowed 85 cents per week to cover the item of board, and so long as the employe does not overreach this allowance, his or her board is free. Any excess over 85 cents is charged against the employe. The method of keeping accounts with the employes is simple. A book of tickets or coupons is given to each person. The tickets have the uniform value of 1 cent. Every dish served is valued at 1 penny, so that each coupon will secure any single dish on the bill of fare.

After a glance through the spacious dining halls, I took a seat at a table in company with one of the doctors of the institution, who had kindly undertaken to conduct me through. The several hundred nurses, doctors, helpers, and callboys, who entered the building, went quietly about the work of supplying themselves with food. No waiters are employed, which is a source of economy. Each employe scans the bill of fare, selects the various dishes which he wants, and with tray in hand makes his way to the kitchen where the food is dished out. Everything goes on with perfect good order. No loud talking or boisterous conduct is permitted.

The institution is conducted on a vegetarian plan. The bill of fare embraces only the various breads, grains, fruits, vegetables, eggs, nut preparations, milk, butter, cream, kumyss, caramel, cereal, and sugar. No forms of meats, tea, or coffee are served. No vinegar, pepper, spices, or other high seasoning is used in foods or served on the tables. The bill of fare embraces about sixty different dishes. A sample bill is as follows:

MENU FOR WEEK BEGINNING SEPT. 4, 1898.

FRUITS.	
Baked Apples.	Watermelon.
Peaches.	Dates.
Grapes.	Apple Sauce.
Stewed Raisins.	Fruit Juice.
Stewed Prunes.	Canned Black Rapberries
Lemons.	Apples.
GRAINS.	
Rice.	Gluten Mush.
Wheatose.	Graham Peach Mush.
Crystal Wheat.	Sauce for Grains.
Grains of Gold.	
VEGETABLES.	
Baked Potatoes.	Stewed Nuttose.
Mashed Potatoes.	Savory Lentils.
Beans.	Sliced Tomatoes.
Green Peas.	Soup (gratis.)
Fresh Vegetables.	
TOASTS.	
Nut Gravy.	Fruit Tomato.
BREADS.	
Whole Wheat Bread.	Whole Wheat Wafers.
Graham Bread.	Graham Crackers.
White Bread.	Passover Bread.
Zwieback.	Beaten Biscuits.
Granose Cakes, (toasted.)	Sticks.
NUT PREPARATIONS.	
Nuttose.	Butter, (peanuts.)
Nuttolene.	Butter, (almond by box.)
Malted Nuts.	Bromose.
Nut Meal.	Moltil, (by the box.)
Almond Cream.	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Sterilized Butter.	Kumyss.
Cream, (hot or cold.)	Caramel-Cereal, (gratis.)
Milk, hot or cold, gratis.	Sugar.

Milk, butter, cream, and eggs are used sparingly and only by a few persons who dine at the dormitory. These foods are largely supplanted by nut products of various kinds, and which play an important part in the vegetarian system of diet. An effort is being made to educate the people away from the use of all animal foods, owing to the prevalence of disease among cattle and poultry, and the danger of communicating various diseases through them. Dry forms of bread play an important part in the vegetarian system of diet. They require very thorough mastication, and thus lead to perfect digestion. Mushes and other soft foods, easily swallowed without chewing, are not used. Dry forms of food secure thorough chewing and also serve to polish the teeth and keep them from decaying.

I was requested to order a dinner and join in the meal, which I did, feasting royally for 5 cents. My meal consisted of peaches, zwieback, bread, nuttolene, which is a butter substitute; graham peach mush, and watermelon. The service is abundant in quantity, and I was told that employes rarely exceed their allowance of 85 cents per week, notwithstanding the fact that but two meals per day are served. A more vigorous or healthy lot of persons is not to be found than the employes who dine at the dormitory. Dress reform is practiced by the female nurses, and their ample waist lines testify to the absence of corsets. They are always robust and strong-looking young women, and evidently get enough to eat.

The meal hours are as follows: Breakfast from 6 to 7 in the morning, and dinner from 1:30 to 2:30 in the afternoon. It being necessary for the nurses and other employes to serve in reliefs, it follows that only about one-half the entire list of boarders is present in the dining room at any one time, a fact which facilitates the successful operation of this plan of dining. The two-meal plan followed here has been adopted in conformity with the health ideas in vogue in the sanitarium management. The wisdom of the system has apparently been abundantly demonstrated.

The theory held by these scientific investigators is that no real discomfort or deleterious effects can follow as a result of the long periods of fasting between meals.

It is held that many of the stomach sensations which we take to be hunger pangs are not such in reality, but arise often from an abnormal condition, which is due to imperfect digestion. Too great frequency of meals tends to overcrowd the stomach at its work. When one meal is taken into the stomach before its predecessor has been fully assimilated the work of digestion is retarded and the stomach retains a residue of undigested food, which gives rise to irritating acids and gases. These agencies act on the nerves of the stomach in such a manner as to set up an irritation, the sensations of which are mistaken for hunger pangs. A similar sensation is often caused by particles of improperly masticated, undigested food, which remain in the stomach. In cases of perfectly normal digestion natural hunger should not become a source of annoyance under several hours at least.

After eating the stomach begins the work of preparing the food for assimilation. Within about four hours the last of the food has been digested and passed out of the stomach. As this process of ejecting the last remnant of the meal goes on the stomach is subjected to an undue strain, which results at the climax in the "all-gone" sensation which we all experience and which we call hunger. It is not hunger. Hunger is nature's voice calling for nourishment. The all-gone feeling is fatigue in the stomach, and is nature's way of admonishing us of her need of rest. It is not unlike the feeling of weakness which follows extra exertion in any other part of the system.

The two meal a day system has many advantages. It is economical. It saves time. It promotes health. Much can be said in behalf of the vegetarian system. It is very much more economical than the meat-eating system. It is beyond doubt more wholesome. It tends toward a purer spirit in man, ridding the mind of evil thoughts and evil temper, and the body of vicious and ungovernable impulses. J. M. BISHOP.

SOCIETY IN THE ORANGES.

Two Series of Cotillions Have Already Been Announced.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 25.—Matters of interest to social circles in the Oranges are beginning to be heard of, and the prospect is for a more lively social season than the Oranges have known for many years. The first dance of the season was given last night at the Essex County Country Club, inaugurating a series of Saturday night dances to be continued throughout the Winter. There was a large attendance and many new faces.

Two series of cotillions have already been announced in Orange for the Winter. Miss Frances I. Campbell has arranged for a series to be given in Berkeley Hall on Wednesday, Nov. 24; Tuesday, Dec. 27; Monday, Jan. 30, and Tuesday, April 4. The patronesses named for these dances are Mrs. John J. Boyd, Mrs. Graham H. Brewer, Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Mrs. E. Mortimer Carnrick, Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. Frank S. Martin, Mrs. Edward S. Sandford, and Mrs. Ferdinand F. Theriot.

Miss Carol D. Gallison, Miss Annie Betts, and Miss Agnes Katenhorne have also arranged a series of dances in Berkeley Hall for the evenings of Nov. 25, Dec. 28, Jan. 20, Feb. 13, and April 5, at which the patronesses will be Mrs. Charles W. Betts, Mrs. Matilda G. Boiles, Mrs. Charles Ross Browning, Mrs. David H. De Bevoise, Mrs. Louis D. Gallison, Mrs. Louis C. Gillespie, Mrs. William Marston, Mrs. Edward F. Sandford, Mrs. Charles B. Storrs, and Mrs. Robert Ward.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A dull and chilly Sunday, with every one out of town. The churches were only half filled, the avenue was deserted, and you could count the men in the clubs without getting to the double numbers. Out of town, golf was played all over the country and at the various suburban resorts. There were several house parties at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, where Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Starr Miller, and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow have been entertaining. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have opened their house at Rhinebeck, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt were at their country place at Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson. Newport has now many closed cottages, and the season is over at all the resorts, except Lenox, where it is rapidly on the wane, and Tuxedo, where it will last until after Christmas.

⁂

The first dance of the season took place at the Ardsley Casino on Saturday evening. It was preceded by a table d'hôte dinner, after the manner of the Kebo Valley Club, at Bar Harbor. The afternoon had been devoted to golf. The first meet of the Richmond County Hunt Club was from the clubhouse, on Staten Island, and there was a fine showing for such an early date in the Autumn, many drags and traps following horse and hound, and in at the mimic death, as Reynard was represented by the aniseseed bag.

⁂

This evening there will be many familiar faces at the first night of "The Liars" at the Empire, although counter attractions in the suburbs will keep many of the fashionable set away. The house parties in Westchester for the week end will continue over the fair, and it has been impossible to even get a room at the Country Club. Among those who will entertain are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen, and Mrs. Jules Reynal. Mr. Maitland has arranged several coaching parties for the week.

⁂

Col. Stewart Mealie Brice passed Saturday and Sunday at Montauk, and, arrayed in his new splendid uniform, was quite an imposing spectacle at the Long Island City Station. Many of the out-of-town people had the pleasure of gazing on Theodore Roosevelt, who was on Broadway yesterday and who dined on Saturday evening with Mrs. Thomas C. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

⁂

The Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil will be in New York next week, arriving from Europe. The Marquise de Breteuil was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garner, who were drowned in their yacht off Staten Island about twenty-five years ago. It will be her husband's first visit to this country, and she has not been in her native land since she was a little child. Her aunt, Mrs. Garner, lives in this city, and has in her charge the young daughters of Mr. Oliver Iselin, whose first wife, Miss Fannie Garner, was one of the great New York beauties. The Marquise de Breteuil has lived in the South of France for many years, and she has kept up her circle of American friends. She will be the recipient of much hospitality during her stay in America.

⁂

Next Saturday there will sail from Cherbourg and Southampton several well-known New Yorkers. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, who have been all Summer abroad; Col. and Mrs. C. H. Jones and Mr. Floyd Jones, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer and Miss Mortimer, M. Henri Cachard, and Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Tuckerman. Eugene Higgins remains in Paris for a short time, but will come over for the wedding of his niece, Miss Josephine Brooks, to "Jack" Livermore. Mr. D. O. Mills and Heber Bishop are in Paris, after taking the waters at Aix. Mr. Mills went to Paris to meet his son-in-law, Whitelaw Reid, of the Peace Commission.

⁂

There seems to be some little confusion in the minds of many as to the rank to which the wife of the new Viceroy of India has succeeded, and as to the title by which she should be called. British nomenclature in the nobility is sometimes apt to be confusing. The wife of a British Baron is a Countess and not a Baroness, hence she is the Countess Curzon. Her husband, by the way, was not made an Irish, but an English Baron. There have been no Irish Barons created since the beginning of this century, and the power has passed for such creations from the Crown.

⁂

There is some talk of building a Casino at Long Branch, of which the conflicting social sets in that resort would be visitors and subscribers. There are many wealthy people at Long Branch who would join in this plan, and there are rumors that the Casino itself would be modeled after that at Monte Carlo. The feeling of the cottagers along the coast from Long Branch to Seabright is still as strong against the proposed trolley line on the Ocean Drive. The townspeople of Seabright have encouraged the laying of this line on the plea that "the trolley is the poor man's carriage," and will not listen to the Summer residents who claim that without their financial aid Seabright would have never risen from its ashes two years ago, and could never be a prosperous place.

⁂

The Seabright people have followed the example of the shopkeepers at Long Branch who favored the building of the trolley on Broadway in that village. When one of them was reminded that the street was narrow, and that there would be hardly room for the carriages of the Summer residents to pass while doing their shopping, he exclaimed: "We do not want the Summer residents. We want Long Branch to be a manufacturing centre." There was also an idea that the people of Asbury Park would flock to Long Branch on the trolley to do their shopping, but the tide set in the other way, and many Long Branch residents have gone to Asbury Park, which has grown to be three times the size of the other town, with larger shops and more of them.

⁂

The portrait painters have not been idle this Summer, and when the studios reopen there will be some brilliant evidence of splendid work done during the long vacation. There will be the usual portrait exhibition in the late Autumn, after the Horse Show. M. Chartran will arrive in November and will exhibit, and Benjamin Constant is also expected. George Burroughs Torrey will be represented among American artists by his portraits of C. P. Huntington and William Gould Brokaw, the latter in his shooting club dress costume of red coat and yellow facings and hunting breeches. Mr. and Mrs. Torrey will sail from Havre on Nov. 2.

⁂

Among the New Yorkers who will live at the new Sherry's this Winter will be Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, who have taken one of the largest apartments there. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes were among the most notable entertainers at Bar Harbor this Summer. Since then they have made a little spurt at Lenox.

⁂

Mrs. Auguste Noel and her daughter, Miss Josephine Noel, will live at Hempstead, L. I., this Winter. Mrs. Noel's daughter, Mrs. Herbert Johnston, leased a house in that village this Summer, and she will not come up to town until very late. The recent death of her father, M. Auguste Noel, throws Mrs. Johnston into mourning, and she will not entertain.

THOMAS COLLINS IS DEAD.

Last But One of the Six Members of the Great Railroad Building Firm of Collins Brothers.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Sept. 25.—Thomas Collins, the last but one of the once widely known firm of railroad contractors, Collins Brothers died to-day at his home in this city, aged seventy-five years. He had been ill for over a year, and was convalescent from an attack of typhoid fever when gangrene set in and caused death.

The firm of Collins Brothers, in which Thomas Collins was the ruling spirit, is said to have built hundreds of miles of railroad more than any other firm in the world. It was composed of six brothers, born of poor parents and blessed with few educational opportunities. Their first operation was the old Portage Road, built for the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1849. For many years the Collinses did all the work of the Pennsylvania Company. The business rapidly increased, and roads were constructed for the Philadelphia and Reading, Lehigh Valley, Jersey Central, and other companies.

During its career the firm made and lost several large fortunes, and the brothers, especially Thomas, won praise by the spirit with which they went to work to retrieve their losses. The firm's heaviest financial disaster resulted from a contract made with the English Government in 1877 to construct the Madeira and Mamore Railroad in Brazil.

The brothers left on the ship Mariposa with supplies, iron, and several hundred men. While off Cape Hatteras the vessel was wrecked and nearly all on board lost their lives. The Collinses, however, escaped, and set immediately to work to carry out their contract. Another ship was chartered and several years had been spent in building the road, when the English Government refused to pay. This practically ruined the firm, but the brothers started anew and once more achieved success, although they did not regain the position they held before the building of the Brazilian road.

In 1886 the firm came to Bellefonte. Their last big operation was the construction of the Glens Falls (N. Y.) branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Since then five of the brothers have died, Peter being the survivor.

Thomas, who died to-day, was prominent in Democratic politics in this State. He was a member of the Legislature of 1857-8, and in 1892 was a delegate to the convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland for President. He was a widower. He leaves no children.

CONFERENCE IN BATTLE CREEK.

Civic-Philanthropic Meeting Will Discuss Social and Patriotic Questions.

The Civic-Philanthropic Conference will be held this year at Battle Creek, Mich., from Oct. 18 to Oct. 23, and social hygienic, philanthropic, and patriotic questions will be presented by prominent workers of all denominations, with a view of evolving some practical methods of hygienic, sanitary, and civic reform.

A body of fifty representative physicians from Chicago will be present on Thursday, Oct. 20, which will be devoted to the consideration of sanitary and hygienic questions in public schools, necessary to the health of the pupils. Papers will be read on "Medical Inspection of Public Schools," "How to Improve the Unsanitary and Unhygienic Condition of the Tenement Districts of Cities," "The Public Water Supply," "How Hygienic Cookery and Diet May Be Best Taught to the Masses," "Influences of Environment," "Home Treatment for the Injured," and "How to Care for Contagious Diseases in the Home."

The following day will be Mayors' Day, when Samuel L. Jones, Mayor of Toledo, will preside. This will be an occasion of a meeting of country and city officials from municipalities in Michigan and surrounding States to consider the following questions: "Methods of municipal organization," "The betterment of municipal politics," "How to relieve the unemployed and eliminate pauperism," "What to do with the ex-convict," and "How to improve the condition of the wage earner."

On the other days papers will be read on "Social or University Settlements," "Medical Missions for the Poor," "District Colonies," "Mission Farm Colonies," "Emergency Relief, and the School of Philanthropy."

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell of New York is President, Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek is Vice President, and George H. Murphy of Battle Creek Sanitarium is Treasurer. Among the Advisory Council and speakers are Gov. H. S. Pingree of Michigan, C. C. Bonney, formerly President of the World's Fair Congress in Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Frank Crane of Trinity Methodist Church of Chicago, Dr. Bayard Holmes, professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago; R. J. Boone, President of the State Normal School of Ypsilanti; H. B. Brown, President of the Normal College, Valparaiso, Ind.; Mayor M. G. Lonnecker of Jackson, Mich.; Louis Selig, Director of the Hebrew Charities in Detroit; Washington Gardner, Secretary of State of Michigan, and Reuben C. Merryman, President of the Northern Chautauqua Assembly, Marinette, Wis.

THE LOUISE KING MARRIAGE.

Her Brother Says the Parents Knew of the Wedding.

A family reunion had been arranged to take place at the residence of Louise King's parents last night, when she and her husband, S. Lloyd Chamberlain, were expected to be present, but at 11:30 o'clock word was received that they would remain at the Waldorf-Astoria.

William F. King, the brother of the young woman, who so mysteriously disappeared to reappear and become the wife of Mr. Chamberlain, was at his father's house at 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. "I wish the whole matter dropped," he said. "The statement published as given out by Mr. Corwine covered the case fully. It is not true that my parents did not know of my sister's marriage on Saturday. They knew on Saturday morning, and were delighted with it."

Mr. King said that he hoped the newspapers would have nothing more published about the affair. "It is a closed chapter, and the ending is a happy one; we are all delighted," he added.

Rough Rider Taken Sick.

John L. Koch, twenty-four years old, of 195 Ontario Street, Cleveland, Ohio, a private of Company F, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was taken with an epileptic fit at Twenty-second Street and Third Avenue yesterday. An ambulance with Surgeon Wyncoop was called, and Koch was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his condition was said to be serious.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SUSAN B. HILL, widow of Frank A. Hill of Danbury, Conn., died yesterday at Hampton, N. H., aged sixty-five years. Mrs. Hill was the author of a history of Danbury.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, fifty-five years old, a contractor, died suddenly at his home, 510 Adams Street, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. Shortly before his death he complained of a pain about the heart, and asked his wife for medicine. While she was preparing it he fell dead.

Dr. BENJAMIN M. GRIFFITH, one of the most prominent physicians of Illinois, died Saturday at Springfield, Ill., aged sixty-seven years. He was a native of Shelby County, Ky. He served several years on the Illinois State Board of Health, and for a time was President of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society.

Gen. JOHN B. CALLIS, a veteran of the civil war, died Saturday at Lancaster, Wis. At the close of the war Gen. Callis was sent to Huntsville, Ala., as an Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, and later was elected to Congress from an Alabama district. While in Congress he introduced the original resolution on which was afterward based the celebrated Ku Klux Klan bill, which resulted in rooting out the Ku Klux organization.

GILBERT MONTAGUE, senior member of the firm of Montague, Barret & Co., one of the oldest Board of Trade houses in Chicago, died yesterday in Chicago at his home, 4,553 Ellis Avenue. Mr. Montague was born in North Leverett, Mass., sixty-three years ago. Prior to his going to Chicago, in 1868, he was for several years in the grain commission business in New York City, a member of the firm of Montague & Baker. He established the firm of G. Montague & Co. in Chicago in 1871. Four years ago the firm became Montague, Barret & Co. Mr. Montague served as a Director of the Chicago Board of Trade for several years. He was married three times. A year ago he married Mrs. W. A. Dunkle, who survives him.

UNCLE ACCUSES NEPHEW.

Young Man Denies that He Misappropriated the Elder Man's Money.

James B. Abbett, twenty-one years old, of Somerville, N. J., was arrested in Jersey City Saturday night, charged by his uncle, John Dalrymple of 51 Brinkerhoff Street, Jersey City, with embezzlement. Dalrymple, who is a milk dealer, said that his nephew, who drove one of his wagons, had collected $75 and appropriated it to his own use. Abbett admitted that he had collected and used the money, but denied the misappropriation. He said he and his brothers were heirs to a small estate left by their father. His uncle, he said, was their guardian, and had charge of the estate and paid them the income pending a division of the property.

In August last he collected $75, and, having use for the money, he told his uncle he would keep it, and let it go to this account. His uncle, he said, made no objection.

About a week ago one of his uncle's horses, Abbett said, was found lying in the stable with a broken leg. A neighbor accused Abbett of beating the horse with a bale stick, and it was on this account, Abbett asserted, that the charge of embezzlement was made. He gave bail to appear for examination to-day.

Freemasons' Memorial Service.

Despite the threatening weather yesterday afternoon, fully 3,000 members of the various lodges of Freemasonry in Williamsburg were present in Cypress Hills Cemetery at the annual memorial service held at the burial plot of the united lodges of Williamsburg. The arrangements were under the auspices of the Williamsburg Masonic Board of Relief.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—Carpet Cleansing, T. M. Stewart, 326 7TH AV. Tel. 1,132—38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

CUDLIPP.—On Sunday, Sept. 25, 1898, Louise L. Cudlipp, daughter of Catharine A. and the late John D. Wilson.

Funeral services from St. Leo's Church, 28th St., between 5th and Madison Avs., on Tuesday at 11 A. M. Interment private.

HALL.—In Bangor, Ireland, on Saturday, Sept. 17, 1898, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., LL. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.

Funeral from the church Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1898, at 3 P. M. Friends will kindly refrain from sending flowers.

Delegations wishing to attend the services will please notify Francis Forbes, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, at the Trustees' rooms of the church, 7 West 55th St., before Sept. 29, stating the number of delegates proposed.

INMAN.—At Poland Springs, Me., on the 23d of September, 1898, Mrs. Frances J. Inman of New York City, widow of William H. Inman, Esq.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 11 West 56th St., Monday, 26th inst., at 4 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

JONES.—On Saturday, Sept. 24, at Saranac Lake, Frank A. Jones.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, George H. Jones, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 1:10 P. M.

MOREWOOD.—On Friday, Sept. 23, 1898, at Broadhall, Pittsfield, Mass., Anne Cooper, wife of the late George B. Morewood of New York, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral at Christ Church, New York, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 11 A. M.

SHIPMAN.—At his residence, Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, 24th inst., Hon. William D. Shipman, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services at Chapel of Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

TOUCEY.—At his home, at Garrison-on-Hudson, Sept. 23, John M. Toucey.

Funeral services will be held at St. Philip's Church, in the Highlands, Garrison, N. Y., at 2:30 P. M., on Monday, Sept. 26. Special train will leave Grand Central Station, 43d Street, at 1:05 P. M., returning after services.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Sept. 25, at his residence, 254 Steuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Ozler Benjamin Wilson, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 25.

Manhattan and the Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ANGELIN, Henrietta, 339 E. 122d St.	44	23
BRINZEL, Maria, 434 E. 75th St.	57	22
BALDWIN, Bessie, 359 W. 58th St.	29	24
BAUER, Robert, 36 W. 131st St.	23	24
BRIDS, Simon, Boston, Mass.	18	23
COLLINS, Henry, 431 W. 33d St.	56	24
CASEY, Thomas B., 2,306 1st Av.	40	24
DOWLING, Julia, 904 3d Av.	63	22
DUNN, Joseph H., 203 E. 64th St.	57	24
DRUCKER, Moses, 243 Delancy St.	6	24
DAUCHERT, Margaret, 179 E. 123d.	60	22
DALLY, Sarah, 545 10th Av.	8	24
DWYER, Anna, 137 E. 40th St.	4	23
ERNST, Mamie, 276 E. 10th St.	5	23
FOX, Benjamin, 513 W. 34th St.	74	23
FLEMING, Maggie, 430 W. 32d St.	1	23
GRAHAM, May B., 2,783 8th Av.	69	23
GOODMAN, Henry, 438 E. 57th St.	88	22
GROGAN, Michael, 348 E. 33d St.	29	23
GUETLER, William, 381 10th Av.	32	23
GORMAN, Patrick, 345 W. 28th St.	55	23
HALLOCK, Winthrop B., Cornwell, Conn.	65	24
HAMBERGER, Miriam, 169 E. 106th.	1	24
HALLERON, Patrick W., 211 E. 57th.	54	23
HUMLER, Joseph, 848 1st Av.	41	23
HAYES, Patrick, 311 E. 26th St.	50	24
HEAREAUX, Antoine, 207 Wooster St.	88	24
HERZ, Maney, 245 E. 3d St.	8	24
HEALY, Annie M., 763 3d Av.	42	24
HANSEN, Lillie, 310 E. 126th St.	3	24
HARRISON, William, 235 W. 62d St.	25	24
HADDEN, Josiah C., Van Corlear Pl.	68	23
JONES, Dora, 255 E. 3d St.	34	23
JACKSON, Edward, 210 E. 19th St.	39	23
KROPF, Gustav, 190 7th St.	1	23
LEVY, Sophie, 109 Orchard St.	28	23
LAMM, Hannah, 242 E. 104th St.	58	24
LESLIE, Francis, Bellevue Hospital.	64	23
MURDOCK, William, Blackwell's Isl.	77	24
MORAN, Charlotte, 555 3d Av.	26	23
MILLER, Mary, 197 7th St.	55	23
MASTERSON, Thomas, 352 E. 12th St.	55	23
MARTIN, William, 102 E. 110th St.	59	23
MUCK, Mary, 56 Cherry St.	41	25
McAULIFFE, Mary, 347 E. 36th St.	47	23
McNEELY, —, 236 W. 65th St.	1	24
McDONALD, Margaret, 245 E. 29th St.	51	24
NOONAN, Thomas, 257 W. 22d St.	90	23
O'ROURKE, William, Bellevue Hosp.	4	24
PERNICIARI, Nicola, 170 Thompson.	1	23
PERRY, Clara E. L., 230 W. 39th St.	1	23
PRICE, Abraham, 77 Allen St.	24	24
REICHERT, Jacob, 1,341 3d Av.	89	23
RYAN, Ellen, 337 W. 49th St.	48	23
REYNOLDS, James L., 361 W. 27th.	60	24
RASHKORSKY, Ralph, 1,402 Lex. Av.	81	24
RELYEA, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.	32	23
RUMSE, George, 250 Avenue B.	1	24
SHANNON, Edward F., 506 W. 51st.	1	23
SADLO, William, 1,335 Avenue A.	1	23
SONNENFELD, Sarah, 442 E. 86th.	23	23
SPIRO, Moses, 255 Rivington St.	1	24
SULLEK, Dora, 614 E. 13th St.	45	24
SALVATORE, Lenizina, 152 Thompson	1	24
TILSON, Andrew, 2,221 8th Av.	29	24
TOELNER, Frank, 336 E. 81st St.	25	22
THOMPSON, Anna, 122 W. 63d St.	1	25
WAGNER, Harry, 248 W. 35th St.	71	23
WHITE, Frank, 312 E. 86th St.	1	23
WOELFFEL, Gustave, 418 E. 81st St.	51	24
WEISS, Theodore, 2 1st Av.	48	24
ZINCKE, Herman, 235 E. 84th St.	67	22
ZIMMERMAN, Jennie, 160 Henry St.	8	24

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ALLEN, William, St. Cath. Hosp.	24	23
ALDRICH, William, 132 York St.	1	23
BOUTON, George, 124 Lynch St.	60	23
BEDELL, Sarah M., Canarsie	39	21
COSTELLO, John, 1,297 Atlantic Av.	1	23
CONDON, David, 462 16th St.	7	23
FIREHOCK, Harry 231 Broadway	4	23
GORMLEY, Catherine, 16 Nelson St.	66	23
GOODSELL, Samuel, 279 Baltic St.	71	23
HAMMEL, Lillian, 506 Grand Av.	1	23
HUNT, Sarah 589 Flushing Av.	39	23
HAND, Helen, 158 Prospect St.	1	23
HAUTZ, Katherine, 33 Lorimer St.	45	24
HAMM, Mary, 135 5th Av.	2	23
JACOBS, Rachel, 216 E. Parkway	1	23
JEFFERSON, M., 190 Division Av.	58	23
WILLIAN, Frank, 1,330 1st Av., N. Y.	46	23
KECK, Cath., 274 Metropolitan Av.	68	23
KENT, Edward, 357 Hooper St.	1	23
LYONS, Bridget, 168 Elizabeth St.	48	23
MEYER, Charles, 136 Dikeman St.	39	23
MANNING, Edna, 157 Graham St.	13	23
MEEHAN, Bridget, 325 Bergen St.	68	23
MAXWELL, John, 183 Oakland St.	43	23
METCALF, Bertha, 352 56th St.	24	22
McNALLY, Felix, 333 Bond St.	38	22
McCOY, Joseph, 223 N. 8th St.	1	23
McDONALD, Peter, 427 Hicks St.	46	23
O'NEIL, James, 867 Union St.	36	22
O'CONNOR, Patrick, 79 Kent Av.	58	23
O'TOOL, Mary, 73 Steuben St.	38	24
OLANDI, Rosie, 509 Carroll St.	1	23
PERRY, J., West and Neptune Avs.	1	23
PAGE, Thomas, 73 Poplar St.	51	23
REAGAN, Mary, 60 Columbia Place	1	23
SMITH, Peter, 402 Bainbridge St.	80	24
STIMUS, Scelaha, 212 Hudson Av.	1	23
SMITH, Annie, 95 Erasmus St.	58	22
STAMFORD, Caroline, 62 Berkeley Pl.	80	23
THOMANN, M., 418 Metropolitan Av.	83	22
VAZZOLER, Maria, 149 Van Brunt St.	57	22
WALSH, Thomas, 108 N. Henry St.	2	23
WEBER, Louise, Home for Aged	85	23
WALLACE, Catharine, 777 3d Av.	45	22
WILSON, Ella, 867 Union St.	38	22

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LATIN AND GREEK TAUGHT BY CONVERSATION; an easier, speedier way to a far larger vocabulary than learning from books. Address ASCHAM ROMEL, Tutor, 9 East 16th St., New York.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,580,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of The Mercantile Trust Company Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for the First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Pursuant to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the **FINAL INSTALLMENT**, being twenty-five per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited, to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock; and $20 per share deposited, to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock, as consideration for shares of the new Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of **$0.50 PER SHARE** of First Preferred Stock deposited, and **$5 PER SHARE** of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned, for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, or its London Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 40 Lothbury, London, on or before **OCTOBER 10TH, 1898.**

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit or receipts.

Failure to pay such installment on or before such date will subject the deposited stock and any cash paid thereon to forfeiture to the Syndicate as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mtge. 7% Bonds.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company its First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1933, reserved to retire a like amount of Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, falling due October 1st, 1898, offer to exchange these bonds for Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds upon terms which will be furnished on application at our office.

BY THE REDEMPTION OF THE CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS VALLEY & WHEELING FIRST MORTGAGE 7% BONDS THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING FIRST CONSOLIDATED 5% GOLD BONDS BECOME AN ABSOLUTE FIRST MORTGAGE UPON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY. The entire authorized issue of these bonds will then be outstanding, constituting a yearly fixed charge of $250,000. The net earnings of the property for the past year were approximately $483,000.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
33 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.

STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PIFFEFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It became apparent toward the close of last week that some new stimulus is needed in the stock market. Some new factor seems to be necessary to a reawakening of public interest. The manipulation of Sugar Trust has done much damage to the market, not so much in dollars and cents as in killing off for the time being speculative spirit among Wall Street's always bullish public. Excellent and steadily improving conditions are recognized, and to some extent appreciated, but it is evident that outsiders are waiting for new active developments before coming again into the stock market.

And it is not unlikely that during the coming week the market will continue laggard unless some new influence becomes operative.

⁂

There are not now in sight for the immediate future many scheduled developments in railroad affairs. In the coming week there is to be held the annual meeting of the Illinois Central stockholders, and also meetings of some smaller railroad corporations, but Wall Street has no such events as the St. Paul and Manhattan and Union Pacific dividends to look forward to.

⁂

In the absence of other topics Wall Street interest will probably continue to centre in the money market and in the gold import movement. In banking circles at the close of last week, it seemed to be the general opinion that money rates will work easier during the next fortnight. The disturbance is past, say bankers, and the money market is now likely to get back to the condition made normal by demands from usual sources.

And among exchange market authorities there is confidence in further large gold imports. It is not believed that the advance to 3 per cent. in the Bank of England's rate of discount will have much effect, exchange brokers pointing out that the rate will have to be put still higher in order to bring the New York and London money markets together.

TOBACCO POOL DISBANDING.

The bull pool in Tobacco Trust, which has recently been conspicuously active, and which has made Tobacco stock a feature of the market, is now being wound up.

That the pool has made handsome profits is quite evident. The original stock held by the pool, and also that which was accumulated during the manipulation, is now being distributed.

THE NEW UNION PACIFIC.

In a letter to clients, Messrs. Robert Goodbody & Co. of the Stock Exchange say regarding Union Pacific's recent progress:

"How has the new Union Pacific Company done in the fist six months of the calendar year?

"The main line net earnings were $3,136,161, the branch line net $446,659, and the miscellaneous income $606,442, or a total of $4,189,262, from which $145,918 has to be deducted for 'adjustment of taxes,' leaving the net for the half year $4,043,344.

"From this the fixed charges take $1,800,000, leaving a balance of $2,243,344.

"Under these circumstances the board have, as we expected, only paid away $1,025,000 as the present dividend on the preferred stock. We say that this was to be expected, because the regular financial year of the Union Pacific Company begins on July 1, and this dividend, therefore, was only for a broken period in which the miscellaneous and branch line income might fairly be omitted, and it was conservative to have the company start on its new form in the strongest possible position, but can any one who looks at the figures doubt that Union Pacific preferred will be, unless times charge enormously and to an extent which would shake the stability of almost every road in the country, a good 4 per cent preferred stock in future?

"The second half of the calendar year is always much better than the first for obvious reasons, and yet if we only double the net results of the first we get a net revenue of $8,086,688, and a surplus over fixed charges of $4,486,688, which means $1,686,688 for Union Pacific common stock after paying 4 per cent. on the preferred.

"Therefore, we cannot doubt that Union Pacific 4 per cent. bonds are among the best bonds in the country, and that Union Pacific preferred stock is well worth 75 or 80 for investment. It will get there in time, but whether there will be an advance now is another question. There may be yet too much of it from the reorganization in dealers' hands, but these people's sales will give bona fide investors an opportunity.

"Such opportunities in good dividend-paying railroad stocks are getting much fewer than formerly."

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

Says the London Statist in discussing recent progress of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and the financial outlook of the property:

"The prosperity of the Denver Railroad has not much in common with the improved results of other American lines. The company has very little grain traffic, and relies for its business chiefly upon the mining industries of Colorado. Other industries—fruit growing, for instance—are being developed in Colorado, but as yet these are of small importance compared with mining. In the years prior to 1893, when silver mining in Colorado paid well, the company was fairly prosperous, and in 1892-3, when the American purchases of silver, under the Sherman act, had brought an enormous number of mines into operation, its gross earnings reached their highest level. The closing of the Indian mints, the stoppage of the American purchases of silver, and the heavy fall in the price of silver in 1893, had an immense effect both on Colorado silver mining and upon the company's receipts, and in 1893-4 the gross earnings declined by over 30 per cent. compared with the previous year. The depression in silver then caused great attention to be given to gold mining, and the latter, during the past four years, has made such progress that Colorado now produces more gold than any other State. Its production in 1892 was $5,300,000; in 1897 it was nearly $20,000,000. The steady recovery and growth of the company's business was retarded in 1896-7 by a strike in the Leadville mining district, which lasted from June, 1896, till March, 1897, as well as by the distrust caused by the Bryanite campaign for the elections in November, 1896. In 1897-8 its earnings greatly improved, although they were affected by the low price of silver and low freight rates. Gold mining was very active, the fruit crop abundant, an extra, though small, quantity of wheat had to be carried, and previous distrust partly disappeared. The company, indeed, had a larger quantity of freight in 1897-8 even than in 1892-3.

"The present outlook of the company is encouraging, and the results of the current year are likely to be better than last. The only cloud in the company's horizon is silver. What the report of the Indian Currency Commission will be no one can tell. Possibly it may recommend a restriction of the imports of silver into India, but it may, on the other hand, suggest the reopening of the Indian mints. In the event of the first recommendation being made, silver may fall heavily in price, and more Colorado silver mines might have to be closed; while, on the other hand, should the suggestion be made that the Indian mints be again opened, silver would appreciably improve in price, and silver mining in Colorado would become more profitable.

"In July an expansion of $23,000 in gross earnings has been accompanied by an expansion of $20,000 in expenses. In August gross earnings have expanded $96,000. It requires an expansion of only $334,000 in net profits for the full 5 per cent. to be earned on the preferred stock. With a saving of $160,000 in fixed charges, this expansion may easily be obtained."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Seaboard National, the Western National, Shoe and Leather, Lincoln National, Broadway National, and Importers and Traders National.

The reorganization managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company call for payment of the final installment, twenty-five per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited, to be made by the depositors of first preferred stock and $20 per share deposited, to be made by depositors of the second preferred stock and common stock as consideration for the shares of the new company, payment of each installment being at the rate of 50 cents per share of first preferred stock deposited and $5 per share of second preferred stock and common stock deposited, to be made on or before Oct. 10.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 24th day of September, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$163,606,666.56		
Gold bullion	114,687,895.70		
		$278,294,562.26	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,036,349.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,625,390.00		
		35,410,959.00	
			*$242,883,603.26
Standard silver dollars	......	$401,842,329.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$400,477,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,602,058.00		
		393,875,446.00	
			$7,466,883.00
Silver bullion	......	......	815,608.32
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,296,453.00		
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	95,403,827.00		
		$98,700,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	......	$98,700,280.00	
United States notes	......	$60,013,037.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,325,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,780,000.00		
		18,545,000.00	
			41,468,037.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$2,304,269.00		
National bank notes	3,657,122.33		
Fractional silver coin	9,652,344.30		
Fractional currency	814.58		
Minor coin	1,042,133.91		
Deposits in National banks	78,029,892.01		
Bonds and interest paid	3,537,610.96		
		$98,224,187.09	
Less National Bank 5 per cent fund	$8,834,430.28		
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,694,001.24		
Disbursing officers' balances	58,647,146.73		
Post Office Department account	3,541,679.91		
Miscellaneous items	1,920,546.08		
		76,637,804.24	
			21,586,382.85
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$314,220,514.43
RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$646,339.29	$13,604,657.35	$45,024,037.31
Internal revenue	795,816.20	17,278,166.79	67,464,799.06
Miscellaneous	9,825.49	1,202,135.22	5,225,939.36
Total receipts	$1,451,980.98	$32,084,959.36	$117,714,775.73
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	$255,000.00	$4,661,000.00	$24,504,702.00
War	2,785,000.00	21,830,000.00	81,767,389.21
Navy	285,000.00	6,875,000.00	21,275,557.10
Indians	40,000.00	1,060,000.00	2,495,932.81
Pensions	525,000.00	9,990,000.00	35,732,629.64
Interest	500,000.00	2,000,000.00	10,663,962.55
Total expenditures	$4,390,000.00	$45,916,000.00	$176,440,193.31
Excess of expenditures over receipts	2,938,019.02	13,831,040.64	58,725,417.58
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	22,495.00	908,842.50	3,810,101.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	29,400.00	959,872.50	4,088,072.50
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$521,580,550.00	$92,924,888.00	$614,505,438.00
This fiscal year	4,759,043.00	350,270.00	5,109,313.00
This month	324,549.00	44,735.00	18,335.00
This day	18,335.00	......	18,335.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.

Capital paid up $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000

W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.

Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.

Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 40, 181, 297, 431, 567, 850, 861, 1094, 1284, 2013, 2256, 2606, 2621, 3111, 3360, 3401, 3592, 3701, 3993,

and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1898, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, 8 September, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building.)

Coupons due October 1st from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:

Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st. Mtge. of 1938.
Southern Pacific Branch Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern Ry. 1st Mtge.
Central Pacific R. R. Co. Land Bonds.
Central Pac. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. (San Joaquin Br.)
Central Pac. R. R. Co. Gold Bonds of 1939.
Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge.
New York, Texas & Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.

Coupons due October 1st, 1898, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:

Houston and Texas Central Cons. Mtge.
Houston and Texas General Mtge.
Houston and Texas Central Debentures.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Sept. 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 PER SHARE will be paid November 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered on the closing of the Transfer Books.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of September, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 10th day of October next. J. F. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue,
New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on October 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, October 1st, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1898.
EIGHTY-FOURTH (84TH) DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable, free of tax, October 1, 1898, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
30 Broad Street.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record on October 10th next. The transfer books will close October 1st and reopen October 11th.
GORDON MACDONALD, Second Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 26th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 6, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 27th, 1898.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 24, 1898.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 28, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

New York, September 14, 1898.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Mining Exchange of New York will be held in the Board Room of the Exchange, Edison Building, New Street, Tuesday, 4th October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of officers and Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.

GEO. D. HEDIAN, Secretary.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 200 PARK ROW.
New York, September 19, 1898.

The annual election for a Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on Monday, Oct. 3, 1898. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 20, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1,281.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IMPORTERS & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$23,021,450.12
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		928.70
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		35,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,296,167.87
Due from State banks and bankers		59,841.24
Checks and other cash items		26,505.71
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,147,274.68
Notes of other National banks		37,696.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		320.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$6,030,000	
Legal-tender notes	606,860	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	40,000	
		6,676,860.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		9,000.00
Total		$32,563,994.82
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		615,106.94
National bank notes outstanding		41,820.00
State bank notes outstanding		5,682.00
Due to other National banks		11,152,412.29
Due to State banks and bankers		3,780,155.34
Dividends unpaid		13,221.00
Individual deposits subject to check		9,890,074.88
Demand certificates of deposit		56,456.80
Certified checks		395,687.79
Cashier's checks outstanding		113,877.28
Total		$32,563,994.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1898.
CHAS. H. BECKER,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Cert. filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
EDWARD C. RICE,
} Directors.

[No. 917.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$3,027,527.85
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		97.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		7,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		203,358.11
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		495,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		579,294.15
Due from State banks and bankers		64,467.22
Checks and other cash items		16,264.60
Exchanges for Clearing House		173,513.16
Notes of other National banks		550.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,081.20
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$655,347.50	
Legal-tender notes	286,379.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	20,000.00	
		961,726.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		8,000.00
Total		$5,591,130.55
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		53,983.85
Taxes anticipated		15,000.00
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$633,570.91	
Due to State banks and bankers	491,034.56	
Dividends unpaid		241.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,022,065.47	
Demand certificates of deposit	63,717.02	
Certified checks	75,951.88	
Cashier's checks outstanding	90,565.56	
		4,376,905.70
Total		$5,591,130.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOHN I. COLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of September, 1898.
E. J. ANTHONY,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
WM. C. HORN,
JOHN A. HILTNER,
JOHN M. CRANE,
} Directors.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20th, 1898:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$7,098,393.18
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		170,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		650,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		35,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		61,778.31
Stocks, securities, &c.		856,465.24
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		596,137.99
Due from State banks and bankers		47,212.41
Checks and other cash items		2,318.97
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,521,500.90
Notes of other National banks		4,375.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		491.38
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,896,458.55	
Legal-tender notes	699,724.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	210,000.00	
		2,806,182.55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		7,650.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		5,676.00
Total		$13,863,176.93
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		84,227.12
Reserved for taxes		5,000.00
National bank notes outstanding		147,190.00
Due to other National banks	$5,206,687.41	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,240,270.59	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,213,701.83	
Demand certificates of deposit	27,738.00	
Certified checks	1,143,381.96	
Cashier's checks outstanding	681,980.02	
United States deposits	313,000.00	
		12,826,759.81
Total		$13,863,176.93

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of September, 1898.
OWEN E. ABRAHAM,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
S. G. BAYNE,
FRANKLIN QUINBY,
DANL. O'DAY,
} Directors.

[No. 2,608.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$4,417,951.13
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,888.88
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		2,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		2,293,577.72
Other real estate and mortgages owned		3,800.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		343,143.01
Due from State banks and bankers		56,851.23
Checks and other cash items		41,513.51
Exchanges for Clearing House		272,041.16
Notes of other National banks		60,270.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		850.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,053,217.00	
Legal-tender notes	201,105.00	
		2,254,322.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)		11,250.00
Total		$10,009,958.71
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		48,203.81
National bank notes outstanding		225,000.00
Due to other National banks		401,215.59
Due to State banks and bankers		594,617.87
Dividends unpaid		465.00
Individual deposits subject to check		7,690,385.74
Demand certificates of deposit		8,892.55
Certified checks		28,460.59
Cashier's checks outstanding		12,717.56
Total		$10,009,958.71

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. T. CORNELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1898.
A. LANSING BAIRD,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
J. D. LAYNG,
E. V. W. ROSSITER,
F. W. VANDERBILT,
} Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 3700.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$24,060,442.10
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,672.36
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		800,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		310,567.49
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,928,250.80
Other real estate and mortgages owned		665,551.95
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,034,218.08
Due from State banks and bankers		126,154.63
Checks and other cash items		5,307.79
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,981,677.07
Notes of other National banks		5,690.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		106.38
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$8,154,801.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,614,740.00	
		9,769,541.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		45,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		134,631.66
Total		$41,870,811.33
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		717,656.82
National bank notes outstanding		886,760.00
Due to other National banks	$11,130,566.92	
Due to State banks and bankers	6,190,002.26	
Dividends unpaid	4,908.08	
Individual deposits subject to check	16,432,331.57	
Demand certificates of deposit	309,871.24	
Certified checks	1,721,019.01	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,434,140.33	
United States deposits	893,555.15	
		38,116,394.51
Total		$41,870,811.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1898.
IRA. HARRIS,
Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
J. H. LATHAM,
J. H. PARKER,
V. P. SNYDER,
} Directors.

[687.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$6,517,238.48
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1.24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		199,281.60
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		700,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		383,347.26
Due from State banks and bankers		17,505.00
Checks and other cash items		124,377.66
Exchanges for Clearing House		178,675.86
Notes of other National banks		21,750.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		418.96
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,490,335.90	
Legal-tender notes	148,048.00	
		1,638,383.90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		530.59
Total		$9,833,760.55
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		627,790.46
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks		1,216,172.66
Due to State banks and bankers		5,714.78
Dividends unpaid		3,705.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$5,827,395.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,610.50	
Certified checks	57,514.51	
Cashier's checks outstanding	48,857.64	
		5,935,377.65
Total		$9,833,760.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1898.
LINCOLN A. STUART.

Correct—Attest:
W. B. PUTNEY,
SETH E. THOMAS,
GEORGE C. CLARKE,
} Directors.

Kansas Farmers Holding Wheat.

TOPEKA, Sept. 25.—At least 100 flouring mills have been forced to shut down in Kansas during the last thirty days because they have not been able to get wheat to grind. The farmers are holding their wheat for better prices. They have money in the banks and are not compelled to sell. The flour mills at Topeka closed last night. Over 70,000,000 bushels of wheat are stored in farmers' granaries in Kansas.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.34⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.05 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	19.50
Pork, mess	9.00
Lard, prime	5.20
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.21

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Flour—Winter patents, $3.30@$3.50; straights, $3.10@$3.20; Spring specials, $4; Spring patents, $3.30@$3.60; straights, $2.80@$3.15; bakers', $2.10@$2.40. No. 3 Spring wheat, 62½@64½c; No. 2 red, 66⅝@67c; No. 2 corn, 29⅝@29⅞c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29⅞@30⅛c; No. 2 oats, 22c; No. 3 white, 23½@24¼c; No. 2 rye, 48c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 34@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, 90½c; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per barrel, $8.15@$8.20; lard, per 100 lb, $4.85@$4.87; short-ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, 6.08c; granulated, 5.64c.

COTTON.

The establishing of new low records for cotton is getting to be an old story on the Cotton Exchange, and Saturday's decline to 5.17 for October, the lowest price ever yet known, caused but little comment. Speculation was moderately active, with the general tendency downward, under depressing news from the cotton belt, and an absence of buyers. The bear crowd, however, were apathetic and generally indisposed to increase their obligations at the present level of values. The market on Saturday opened steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points lower, and slowly went off, closing quiet at a net loss of 1@3 points. Heavy receipts at the ports and larger interior points, an indifferent set of cables from the English market, more favorable crop accounts from the belt in general than received in some time, and a weather map indicating almost perfect conditions throughout the entire cotton region, all tended to check buying and to increase the confidence of believers in another big crop. The official bulletin on 'Change noted a fall of .10 of an inch at Jacksonville, .01 at Knoxville, and a trace at Galveston, but clear weather throughout the rest of the belt. A sharp drop in temperature throughout the Middle West led to fears of possible frost within the next forty-eight hours by some of the easily frightened shorts. Amarillo, Texas, reported that the temperature at 8 o'clock Saturday morning was down to 54 degrees. Bears were also induced to proceed with extreme caution by press and private dispatches from the lower Mississippi Valley to the effect that the yellow fever outlook was anything but gratifying, rather to the contrary, quite alarming in some sections. A number of new cases were reported, and at one town an epidemic was feared. This spread caused an extension of quarantine restrictions, but failed to check the movement of new crop, however, as interior shipments were diverted to other ports. The week's receipts at all ports were conservatively estimated at 280,000 to 300,000 bales, or considerably more than for the same time last year. Picking operations were said to be progressing on a larger scale than at any time thus far this season.

The low price reached by cotton on Saturday brought about considerable comment in the South, and many opinions as to a check on further reduction have been expressed. A prominent railroad official says: "The solution must necessarily be a heroic one. Planters of cotton who enjoy special advantages, and facilities for the business, in regard to capital, location, &c., must devote themselves to 'intense' farming and produce as large a crop as possible. Eventually the persons unfitted for the business will have to drop out. This is a cold-blooded, but practical theory."

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.17@5.18
October	5.19	5.19	5.17	5.17@5.18
November	5.23	5.23	5.22	5.21@5.22
December	5.27	5.29	5.26	5.26@5.27
January	5.31	5.33	5.31	5.31@5.32
February	..	..	..	5.35@5.36
March	5.41	5.43	5.40	5.40@5.41
April	..	..	..	5.44@5.45
May	5.50	5.51	5.48	5.48@5.49
June	5.55	5.56	5.53	5.52@5.53

Spot cotton in the local market closed dull, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5 7-16c for middling uplands, and 5 11-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅝c and 7c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Galveston, 5c; Baltimore, 5 7-16c; Norfolk, 5 3-16c; Wilmington, 5c; Houston, 5c; Savannah, 4 13-16c; Memphis, 5c; Mobile, 4 13-16c; St. Louis, 5c; Charleston 4¾c; New Orleans, 4 15-16c; Augusta, 5 3-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—Middling uplands, 3 5-32d. December-January, 262½s; January-February, 262½s; February-March, 263b; March-April, 3d, b; April-May, 301b; May-June, 302b; June-July, 303s; September, 303s; September-October, 301s; October-November, 263b; November-December, 262½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	74½	74¾	74⅜	74⅜
December	68⅞	68 15-16	68⅝	68⅝
May	69	69 1-16	68⅞	68⅞
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	34⅝
December	34⅜	34 13-16	34 11-16	34⅞
May	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	36¼
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.12

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	66⅛	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜
December	63⅞	63 13-16	63 7-16	63⅝
May	65	65	64⅝	64⅝
Corn—				
September	29 7-16	29½	29⅜	29⅜
December	29 11-16	29¾	29⅝	29⅝
May	31⅝	31¾	31½	31⅝
Oats—				
September	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅝
December	20 15-16	21	20 13-16	20⅞
May	22 11-16	22 13-16	22 9-16	22⅝
Lard—				
October	$4.82½	$4.82½	$4.77½	$4.80
January	4.95	4.97½	4.87½	4.90
Ribs—				
October	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.27½
January	4.77½	4.77½	4.70	4.72½
Pork—				
October	8.12½	8.12½	8.07½	8.10
January	9.17½	9.20	9.10	9.12½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

There was further selling out of long wheat Saturday by the holders of deferred options, and consequent weakness throughout the entire forenoon. The exception was September wheat, which responded to urgent covering orders by a sharp advance which left it 1c higher than Friday at the official close. The heaviness in other months, aside from being influenced by unloading, was attributed to further declines in the Liverpool market, consisting of ¼@½d on futures and reports that the French wheat crop had been officially estimated at 370,000,000 bushels, or considerably more than home requirements, and something like 30,000,000 bushels over the previous largest crop figures.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 24.—No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 55½c; December nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 24.—May, 61⅞@62c; No. 1 hard, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 63⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 61⅝c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 24.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 57¼c; December, 61⅝c; May, 63¾c.

Oats.

No. 2, 26c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c; track mixed, 25@27c; track white, 26@34c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 53@53½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 49c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 49½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Malting, 42@48c, delivered, New York; feeding, 36½@37c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.90@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $1.72½, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $1.60, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.15. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.05@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 65@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 62½c; middling, bulk, 65@90c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—Flour—Patents, $3.95@$4; second patents, $3.75@$3.85; first clear, $2.70@$2.80.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅛c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼@7¾c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6⅝c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅝@6¾c; Western S. P., 6⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3⅜@3 7-16c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD—5.20c; city lard, 4.85@4.90c; refined, South America, 6.00c; Continent, 5.50c; Brazil, kegs, 7.15c; compound, city, 3¾@4c; Western, 4@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 5¾@6c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 12 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 23s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 9d. Cheese—American finest, white, 38s 6d; do, colored, 40s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

For a Saturday half holiday a lively trade was done in coffee futures, with the general phases of the market more interesting than in many weeks. The opening was officially posted as steady, with prices 5 points higher to 5 points lower. December, however, sold on the call at an advance of 10 points. A firm undertone was current all through the forenoon, the bull clique being supported by liberal buying orders from abroad, continued free deliveries from warehouses in this country, a further sharp drop in the American visible and a smaller movement from interior points to Brazilian ports than generally noted at this time of the season. The market closed steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points net higher. Total transactions reached 21,500 bags, in good part December and March deliveries. While the amount in sight for this country but little over two weeks ago aggregated 1,119,636 bags, there has been a steady dwindling, until Saturday the visible for this country was shown to be 988,771 bags, as against 754,279 bags the same time a year ago. The bear crowd have recently shown considerable concern on account of this falling off in supplies, inasmuch as the outstanding long interest in the market was believed to be comparatively small, while the short interest was more or less generally thought to have reached large proportions during the last month or two. The sagging tendency of the Havre and Hamburg markets was ascribed more to sheer neglect on the part of speculators than to any particular bear efforts.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	5.30@5.40
October	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.35@5.40
November	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
December	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
January	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
February	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
March	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
April	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.05
May	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05@6.10
June	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
July	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20@6.25
August	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25@6.30

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$500. Hamburg, ½ pfennig lower. Havre unchanged. January, 38.50; February, 38.50; March, 38.50; April, 38.75; May, 38.75; June, 39; July, 39.25; August, 39.50; September, 38.25; October, 38.25; November, 38.25; December, 38.25.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; fawns, 20@21c; whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; white, 13@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; combing, 23@25c; colors, 20@23c; lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@24½c; Kandahar, 22@25c; carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B O, 16@17c; B, 14@16c; B S, 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 18c; Salonica, 12@13c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.75, and bulk, $4.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.70, and bulk, $4.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6.50, and deodorized, $7; refined, cases, $7.40; cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, 20c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14@15c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off Summer yellow, 21½c; butter grades, 26@28c, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American raw, 34@35c; American boiled, 36@37c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 43@44c.

METALS.

Iron, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; lake copper, ingots, $12.25; lead, $4.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.75; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 31@31½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.72½; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $2.05; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.50.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 24.—Turpentine, 28c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 24.—Spirits turpentine, 27¾c. Resin—A, B, C, and D, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.25; H, $1.35; I, $1.35; K, $1.40; N, $1.65; W G, $1.80; W W, $2.15.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 24.—Spirits turpentine unchanged. Resin, $1@$1.05. Crude turpentine, $1@$1.60.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—No trading; feeling steady. Cable unchanged.

CALVES—$5@$7.50; Western, $5.80; city-dressed veals, 10@12½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.65; lambs, $4.60@$6.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.45.

ERIE YARDS AT MOTT HAVEN.

Spacious Freight Terminal Just Completed by the Erie Railroad.

One of the most important river-front improvements that has been made along the Harlem River for several years past is the building of a large dock and the establishment of a model freight terminal at Mott Haven by the Erie Railroad Company. The new yards adjoin the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and run from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to the water front. The property consists of upward of sixty full city lots, and when it was sold last December for $394,000 there was some mystery as to who was the buyer. It was said that a large coal depot was to be built, and that it was one of J. Pierpont Morgan's schemes for pooling the business. There was no ground for these rumors, however, although it was very evident that the Erie Railroad Company did not care to have its plans made public.

Even when work was begun in the yards a couple of months ago it was difficult to obtain any information regarding them. The yards and freight house are now completed, and an immense sign, with six-foot letters, informs the public that it is the "Erie Railroad Freight Terminal." The freight house which is at the northern end of the yard, is built similar to a round house for locomotives, and a double set of tracks completely surround it. The arrangement of the tracks makes it possible to switch cars from the car float to any portion of the yard with the aid of an elaborately painted switch engine known as "Puffer." The yard has a capacity of about 175 standard freight cars. Teams enter the yard alongside the freight house from an entrance fronting on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and there are several broad roadways between the tracks, thereby enabling shippers or merchants to load or unload their goods with only one handling at almost any portion of the yard, however crowded it may be with cars. Another great advantage which the yard possesses is that its southerly side fronts on the Mott Haven Canal, and tracks have been run along the edge of the dock. By this arrangement cars or vehicles may be loaded direct from canalboats or barges. The proximity of the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad also enables the Erie to make a direct connection with the Central in case it may be desired.

This terminal was built with the intention of tapping the entire district north of the Harlem River, which is rapidly building up and is in need of increased freight facilities. Heretofore the New Jersey railroads have been at a disadvantage in the delivery or solicitation of baggage or freight in the Borough of the Bronx, and they have been obliged to depend on either the New York Central or the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Companies to do their lightering and terminal handling. For this they have had to pay a considerable terminal charge, so that there was very little profit in what business they did. But with the new yards in operation the Erie Railroad will be able to save this expense and be able to compete with other companies on an equal footing. A car float, usually well laden with cars, now makes a daily trip from Jersey City to the Harlem terminal.

TRADE WITH EGYPT.

Consul General Harrison Furnishes the State Department with Facts and Comments.

Thomas Skelton Harrison, agent and Consul General of the United States at Cairo, has sent to the State Department at Washington a report on the trade conditions of Egypt, in which he says that the commercial importance of that country has never been appreciated by the people of the United States. Egypt has a population of nearly 10,000,000. Of its 394,240 square miles, the cultivated and settled portions aggregate 12,976 square miles, being about equal in area to the State of Maryland.

"In no way is the industrial progress of Egypt better illustrated," says Mr. Harrison, "than by the present development of its railway system. In proportion to the population, Egypt has more railway mileage than Austria-Hungary, Spain, or Portugal. All railways are Government property, with the exception of a short railway in the neighborhood of Alexandria, fifteen miles in length, and another joining Port Said and Ismailia on the Suez Canal. These railroads, private as well as Government, are very profitable. The income from the Government lines is pledged to certain European bondholders as a consequence of the extravagance of Ismail Pasha. Egypt has at present 1,400 miles of railway, the most important lines being those connecting Alexandria and Cairo; Cairo, Ismailia, and Suez, and the Nile Valley Railroad, on the left bank of the Nile. The present cost of construction, where bridges over irrigation canals are numerous, is about $29,000 per mile of normal gauge. In Upper Egypt, it is not more than $26,000, while narrow-gauge extensions (1 meter, equal to 39.37 inches,) cost only $13,000. The railways are managed by an administration board of three, the Chairman of which is an Englishman; the others are, respectively, French and Egyptian. The receipts of the railroads increased from $7,000,000 in 1890 to $9,600,000 in 1894." Railways are now being built in several interior provinces.

The imports of Egypt in 1896 amounted to $50,900,000, of which England got $18,508,700 and the United States $215,540. The imports into this country from Egypt in 1896 amounted to $4,632,000, consisting almost entirely of cotton. In the first eleven months of 1897 cotton imports from Egypt amounted to $4,277,618, and sugar imports to $3,084,273. This trade is carried on by British vessels, and Mr. Harrison thinks that if Americans would send in return such manufactured goods as are in demand in Egypt good cargoes could be made up.

Since Egyptian cotton was introduced into the United States ten years ago Mr. Harrison says the trade has increased with marvelous rapidity; in 1890 18,900 bales, and in 1896 59,339 bales were imported. The larger part of the cotton sent from Egypt is consigned to Boston commission agents and sold to New England mills. The development of the cotton industry in Egypt dates from the time of the civil war in America. England is anxious to have its growth encouraged, in order to have another market from which to draw supplies for Lancashire mills. This development has not been without its influence on other agricultural products; this can be seen in the increased importation of flour. From 1881 to 1892 the annual imports amounted to 25,000 barrels, in 1894 107,000 barrels, 1895 191,000 barrels, 1896 350,000 barrels. In 1896 80 per cent. came from Marseilles, France; the rest from Odessa, Trieste, &c. The total exports of Egypt in 1896 amounted to $88,000,000, consisting of cotton, cottonseed, cane sugar, beans, wheat, onions, skins, and natural wools. England takes about 35 per cent. of the exports.

With the large cargoes of cotton and sugar going from Egypt to the United States, amounting to $7,000,000 in value, Mr. Harrison thinks that with proper encouragement an equally large direct return trade to Egypt could be built up, instead of the paltry $215,000 return, of which nearly one-half is petroleum.

BOARDERS WANTED.

PARK AV., 65, Corner 38th St.—Large, handsome second floor; parlor dining-room; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

29TH ST., 126 EAST, SECOND DOOR FROM Lexington Av.—Two fine furnished rooms; together or separate.

33D ST., 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Out by day; cuts and fits by McDowell system. Care of Mrs. McEvoy, 201 Lexington Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German lady; highly recommended by present employer; English, fluent French, (Paris,) advanced music; excellent reference. Merkel, 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young American girl to assist with housework; small family; references. McLoughlin, 204 East 6th St., rear house.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in American family of adults. Call Monday, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at 172 East 63d St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined German Protestant as maid and fine seamstress; no objection to chamberwork; good references. Toute, 306 East 27th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 152 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant as first-class laundress; private family; good city reference. 239 West 27th St., 3d floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Ross, 55 Rutland Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress by the day; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as first-class waitress; will assist with chamberwork; very best city references. 329 East 88th St. Ring Walsh's bell.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as competent waitress and chambermaid; 2 years' city reference. B., 332 East 39th St., three flights; no cards.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; 10 years' experience; competent to manage office and correspondence; wishes engagement with reliable house; highest reference. Address Thompson, 3 West 87th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or WAITER.—In private family; five years' city reference; by single man; city or country; understands the business thoroughly. W. W., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class Protestant coachman wishes situation in private family; eight years with last employer; can be seen where he works; city or country; private stable. 163 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires a good position for his coachman, who has lived with him for the past six years; will give the very best of reference. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent, reliable; neat appearance, willing, obliging; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By German; thoroughly understands his business; useful; good city reference. Adolph, 149 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; city or country; good reference; thoroughly sober, honest, and industrious; reliable driver. M. C., 871 Park Av.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By gentleman, forty-one years old, as private secretary; is a fair shorthand writer and understands accounts. H. G., Box 198 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A German Protestant waitress and chambermaid; city references required. Apply Monday morning between 9 and 11 at 65 West 54th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

Berkeley School.

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44th St.
Reopens Sept. 28th, with an enlarged corps of teachers and increased facilities. Pupils may be received FOR THE ENTIRE DAY, making their study and play under masters.
Beginners' Class, for little boys; tuition, $100; 4 vacancies.
25 Boarders received under 4 resident masters; no extras; 3 vacancies.
Fireproof Building, gymnasium and armory, perfect ventilation and heating.
Military Drill, Physical Training, 105 old Berkeley boys in U. S. Army, 40 officers.
Berkeley Oval—The school playground—most complete athletic field in America.
Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15th.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT., 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

Horace Mann School, Teachers' College,
Morningside Heights, 120th Street West. All grades preparatory to business and college. Certificate admits to Columbia, Barnard, and other Colleges. Fees: Kindergarten, $40 per year; primary, $125; grammar, $150; high school, $200. No extras. Entrance examinations Sept. 23d. Fall term opens Sept. 26th.
VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

Hamilton Institute,
45 W. 81ST ST., MANHATTAN SQ., N. Y.
Prepares for all colleges and universities.
Commercial course, primary and junior departments.
Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th. Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate.
Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
20 East 50th Street.
This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

SENFTNER SCHOOL,
13 Astor Place, near Broadway.
For annual catalogue address
Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Boys prepared here for the next day's work.
Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.
Year book on request.
Modern Sanitary Building,
Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Collegiate School.
241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
L. C. MYGATT, L.H.D., Head Master.

The Misses Ely's
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.
REOPENS OCTOBER FIFTH.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY
NEW BUILDING, 84th St. and West End Av. Preparation for all colleges, (Resident), West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year begins Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

BETTS ACADEMY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
60th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation.
WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, } Principals.
MISS RUTH MERINGTON, }
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

Miss S. D. Doremus.
Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

1836. Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. 1867.
1867. Riverview Military Academy. 1898.
JOSEPH BARTLETT BISBEE, A. M.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS.
FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10.
Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM { FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.
Sept. office hours, 11—12 & 2:30—3:30.

Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal,
Hotel San Remo, West, Cor. 75th Street.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 848 Madison Avenue, reopens October 3rd.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all other colleges. Classes for little girls.

UTICA, N. Y.
Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.
Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 60 East 52d St.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn.—Fall term begins Sept. 26th. For information address Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school. Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.
116th St., Amsterdam Av. to the Boulevard.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—September 26th to October 1st.
THE ACADEMIC YEAR commences Monday, October 3d.
For examination schedules and other information apply to the BURSAR, Room 109 LIBRARY.
SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N.Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C.E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School
Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St.
"Dwight Method" of Instruction, LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace's Schools
OPENING IN OCTOBER.
83d St. and Boulevard, and HARLEM, 80-82 West 126th St. See circular.

PERSONAL.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
745 High Street, Newark, N. J.
No fight or will, power necessary after treatment for liquor or drug habit. Both manager and physician took the treatment over six years ago, and understand the work, every case making a cure.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'ys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap11-1aw6wM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.
CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City.
s19-1aw6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EXCURSIONS.

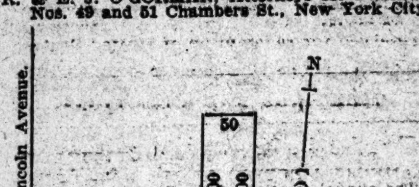
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier 9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Regular Excursions until October 15th.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC A. HOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York, (formerly in the late Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New York, being the lots known and designated by the Numbers 226 and 227, (two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-seven,) in Block Number Ten (10) on a map entitled "Map of 1,572 building lots situate in North New York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1866," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains on the 17th day of February, 1866, as map number "419," said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet eastwardly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lincoln Avenue; thence eastwardly along One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty feet to the westerly side of Lot 228, (two hundred and twenty-five;) thence northwardly and parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Isaac A. Hopper by Henry G. Wisner as sole executor of the last will and testament of Thomas W. Gale, deceased, by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously with said mortgage.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898.
JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City.

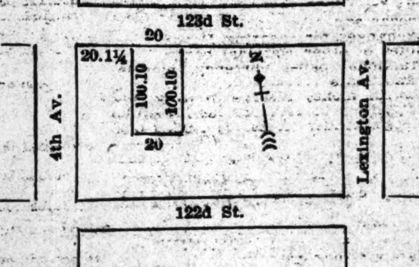


The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,187.77, with interest thereon from September 8, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $257.05, with interest from September 19, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $483.90. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
s26-2aw3wM&Th&o18

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date eighth day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant twenty feet one and one-quarter inches easterly from the south-easterly corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet ten inches; thence westerly and parallel with said street twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.
MICHAEL J. KELLY, Referee.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,505.28, with interest thereon from the 17th day of August, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $404.30, with interest from September 8th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $504.15 and interest.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.
MICHAEL J. KELLY, Referee.
s12-2aw3wM&Th&oc5

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1898. Present: Hon. J. F. Daly, Justice.—In the matter of the application of William T. Church and William M. Kinder, a majority of the Directors of the GEORGE W. CHURCH COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

A motion in behalf of William T. Church and William M. Kinder, a majority of the Directors of the George W. Church Company, and the consent of Annie C. Church, together owning all the stock thereof; for an order requiring all persons interested in the George W. Church Company to show cause before the court, or a referee designated in the order at the time and place therein specified, not less than three months after the granting of the order, why the said corporation, George W. Church Company, should not be dissolved; coming on to be heard, upon an order to show cause. Upon reading and filing the said order to show cause, together with proof of due service thereof, upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, the petition of said William T. Church and William M. Kinder, verified the 20th day of June, 1898, the consent of Annie C. Church, the schedules thereunto annexed, the affidavit of William T. Church and William M. Kinder, verified the 20th day of June, 1898, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court from the said petition and schedules that the stock of the George W. Church Company is owned as follows:

Nineteen hundred and ninety (1,990) shares by Annie C. Church, five shares by William T. Church, and five shares by William M. Kinder, the total amount of said capital stock consisting of 2,000 shares of the par value of five dollars per share.

And, that the George W. Church Company is insolvent and unable to meet its obligations as the same become due and payable, or to afford reasonable security to those who may deal with it, and that the petitioners deem it beneficial to the interest of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved.

Now, on motion of Everett D. Barlow, Attorney for the Petitioners, no one appearing in opposition, it is ordered, that all persons interested in the George W. Church Company show cause before William Hildreth Field, Esq., the Referee, appointed herein, at his office, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon as counsel can be heard, why said corporation, George W. Church Company, should not be dissolved.

It is ordered, that this order be published once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed therein for showing cause, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers in the City of New York. Enter.
J. F. D.,
J. S. C.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN P. MAGOVERN, EDWARD W. THOMPSON, and WILLIAM MAGOVERN, as copartners, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Thomas D. Barry, the duly appointed assignee of said John P. Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and William Magovern, as copartners as aforesaid, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, (Room No. 36, third floor,) in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.
THOMAS D. BARRY, Assignee.
ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
s12-1aw6wM

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 3 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BULKHEAD WITH 6 OR MORE lots above 125th St. East River preferred. Address T. A. THORNE, Sun Up-Town Office, 1,265 Broadway.

HOTELS.

THE SCHUYLER.
New High-Class Family Hotel,
Now Open for Inspection.
59 & 61 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Strictly fireproof. Restaurant. All-outside rooms. Improvements not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city. Apartments decorated to suit. IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, Owner, 1,133 Broadway. A. W. Eager, Mgr.

The Hanover
S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.
A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished; private service if desired. Will open early in October. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE LANGHAM,
5th Ave. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

126-128 East 34th St.
Eight rooms and bath, butler's pantry, servant's toilet; all light rooms, handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service, and every
MODERN CONVENIENCE.
Superintendent on Premises.

The "PARK MADISON,"
Madison Avenue, S. E. Cor. 25th Street,
FACING MADISON SQUARE.
Attractive apartments, large and small, now ready for occupancy.
The building is virtually new, having been recently rebuilt. Contains every modern improvement and convenience.
For plans and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St., and 10 Wall St.
(6837)

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

74, 76 and 78 West 85th St.
Extra wide, light Apartments, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; hardwood; elevator, hall boys; electric lights free. Apply on premises or STRONG & IRELAND, 60 Liberty St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn.
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 A.M.
" " West 22d St. Pier. 9 A.M.
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Last Up Trip Oct. 15. Down, Oct. 17.

Albany Evening Line.
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

NEW HAVEN. Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell,
Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE ... OCTOBER 1
MENOMINEE ... OCTOBER 8
MESABA ... OCTOBER 15
MOHEGAN ... OCTOBER 22
ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, Oct. 1, 2 PM | Campania, Oct. 15, 1 PM
Scythia, Oct. 4, 9 AM | Umbria, Oct. 22, 10 AM
Etruria, Oct. 8, 10 AM | Lucania, Oct. 29, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu ... Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu ... Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu ... Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu ... Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu ... Nov. 10
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Man.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K. Fried'h, Sep. 27, 10 AM | K. Fried'h, Nov. 1, 10 AM
Lahn, Tues., Oct. 4, 10 AM | Saale, Nov. 8, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 18, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Oct. 11, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen ... Thursday, Sept. 29, noon
H. H. Meier ... Thursday, Oct. 6, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. Wm. II., Oct. 1, 11 AM | Aller ... Oct. 15, 11 AM
Fulda ... Oct. 8, 11 AM | Werra ... Oct. 22, 11 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 11 AM | *Aller ... Nov. 26, 11 AM
*Ka. W. II., Nov. 12, 11 AM | *Ems ... Dec. 3, 11 AM
*F. Bismark, N. 19, 11 AM | *A. Victoria, De. 10, 11 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.
A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Pretoria, Oct. 1, 5 AM | Ph'nicia, Oct. 22, 10:30 AM
Patria, Oct. 8, 11 AM | Pennsyl'a, Oct. 29, 4 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Louis ... Oct. 12 | St. Louis ... Nov. 16
St. Paul ... Oct. 19 | St. Paul ... Nov. 23
Paris ... Oct. 26 | Paris ... Nov. 30
Sailing Saturdays at 12 noon.
*Pennland ... Oct. 1 | *Belgenland ... Oct. 22
*Rhynland ... Oct. 15 | *Pennland ... Oct. 29

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Noordland ... Sept. 28 | Southwark ... Oct. 12
Friesland ... Oct. 5 | Westernland ... Oct. 19
*These steamers carry only Second and Third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon
Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 A.M. | Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon | Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon
Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon | Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon
Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTY, LAST of the season, from San Francisco, Oct. 29th. Limited numbers, six months tour." Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.
5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.
7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL daily.
8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St., and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited, Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex: B, 10:45 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, B, 11:20 A. M., C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Car for Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, [illegible] Bowery, 153 East 125th St. and 273 West 125th St. Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:20 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Sept. 13, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points, dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., †1:45 P. M., *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:35 P. M., (through sleepers.)
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS
To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:56, *11:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M. (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) *3:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

GHOST FOLLOWED BY SPOOK

The Second Apparition, However, Says Capt. Bamford, May Be Only a Flibbertigibbet.

SPECTRE NO. 2 IS IRREGULAR

When It Yelled at Patrolman Busold, as Well as Appearing to Him, It Violated One of the Strictest Canons of the Spirit World.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 25.—West Orange's ghost is taking a breathing spell or has retired from business permanently. Since the celebration of the religious service in its behalf Thursday no supernatural demonstrations have been heard or seen in the old house in White Street where Peter Christiano was stabbed to death last New Year's Eve, and whence ghostly rappings, door openings, and hand clappings have driven tenants the past week.

Frank Pietro, the grocer, the members of whose family have been the principal sufferers from the manifestations, believes firmly that it was the ceremony in the Church of St. Michael the Archangel which gave rest and peace to Christiano's restless spirit, which he holds responsible for the noises and performances that kept himself and family awake for three nights and compelled them to leave the house. This belief is shared by others in the neighborhood, but some suggest that the notoriety achieved by the spirit has led it to suspend operations temporarily.

Crowds of investigators from all parts of the country have gone away disappointed in the past three days, after trying vainly to induce new demonstrations.

A new ghost put in an appearance on the scene last night, but owing to its ignorance or indifference to orthodox ghostly customs it has not succeeded in establishing a reputation for genuineness. The only observer of the spirit was Policeman Busold, who has been on guard in front of the haunted house at night to prevent strangers from frightening the ghost. Busold does not believe in ghosts, so his deductions are regarded as of no consequence. It was just after midnight, the proper hour for manifestations, that the ghost appeared to him, and he was wide awake at the time, having practiced wakefulness since the night a few weeks ago when he was robbed of his badge and watch while guarding the West Orange Police Station in the capacity of night watchman.

It was pie, Busold declared, that caused him to forget his duty and go to sleep on the night of the robbery. The officer has a hankering for pie, he admits, which has never been satiated, and everybody knows that pie is the finest ghost-inducing diet in the world. Busold, however, has eschewed pie since the night of the robbery, so his testimony on the score of the new ghost is considered unimpeachable.

This Spook Screeched.

The first intimation of the appearance of the new ghost was a blood-curdling screech, which was followed by the apparition in person. The spectre was at least 10 feet in height, according to Busold, and was garbed in the traditional white flowing robes of visitors from the spirit land. The policeman started for the apparition with drawn nightstick, and had approached to within a few feet when the figure suddenly disappeared under a tree in Mrs. Magee's back yard, across the street from the haunted house. As it vanished into the yard, Busold declares, he heard the back gate open and shut. He is also convinced that the ghost was not the spirit of Christiano, as the yell with which it announced its appearance was an Irish yell.

Despite Busold's incredulity, there are several persons in the neighborhood who were awakened by the yell and who say they saw the ghost. These persons declare the ghost to have been genuine. Police Captain Bamford, who is an authority on ghosts, having assisted in the laying of several, declares that if it was a genuine spook or flibbertigibbet, more likely the latter, there must have been a revision of the laws governing the conduct of such visitants from other realms.

"It is well known," says the Captain, "that there are three kinds of ghostly visitants—that is, there are three kinds most generally known. Of other varieties little is seen. A ghost usually confines itself to rappings or screams; a spook is visible and usually dressed in white. The same description practically answers for a spook and a flibbertigibbet, the greatest difference being that a spook is slow and dignified in its movements, while a flibbertigibbet is erratic and seldom seen twice in one place. Then there are snarks, boogums, ghouls, and banshees, but they have nothing to do with these appearances. Now, the occupant of the White Street house is apparently a genuine ghost, as it violates no spirit laws and confines itself to rappings and shufflings. But as to the new appearance, there are reasons why it is either an imposition or an outlaw in the spirit world. No spook or flibbertigibbet was ever known to speak or scream, and while this one may be either, it has violated the laws of both classes."

Too Late for a Medium.

A tall woman, who wore spectacles and refused to tell her name, visited the haunted house yesterday and locked herself into the room where the first rappings were heard. Half an hour later she came out and declared that the thoughtlessness of the crowds in not sooner sending for a medium to converse with the spirit had discouraged it, and an opportunity of great importance to the psychical world had been lost.

Italian residents of the vicinity who patronize Pietro's grocery say the grocer had arranged to move before anything was heard of the ghosts, and accuse him of inventing the "haunt" to prevent a rival from establishing a business at the old stand. Pietro, who is doing business at a store two doors away, indignantly denies this, and says he will move back into the old house if the ghost does not reappear. He fears, however, that the spirit of his murdered friend Christiano will follow him to the new place, as he is convinced that Christiano has something to communicate to his friends, and will not remain quiet in the grave until he has accomplished that purpose.

THE PANAMA CANAL WORK.

Alphonse Fteley Returns from Paris and Tells of the Plans.

Alphonse Fteley, chief engineer for the Aqueduct Commissioners, who went to Paris last Summer, accompanied by his daughter, arrived here yesterday afternoon. Mr. Fteley is a member of a commission in the employ of the New Panama Canal Company, and while in Paris was frequently in unofficial conference with his brother engineers.

In speaking of his trip yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Fteley said: "My visit to Paris was in no wise connected with the business of the Panama Canal Company. I went purely for pleasure. As a member of the Engineering Commission, however, I naturally saw a great deal of the other engineers. This commission is made up of eminent Government engineers and men skilled in the art, and is known as the Committee on Study for the purpose of passing on plans to be presented by the Panama Commission for the completion of the canal. M. Koch, who was prominently connected with the work on the well-known Kiel Canal; M. Fulcher, Mr. Hunter, chief engineer of the Manchester Canal; Col. Abbott of the United States Engineers, retired, and a Russian expert, whose name I do not recall, with myself, compose the engineering corps. This committee has no connection whatever with the finances or the management of the affairs.

"The true name of the organization is the New Panama Canal Company. The new company has done a vast amount of work during the past three years. In that period it has kept employed a force of workmen at no time numbering less than about 4,000; the engineers have been kept constantly on the work, and a thorough study has been made as to what should be done to complete the canal. The greater part of the work has been completed, and the company now has come to the point where its plans are in a condition to show what it can accomplish.

"The idea is to convince the public that if an isthmian canal is to be built, the completion of the present Panama Canal would be greatly preferable from a financial as well as scientific point of view, to the Nicaraguan Canal, the studies for which are yet in an incipient condition. The company's position is to be outlined soon to the public, and the feasibility and practicability of its plans will be presented in a way that will leave no room for doubt or argument."

TOOK HIS LIFE AT SEA.

Passenger Hanged Himself with a Piece of a Halyard in a Stateroom of La Gascogne.

A second-cabin passenger on the French Line steamship La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday, who booked as Charles Putzi, committed suicide on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 18, one day's sail from Havre, by hanging himself in his stateroom. Peculiar interest attached to the case, as the comments which followed among the passengers led to such speculations as that Putzi might have been in some way connected with the Dreyfus affair, and again that he might have been an Anarchist, and had to do with the plot which led to the assassination of the Austrian Empress. There was, however, absolutely no ground advanced for such theories.

The impression prevailed that the man was an Austrian. He boarded the vessel just before she sailed, buying his ticket on board, and his name appears on the steamer's list of additional passengers. He appeared to be about thirty-five years old. He was 5 feet 5 inches in height, squarely built, and had light brown hair and mustache, and gray eyes. He wore a light colored suit, a straw hat, and russet shoes. He spoke French in addressing the stewards. He seemed very melancholy. He complained after a room was assigned to him that it was too far aft and near the propeller. The steward gave another room to him. It had five berths, but no other occupant.

Two passengers, brothers, Léon and Samuel Chessé, going to Louisiana, noticed Putzi. They told an officer of the vessel on the day she sailed that "that man had an evil eye." He had come from Paris to Havre on the same train as they, and they had been unable to escape his glance.

Putzi rang for a steward after retiring to his room, and ordered a bottle of beer. He tendered in payment 5f., though the price was but 1f. He told the steward to keep the change. That was the last seen of him alive.

The seaman who, next morning, went to the taffrail to hoist the colors, found the halyard cut and a piece of it gone. The incident was unusual and unaccountable, but passed without investigation. A little later a cabin boy reported that he could not arouse the occupant of the room in which Putzi had been quartered. The door was forced and Putzi was found hanging from a steel beam. He had used the bit of rope from the halyard and had jumped off a berth.

Putzi's valise was missing, presumably having been thrown overboard, and there was nothing about his person or clothing to throw any light on his identity. A small open-face silver watch was the only article of consequence found in his pockets.

A number of passengers viewed the body for the purpose of identification, but the dead man was unknown to all of them. The body, in a weighted casket, was buried at sea at 5 o'clock the next morning.

The Chessé brothers, according to a steward, said that the spell which seemed to have held them in nervous tension the night before the suicide, was broken next morning. When seen on the pier yesterday morning, one of the brothers laughed it off, but the other said:

"There might have been something in it."

CHINAMEN FOUND GAMBLING.

Forty-one Celestials Arrested in a Police Raid.

Forty-one Chinamen were arrested in a raid at 10 Chatham Square yesterday afternoon and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station, charged with breaking the gambling laws.

The Mongolians were busily interested in games of fan tan and pi gow when Detectives Galligan and Leonard gained an entrance to a long room on the fourth floor, through a secret door, which could be opened only by touching a secret spring. Several Chinamen escaped through rear windows opening on a fire escape.

Considerable money and complete gambling outfits were confiscated by the police, who carted the prisoners away in patrol wagons. Chinese merchants were kept busy until a late hour last night bailing out their brethren.

THE HEBREW INFANT ASYLUM.

Third Annual Report Shows an Uncommonly Low Death Rate.

The third annual report of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, of which Mrs. Ester Wallenstein is President, has been given to the public. The asylum, which was incorporated in 1895, is, according to Mrs. M. Lang Newman, the Superintendent, "the only Jewish asylum in the United States which accepts the babe from birth and fosters it until it has attained the age requisite for its admission to other institutions."

The asylum building is situated at 490 Mott Avenue, where, at the time the President submitted her yearly report to the patrons, subscribers, and members, (who number well over 1,000,) there were 43 inmates, all under five years old, as children over that age are not cared for at the asylum. Eight of these 43 were nurslings. The record of the preceding year showed that 112 children had been sheltered, 41 having been inmates in January, 1897, and 71 more having been received in the year. There were 69 children discharged, some of the little ones going to their parents, where home conditions had so improved as to make this feasible, and others being transferred to various institutions. The health of the children has been excellent during the year, only four deaths having occurred.

THE ARREST OF MRS. COHN.

Woman Accused of Perjury in Berlin Lives in This City.

Mrs. Lizzie Cohn, who was arrested last week in Berlin on charges of perjury and fraud, is a resident of this city and lived at 232 East Thirtieth Street. She went to Berlin to establish her right to a note of 6,000 marks originally payable to her father-in-law, R. Cohn, of this city, but which had recently been transferred to her. As soon as these formalities were over she was taken into custody. Her relatives here claim that the arrest is purely a trick.

It seems that something over two years ago Hans Petrich gave R. Cohn, then living in Germany, his note for 6,000 marks, which is alleged to have been paid at the time. When the note came due two years ago, Petrich refused to pay. Meanwhile Mr. Cohn had come to America, and had made the note over to his daughter-in-law, who had advanced him the face of the note. Mrs. Cohn thereupon put the matter in the hands of S. Bry, a German lawyer, to collect, and the case came up in the Langericht, (lower court.) Petrich claimed that R. Cohn had never paid the amount of the note to him, but that the note had only been put in bank to Cohn's credit as a favor to the latter. The court did not see the matter in this light, and Mrs. Cohn won the case. Petrich then went to the Court of Appeals, and lost the decision a second time, provided Mrs. Cohn could swear that she was conducting the case in her own behalf and had paid R. Cohn the face of the note. Mrs. Cohn went to Germany three weeks ago to make her affidavit, and was arrested on having done so.

She was informed by her lawyer on arrival there that there would be no delay in the matter, and she had engaged passage, intending to sail to-morrow. Her relatives here have cabled for details, but at a late hour last night had received no explanation.

The statement in the dispatches from Berlin, saying that Mrs. Cohn had not taken the oath according to the Jewish rite, and that therefore the statements she made in her affidavit were not binding, is not credited by her relatives here, for they say Mrs. Cohn does not believe in the Jewish faith.

Phi Gamma Delta Banquet.

Major Frank Keck of the Seventy-first Regiment and Capts. Selfridge and Hazen, who commanded companies of the Major's battalion in the charge up San Juan Hill, will be among the guests of honor at a reception and banquet to be given at the Hotel Savoy Oct. 10 by the college fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta, in recognition of the services of its members in the Spanish-American war. Major Keck is the President of the Grand Chapter of the order, which has undergraduate chapters in most of the leading institutions of learning throughout the country. Nearly every regiment that went to the front, both in the regular and volunteer army, had members of the fraternity. The dinner will follow the close of the annual convention of the fraternity which will meet in Pittsburg next month.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

CONDITION OF THE CHURCH

Dr. De Costa at St. John the Evangelist's Declares that It Is Becoming Alarming.

THE DIVORCE EVIL SPREADING

Two-thirds of the People of This Country Have Receded from Christianity, Doctor Says—The Reformation Responsible.

Preaching at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, yesterday morning on "The Church," and referring to the coming Diocesan and General Convention, Dr. De Costa declared that a serious condition of things existed that required urgent attention.

"Confining ourselves to our own land," said the preacher, "we naturally ask, What proportion of the people make any profession of Christianity? The proportion, we are bound to confess, is somewhat small. Of 70,000,000 hardly more than 20,000,000 are nominal members of any ecclesiastical body; while the time was when in all lands embraced by Latin or Western Christianity the entire population was comprised in the Church, to which it was loyal. The 'Blessed Reformation,' however, changed all that, and the 'Reformation' has worked so well that, in this country alone, the religion of Christ has been emptied out of the minds and lives of two-thirds of all the people.

"In proportion as the population recedes from Christianity it recedes from honesty, purity, and sobriety, and immorality, vice, and crime come to the front. It is nevertheless the business of Christianity, disabled as it may be, to stem the frightful tide of inebriety, ungodliness, and crime.

"Especially is this the work of the Episcopal Church, which must take her stand, among other things, against the prevalence of divorce, which is yearly coming more and more to be attended with incalculable evils. We know how this evil has spread in New England, and now the latest figures show that, in Ohio, 3,279 divorces were granted during the past year. Over 7,000 applications were filed in a single year. In twenty years no fewer than 328,716 divorces were granted in the United States, showing the hideous character of the evil, which is rapidly turning society in this country into one vast 'disorderly house.' There is a loud call for legislation on the part of the General Convention for a law prohibiting the marriage of any divorced person whatsoever.

"Protestantism is largely responsible for this state of things, having deliberately degraded marriage from its true sacramental plane and unloosed the monster now preying upon society. Let the Church take action at once. There is room for legislation both on the part of Diocesan and General Conventions. The condition of things will bear no scrutiny. Bishops do not hold any catholic position, being little more than clerks of their respective dioceses. Congregationalism is crushing the life out of many parts of the Church. Wealthy parishes use their wealth to the detriment of poor parishes. Religion is too expensive.

"In New York City there is raised for parochial purposes, annually, about $1,142,539, apart from Trinity Parish, making the average of $18,833 per annum for the support of each church and chapel. Rating by the clergy, the cost of keeping each man in position is $9,244 per annum. The call is for smaller salaries and a larger number of men. A dozen rectors get as much salary as the entire ninety-odd chief Roman pastors; and though some men get these great salaries, other worthy men get none, while the class of clerical idlers and adventurers is growing.

"Parochial abuses abound, and dancing schools are put on par with Sunday schools, which are administered on false principles. An apostolic spirit is wanting in the Church. There is little or no esprit de corps. Personal consecration and holiness are wanting. Families of wealth and superior education do not consecrate their children to the service of Christ and His Church. Great professional and mercantile careers are projected for sons and elegant establishments for daughters. Sacrifices are understood to be proper enough—for the poor.

"The Church does not even produce her own clergy, and in this city some thirty parishes once in union with the diocese have died. Church legislation and affairs generally are largely controlled by the rich or by the rich man's priest, the artisan class being deemed out of place in conventions. This artisan class is now largely eliminated from the Church. How much needs to be done, therefore, by Diocesan and General Conventions! Bishops like Bishop Huntington are alive to the situation, and it is to be hoped that the entire House of Bishops at Washington may be inspired by the same spirit, that a solemn effort may be made to remedy abuses, and especially to deal with the infidelity which, under the form of 'higher criticism,' is destroying the faith of thousands and rendering honest Sunday school work impossible by its systematic attacks upon creed and Bible.

"If the Episcopal Church is to live and be a power, it must stand upon the apostolic declaration that the Church of God is 'the pillar and ground of the truth.' To-day it is in danger of becoming the refuge and stronghold of error and lies. Still, whatever is done in the spirit of the collect for the day we must hold that prayer is better than legislation."

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM.

Some of the Persons Who Have Recently Joined the Roman Church.

On the list of recent converts to the Roman Catholic Church, as prepared by the Paulist Fathers, are names of persons distinguished in social and political life in this country and Europe.

Among those mentioned are Henry Dillon, former District Attorney for Los Angeles, Cal.; Edward L. Pugh, son of Senator Pugh of Alabama, and member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission; the Viscomtesse L. de Drmpierre, baptized at St. Joseph's, Paris; Mrs. Anna Trakall of Vienna, in the Church of the Salesians, Turin; Miss Sybil Thorold, youngest daughter of the late Bishop of Winchester of the Church of England; the Rev. Thomas Barnes, Curate of the Church of England; Reginald Bruce Fellows, son of Col. Robert Bruce Fellows, C. B.; E. W. Howard, late of the British Embassy at Rome; the Rev. A. B. Sharpe, late rector of St. Peter's Church, Vauxhall, London, and William Ralph Cator, nephew of the Rev. H. Cator of the Brompton Oratory, London.

ANARCHY AND AMERICA'S DUTY.

Remarks by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur at Calvary Baptist Church.

In a sermon preached in Calvary Baptist Church last night upon the subject of "Anarchy's Crime and America's Duty," Dr. MacArthur said:

"Anarchy has once more shocked the world by the commission of a diabolical crime. A hand reached out from the darkness, and it struck down an innocent, helpless, and unsuspecting woman. In this anarchy has again proved itself the creed of hell. It neither fears God nor regards man. Anarchists as a rule are atheists. They have no belief in God or future life. They desire to abolish all forms of Government or authority and to establish individual license.

"All Governments will unite in treating Anarchists as wild beasts, whose continued existence is a menace to society. Anarchy should be treated as piracy. The world-wide law admitted of the hanging of a pirate wherever he was caught. Even Great Britain is likely to join in refusing an asylum to these poisonous reptiles. True Americanism must oppose Anarchism in all its forms. We want no Anarchists on American soil. They should not be allowed to pollute American air with their breath or American soil with their feet. Such men should be quarantined for their natural lives.

"Anarchists should be deported to some remote island with no inhabitants but themselves. They might be given enough food to keep them alive until their first crops arrive. Let them thus test for themselves their own ideas of government. Give them the choice between work or starvation. No doubt if they were placed under such conditions they would soon see the necessity of law and order. Without law and order no community can live."

We're a nation of travelers; everybody goes some he e every once in a while— om oftener.

A lot of you are in thi ci of ours right now, and w wa it you to know that we have every kind of clothing for every kind of man or boy: clothes for his body, head, hands and feet.

Also trunks and bags to put them in.

What you don't want to buy now, order when you get home.

We'll send what you want, when you want it, on approval.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

AMERICAN SCHOOL IN ATHENS.

Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society Withdraws Support.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held at the Church Missions House last week, it was decided to withdraw the support of the society from the American school at Athens, Greece, which was instituted under the auspices of the society sixty-six years ago.

The school at Athens was the last remnant of the missionary operations which the Episcopal Church in America began through its Foreign Missionary Society in the early thirties. For a long time the society has given up its work in Greece, but the board has up to the present appropriated $2,000 annually toward the support of the school, for the assistance and encouragement of the late Miss Marion Muir, for more than a quarter of a century its Principal. With the recent death of Miss Muir the direct interest of the society in the institution ceased, and it was decided to withhold further appropriations, a step which had long been contemplated.

The last report of the school showed that there were eleven teachers there, with 317 scholars.

The board has appointed Louis Nicolaides, Vice Consul of the United States at Athens, to represent the society in any matters that may arise by reason of the action of the society.

THE CHURCH CREED NOT A TEST.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in Plymouth Church.

"The Church Creed Not a Test, but a Testimony," was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon in Plymouth Church yesterday. It was Dr. Abbott's first sermon in the church this Fall, and the congregation was large.

Dr. Abbott declared that a creed was not a test of a man's piety, but a testimony to what he believed. There was absolutely no evidence anywhere in the New Testament, he said, that a creed was ever laid down as a basis for membership in the Church of Christ. With Christ and the Apostles the question was always, "What will you do?" not "What do you believe?" "What kind of a life are you going to lead?" was the question which Christ made the test. "What kind of a man are you going to be?" It was never the question, "Is Jesus Christ the Son of God?" and still less, "In what way is He the Son of God?"

Dr. Abbott declared that the belief in the necessity of accepting every dogmatic statement in a creed kept many men out of the church whose lives were more really Christian, and who therefore answered better the test of Christ, than many who were actually in the church.

"There are," he said, "thousands of people outside the church who ought to be in it, and there are hundreds of people inside the church who ought to be out of it."

Rally Sunday Observed.

Rally Sunday was observed yesterday afternoon by exercises at the Mayflower and Bethel Branches of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. At the Mayflower the principal speaker was St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, who when a boy attended Sunday school at the Presbyterian Church which was the Mayflower's predecessor. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church and the Rev. R. W. Allis of North Conway, N. H., also spoke, and Mrs. R. G. Saunders of Yarmouth, N. S., sang. At the Bethel the principal address was by Frederic W. Hinrichs. Miss Agnes Anderson was the soloist.

To Aid the Rev. Dr. Abbott.

The Rev. Horace Porter, who for several years has been pastor of the Mayflower branch of Plymouth Church, is about to become Dr. Lyman Abbott's assistant in the work of the main church. The Rev. R. W. Allis is likely to be called to the pastorate of the Mayflower, to succeed Mr. Porter. Mr. Allis has been in Brooklyn for over a week, and occupied the pulpit on Sept. 18. He is a young man, and has been for several years pastor of the Congregational Church at North Conway, N. H. Mr. Porter will fill the place made vacant by the death of the Rev. C. T. Weitzel last year.

Church at Mineola Dedicated.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The new Catholic Church of Corpus Christi was dedicated to-day by Bishop McDonnell, assisted by Mgr. McNamara. The pastor of the churches in the neighboring towns were present. The Rev. John L. Bedford of Oyster Bay preached the sermon. A little more than a year ago two Paulist Fathers came here and secured Allen's Hall for a mission. The mission disclosed the fact that eighty Catholics resided in the town, and steps were taken which resulted in the erection of the church, a wooden structure with stained-glass windows.

Children's Offerings to Missions.

It is announced by the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church that the society has closed its fiscal year without debt, despite an increase in expenditures. The Lenten offering from the Sunday school children of the Church throughout the country, called the Dr. William S. Langford Memorial Fund, reached a total of $81,761.09. This sum was contributed by 3,031 Sunday schools, and is $6,000 in excess of any previous collection.

Methodist Anniversary in Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 25.—The first Methodist society here was organized in 1828, and the anniversary is being observed by special services that began to-day and will continue throughout the week. The services will be conducted by some of the best-known Methodist preachers. Those who preached to-day were the Rev. W. H. Wardell and the Rev. S. D. Beller, until recently Vice Chancellor of the American University, at Washington. The pastor of the church is the Rev. William J. White.

Dr. Hall's Funeral.

The Rev. Dr. C. F. Scofield of Northfield, Mass., who occupied the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, announced that the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Hall would take place on Oct. 4, at 3 P. M. Dr. Scofield invoked the blessing of God upon the wife and family of the late minister of the church, who are now upon the sea.

Lord & Taylor
Fall Importations of
Paris Lingerie,
Matinees,
Peignoirs, etc.
Wedding Trousseaux
a specialty.
Broadway and 20th Street.

SCARED BY PISTOL SHOTS.

Mrs. Boldt Thought Her Husband Had Committed Murder.

Mrs. Matilda Boldt, who lives at 181 Harrison Avenue, Williamsburg, was removed to the Eastern District Hospital last evening suffering with hysteria. While her husband, Ernest Boldt, was in the neighborhood of his home yesterday afternoon, he was tormented by a gang of young hoodlums. Boldt finally ran to his home and, taking a revolver, ran back to the street. Meeting the crowd again, he fired the revolver over their heads. A policeman arrested him. Mrs Boldt saw her husband from the window of her apartments, and, believing that he had committed murder, ran to the street and fell to the sidewalk unconscious.

BABY SEAL IN THE AQUARIUM.

A New Arrival There as a Companion for Nellie.

Visitors at the Aquarium yesterday found a new attraction in a baby seal that now occupies the tank with Nellie, the pet seal. The new arrival is only four months old, and came from Glen Island. Nellie seems well pleased at again having company. For nearly a year since her mate died she has been alone.

Pleased as she was, however, she was not disposed to share honors with the little one, and when an admiring gazer happened along she rudely pushed the baby behind her. Both are harbor seals. Nellie came from Portsmouth (N. H.) Harbor, and the baby's progenitors did, also. They are both much better behaved than the barking West Indian seals which occupy another tank.

SHOT, BUT HEARD NO SOUND.

Old Man, Hit by a Bullet, Doesn't Know Who Fired It.

Amandino Dergeniske, sixty-one years old, of 603 Paterson Avenue, Jersey City, was found on the Harrison meadows yesterday with a bullet wound in his shoulder. He was put on a trolley car and taken to the City Hospital, Jersey City. There it was found that the bullet had plowed its way through the top of the shoulder. It had then fallen into the man's shirt sleeve, where it was found.

Dergeniske told the police that while he was walking along the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks he suddenly felt a stinging pain in his shoulder and found that he had been shot. There was no one in the vicinity, so far as he could see, nor did he hear any gunshot.

The police investigated, and found that Albert Stender of 212 Adams Street, Hoboken, and Frederick Bach of 210 Park Avenue, Hoboken, had been shooting at a mark on the Jersey City side of the Hackensack River with a Mauser rifle, and that one of them fired the shot that struck Dergeniske. They denied that they were shooting at a mark, but said they were testing American cartridges in a Mauser rifle which Bach, who was employed on the United States transport Saratoga, had brought from Santiago.

John Brown of 91 Wales Avenue told the police that he had seen the men firing at a telegraph pole, and that at the second shot he saw Dergeniske, who was on the other side of the river, throw up his arms and stagger as if he had been hit. Stender and Bach will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts to-day.

POLICE RAID ALLEGED CLUBROOM

Eighteen Colored Men Arrested, but Only One Is Held.

Twelve policemen from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, headed by Detectives Colby, McGovern, and McVea, visited the James S. Walker Democratic Association's clubroom at 256 West Twenty-ninth Street, early yesterday morning, and arrested the reputed manager of the association, John Chamberlin, twenty-three years old, of 211 West Twenty-eighth Street, and seventeen other colored persons, among them being six women. It is alleged that the association has no legal charter.

The detectives say the place was in an uproar when they entered. In a back room on the first floor was an old piano, on which a blind colored man was playing dance music. The room was filled with dancers. A cake walk was scheduled to take place at 2 A. M., it is said.

James S. Walker, said to be President of the association, who was behind the bar, was the first to see the policemen. He escaped through a trapdoor, with the cash register. Upstairs a crap game was in progress, and there Chamberlin was found with half a dozen other colored men. The policemen seized the alleged gambling outfit, consisting of a disjointed cigar box, two celluloid dice, and a rickety poker table. The prisoners and property were conveyed to the station house in the patrol wagon, which made three trips.

The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning. The charge against Chamberlin was violation of the Anti-Gambling act. The others were charged with disorderly conduct. Magistrate Cornell discharged the latter and paroled Chamberlin in the custody of his counsel to give him an opportunity to produce the charter of the association and witnesses to testify to the respectability of the organization at a second examination to-morrow afternoon.

Man Found Dead; Companion Held.

Michael McGrath of 52 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, was found dead at the bottom of the stairs at his home yesterday morning. William Taylor, who lives in the same house, was arrested, his clothes having been found covered with blood. It was known that he and McGrath had been drinking together Saturday night. Investigation showed that McGrath fell down stairs and broke his neck, while the blood on Taylor's clothes was the result of nosebleed. Taylor, however, will be arraigned before Recorder Stanton to-day.

Man Fell to His Death.

The man who was found bleeding and unconscious in an areaway at 151 East One Hundred and Eighth Street Saturday night died yesterday in Harlem Hospital without regaining consciousness. His skull had been fractured. The police found that the man had stumbled into the area. His unidentified body was taken to the Morgue. It is that of a man about thirty-five, slightly above medium height and weight, with red hair close cropped. He wore a dark coat, gray and black striped trousers, white underwear, and tan shoes.

Arrived on the Rotterdam.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Holland-American Line steamer Rotterdam were T. R. Planten, Consul General of the Netherlands to the United States, and family; Dr. T. H. Halsted, R. Alduck, Prof. T. H. Gore, Dr. S. J. Maher, Prof. M. Leefson, Dr. B. F. Riley, J. C. Wood, and Miss L. Dempsey.

A Servant Asphyxiated.

Mary Dunn, a servant, employed in the family of John J. Gorman, at 144 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, was found dead in her room yesterday morning. She had been asphyxiated by gas, which was escaping from an open burner. It is not known whether the woman's death was a suicide or accidental.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Inlaying for Dining Rooms

Originated by the cultured and color-loving Italians in the days of Brunelleschi and Paul Veronese, inlaying is to the severer furniture decorations of the North what the velvet-robed Senator of St. Mark's was to the mail-clad Teuton.

To produce the original air of rich refinement, inlaying must be quiet and chaste—never overdone.

In many of our beautiful pieces, a bordering line or two is the only decoration. In others, Grecian urns and graceful festoons lighten the large, flat surfaces.

The simplest inlayings add greatly to the beauty, and only the merest trifles in the cost of manufacturing, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

LADIES' SUITS.

Matchless offering of stylish garments at prices far less than you expected to pay.

$25—Ladies' men tailored Suits, made from camel"s hair finished coverts, the jacket is the new fly front with capped sleeves, the new shaped skirt, the entire suit lined throughout in an excellent quality of taffeta.

$39—Ladies' men tailored Suits of choice imported Suitings. The jacket is the jaunty walking coat, or tight fitting waist, rounded fronts, new French back, new dart shaped sleeves, finished with applique of cloth. The skirt is a copy from imported model, correctly draped and finished with cloth applique or piping. Entire suit lined with high colored taffeta.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
The regular season of Grand Opera will begin on Monday, Nov. 28, and continue for 17 weeks (51 nights and 17 matinées.)
Subscribers of the last season have the privilege of retaining their seats by notifying the Subscription Department before Oct. 1. After that date new subscribers will be located in the order their applications are received.
Address all communications to
MAURICE GRAU OPERA CO., Subscription Dept., Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y. City.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man from Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening!
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinée Wednesday & Sat. at 2

Herald Sq. Thea. E'vgs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK THE FRENCH MAID.
EXTRA MLLE. ANNA HELD appears in new specialty, with new wardrobe costing $30,000, for this week only.
Next Week Mon., Oct. 3, a new and tuneful Parisian operetta, HOTEL TOPSY TURVY

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
Miss Harned as Ursula.
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Reserved Orch. Circle or Balcony, 50c.
Last week of Paul Gilmore's Romantic War Drama
THE DAWN OF FREEDOM.
Next W'k—Haverly's American-European Minstrels

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St.
Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
ELEVENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
Novelty's Crowning Diadem,
60 Burlesquers, Vivid Pictures.

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADMISSION 50c. MAT. SAT.
A WINNER—IN GOTHAM—150 PEOPLE.
And Foreign Vaudeville Stars.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & Broadway.
PIQUANT AND FUNNY. TURNS AWAY MONEY. THE TURTLE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MAT. WED. & SAT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JAMES—KIDDER—WARDE
In Repertoire of Standard Plays.

COLUMBUS. JAMES O'NEILL. Mon., Tues., Wed. (Mat. & Eve.)
"WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK."

MURRAY HILL THEA. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.; Evenings, 25c. and 50c.
This Week—Dion Boucicault's "THE JILT."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE THE DREYFUS CASE. "DEVIL'S ISLAND" Ev. at 8:20. Sat. Mat. at 2.

Baseball, Polo G'nds, To-day, 2 Games, 1 Adm., 2 & 4, Philadelphia vs. N. Y. Adm. 50c.

WALLACK'S Evenings, 8:15 Sat. Mat., 2
ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO.
TO-NIGHT.
Presented by Frank L. Perley
First Metropolitan Presentation of
Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith's
New 3-Act Light Opera,
THE FORTUNE TELLER.
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of PAUL STEINDORFF.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
TO-NIGHT
The great English play
"SPORTING LIFE."
PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00. 17 Magnificent Scenes. 20 HORSES. 200 PEOPLE.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

AMERICAN 42d and 8th Av. Castle Sq. Opera Co
250TH TIME.
OPERA IN ENGLISH.
MONDAY, OCT. 3,
STERLING SILVER SOUV'NRS.
A TRIP TO AFRICA.
EV'GS. 8:15. 25c.-$1. NOTHING HIGHER.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 1,100 Res'd Seats, 25c.
Monday, Oct. 3, (Souvenir Night,) PATIENCE.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND,
CORA TANNER and LOUIS MASSEN,
Joe Flynn, Rofix, Biograph, and a Great Bill.

BIJOU. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
You Laugh All the Time.
SAM BERNARD
The Marquis of Michigan.
Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

GARRICK Theatre, 25th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
50TH PERF. OCT. 19—SOUVENIRS.
Hoyt's ROARING SUCCESS, A Day and a Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Cor. 41st St. Ev'ngs, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
FRANCIS WILSON and Company.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15
LAST TWO WEEKS.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN

EMPIRE THEATRE, BROADWAY & 40TH ST.
EVENINGS, 8:20. MAT. SAT.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.
First Wednesday Matinée Oct. 5.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION Photographs, Flowers.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. Adm. 25c.
67th Annual Exhibition American Institute.
Opens to-night at 8 P. M. Amateur, Professional.
No distinction. Medals for 14 classes.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

Ever Gay CASINO! 10th Big Wk! Mat. Sat. YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.
Sept. 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29.
6 Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.
Field Stand 50 Cents.
THE FLATLANDS STAKES $2,000.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:50, 1:10. Parlor Cars attached. Foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS.
L've BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes from 12 noon.

WATCHMAN NOT ON DUTY.

Police Surrounded a Bank, Thinking It Had Been Robbed.

The failure of the watchman employed in the Manufacturers' National Bank, at Broadway and Berry Street, Williamsburg, to send the hourly signal to the Western Union Telegraph office last evening, led to the belief that the bank had been robbed and the watchman overpowered. Word was sent to the Clymer Street Police Station. The entire reserve was turned out, and the bank was surrounded.

A large crowd gathered and watched the police. After some difficulty the police managed to get into the bank, and then learned that the watchman had left the bank in charge of his son, who had failed to send in the signal.

WILL HELP THE DRUG CLERKS.

Dr. Herold to Secure Support for Their Bill for Shorter Hours.

Ex-Coroner's Physician Dr. Justin Herold of 173 East Eightieth Street has voluntarily placed the results of his special studies of suicides at the disposal of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours. Dr. Herold, who has attended more than 1,000 cases of suicide during his official career, has kept a record of each case since 1894. His records show that between July 1, 1894, and July 1, 1898, 20 drug clerks committed or attempted suicide on Manhattan Island. Referring to this fact yesterday, Dr. Herold said:

"If a drug clerk has to work sixteen hours a day, this is about equal to thirty-two hours, owing to the fact that he has to keep on his feet most of the time, and in the majority of cases in ill-ventilated and poorly kept drug stores. I don't think a drug clerk should work longer than ten hours a day under any circumstances. The danger to the public is that too long hours, too little time for meals, and imperfect sleeping apartments often lead to the drug habit, which affects the mind of the victim, and the latter becomes incapable of properly putting up a prescription."

Dr. Herold is so impressed with the importance of the ten-hour bill for drug clerks, drawn by the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours, that he will personally champion it before the County Medical Society and other medical associations with which he is connected. He says the bill is so necessary to the safety of the public health that the medical profession will certainly support it.

Woman Commits Suicide with Gas.

Mrs Mary Koemer, a widow, who lived alone in three rooms on the first floor of the tenement at 1,483 Second Avenue, committed suicide by inhaling gas yesterday. Late in the afternoon a tenant of the house detected the odor of gas, and after an investigation a policeman was called in. He climbed up a fire escape, entered Mrs. Koener's rooms and found her unconscious in bed, with the gas escaping from several open burners. He summoned an ambulance, but the woman died before it reached the house.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH ORCHESTRA.

Took the Place of the Organ Which Is Being Repaired.

A string orchestra instead of an organ for church music was one of the features in Plymouth Church yesterday. Carl Venth's Orchestra accompanied the singing of the hymns and gave the regular prelude and postlude in place of the organ, which has been the usual musical instrument.

How long this will be kept up is not definitely known. The work of repairing the organ has been going on during the Summer, and the organ was to have been in good condition yesterday. The contractors failed to finish the work in time, and the orchestra was engaged. The orchestra was so favorably received that when the church goes back to old-fashioned music again it is a question whether the change will not be regretted.

THE SPEEDWAY WAS CROWDED.

Only Fast Horses Could Stand the Pace Set by the Fliers.

Trotters and pacers owned the Speedway yesterday; and the luckless driver who ventured on the speeding ground without a record horse soon found himself an object of derision, and in most cases sought another road. It was no place for a horse that could not step along inside of a three-minute gait, for not only would he be passed by everything else on the road, but the risk of accident with such a horse was far greater than with a faster animal. On a speeding ground where every driver's object is to show the fastest clip of which his horse is capable, and where impromptu races were in order every few minutes, a slow horse was out of his element. Some few drivers failed to realize this, and, as a result, one of them left a smashed road wagon on the upper part of the drive, and then ran off with his horse before the policeman on post could ascertain his name. That is usually the course with smash-ups on the Speedway, for the victims, as a rule, hate to have their names made known.

The day was all that could be desired for driving, for there was no sun to glare in a driver's eyes and half blind him when going at a fast clip, and there was enough sharpness in the atmosphere to keep one's blood in circulation. It seemed to the spectators, who thronged the road from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street up, as if every fast horse in New York and Brooklyn was out, for one after another roadsters dashed along, and there was apparently no end to the long string.

It was much the usual Sunday afternoon crowd that made the procession of drivers—Capt. McDonald, Superintendent John Quinn, Henry Zahn, Fred Deitz, formerly Secretary of the Driving Club; Alexander Newburger, Warren F. Leland of the Windsor Hotel, William Doerr, John Donnelly, ex-Alderman Henry Hughes, Sheriff Thomas Dunn, ex-Alderman Thomas Campbell, and a host of others.

Joseph Brown, a well-known west side butcher, one of the latest additions to the Sunday Speedway brigade, was out behind a Canadian mare that could step inside of a 2:30 clip, and behind him drove Capt. Samuels, with the pacer Eleven.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 24...	2,073,518
Same week last year..........	3,323,148
Stocks to date this year......	76,553,217
Corresponding date last year.	55,333,024

Bonds for the week...........	$9,573,100
Same week last year..........	14,335,000
Bonds to date this year......	607,621,870
Corresponding date last year.	401,891,948

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@6; at three months, 4; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

MONEY IN PLENTY.

Mr. Maurice L. Muhleman's Views on the Present Monetary Situation.

The established reputation of Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy United States Assistant Treasurer and cashier of the local Sub-Treasury, makes the following comments by him on the monetary situation of interest and value:

"The monetary situation in the United States is most remarkable, for the reason that we have at present more actual money in use than ever before in the country's history—more gold coin available for all purposes than at any time. And the gold continues to come in from the mines and from abroad.

"The available supply of paper money is also in excess of the figures for previous years, and almost all of this is in actual circulation, the Treasury holdings being comparatively very small. Of the 1,100,000,000 of paper issues the Treasury has only about 50,000,000. Moreover, these paper issues are now to the extent of 80 per cent. in small denominations—that is, $20 and under.

"These indications, with the prospects of further importations of gold, seem to warrant the belief that the country is feeling the influence of more active trade; implying a greater measure of prosperity, a greater consuming power, and hence the need of more circulating media. Fortunately, our export trade continues heavy, and the provision for additional money can be made by drawing gold from Europe. And the most satisfactory feature in this is that the exports of manufactures are especially heavy.

"Another remarkable circumstance which should not be lost sight of is that the people do not care for gold in their daily transactions. They have been for more than a generation accustomed to paper money and do not seem to like the coin. Nevertheless, they seem to want it in the country—in the reserves; and feel satisfied if they know it is there.

"This predilection of the people for paper money is a conclusive argument against attempting to make them use coin alone in trade. On the other hand, since they will have paper money and the supply appears to be at periods inadequate, it would seem a wise course on the part of leaders to provide an absolutely safe and sound paper money system, with proper elasticity, which we all agree the present system lacks.

"No illustration of my contention in regard to currency is superior to the following official statement of the Treasury Department of paper currency outstanding Aug. 31:

Denomination.	United States Notes.	Treasury. Notes of 1890.	National Bank Notes.
$1.........	$2,430,835	$15,624,548	$349,633
2.........	2,054,146	10,929,512	168,506
5.........	65,037,442	30,094,850	71,254,905
10.........	81,794,731	29,415,090	70,402,380
20.........	67,559,512	8,572,530	52,732,380
50.........	14,867,250	247,650	10,612,850
100.........	24,452,100	2,080,100	21,481,200
500.........	17,036,000	......	111,000
1,000.........	72,424,000	2,296,000	28,600
5,000.........	15,000	......	......
10,000.........	10,000	......	......
Fractional.....	......	......	30,795
Total.....	$347,681,016	$99,260,280	$227,261,649
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	......	......
Net.........	$346,681,016	$99,260,280	$227,261,649

"By this it is seen that the outstanding amount of bills of $20 and under is over $883,000,000. Gold certificates amount to $37,000,000 and silver certificates to $401,000,000. These, deducted from the total, leave $673,000,000. There are but $4,629,000 gold certificates of $20 and under and $369,000,000 of silver certificates of $20 and under.

"MAURICE L. MUHLEMAN."

Fearing Gold Withdrawals.

In discussing the New York money market situation and the probability of a heavy demand for gold from Europe, The London Statist says:

"The New York banks are very nearly approaching the limit at which they must stop lending and discounting, or else must increase their cash holdings. Furthermore, the Treasury has an enormous amount of unemployed money—not far short of £39,000,000—a considerable part of which it is anxious to pay out into the market, but is prevented from doing so by its own regulations and by the law. Moreover, the banks are exceedingly short of legal-tender paper, and they find it almost impossible to get hold of Government bonds, so as to enable them to receive deposits from the Government or else to increase their own issues of notes.

"Obviously the banks will have to import gold if, somehow or other, this kind of deadlock is not brought to an end. If the Treasury devises any means of paying out a considerable sum—say five or six millions sterling—the market would be at once relieved. But every day it is clear that the accumulation in the Treasury is increasing because of the payments for the new bonds; while yet it would look as if not much more than one and a half million sterling of the accumulation had been deposited with the banks.

"There are hopes, apparently, in New York that, in spite of all, the pressure upon the market will not be so great as some time ago was apprehended. Bankers themselves seem to think that the Government expenditure all over the country on account of the war, as well as on account of its ordinary operations, has removed very large sums from New York to the interior, and consequently that the banks of the interior are very much better supplied than they have been ordinarily in past years at this season.

"If that be so, the demand for moving the crops will not prove as large as in other years of abundant harvests and good trade. Possibly, therefore, the pressure upon the New York banks may prove to be comparatively slight, and the demand for gold may not be as great as was anticipated.

"But the whole position is so obscure that it is too early to form any very definite opinion, and the safest plan for all engaged in the London money market is to asume that there will by and by be a considerable demand for gold for New York."

The Quicksilver Industry.

The recent declaration of handsome extra dividends on several California quicksilver properties has brought to public attention the improvement which is taking place in this department of mining. The quicksilver business has been very good during the past six months, the product having sold readily at prices considerably above the average of the last two years.

Outside of California and Southern Oregon there is practically no quicksilver produced in the world except at the Almaden mines, in Spain, which belong to the Spanish Government, the output of which is handled by the Rothschilds of London. In round numbers the quicksilver produced in California amounts to $1,250,000 a year. This product is disposed of in Mexico and the United States and along the west coast of South America.

While the consumption of quicksilver for some purposes has diminished in the last three or four years, the demand at present is fully equal to what it was in its best days. This is chiefly owing to new uses that have been found for the mineral, particularly for electrical purposes, and also in the establishment of plants for the manufacture of bleaching soda by the electrolytic process. In connection with electrical applications the use of quicksilver is constantly increasing. Formerly it was used in the treatment of gold ores.

In Mexico quicksilver is largely consumed in the silver mining districts. From the Spanish mines at Almaden the Rothschilds supply all Europe, with the exception of Italy and Austria, sufficient being produced in those countries for their own wants, which are of a limited character. China is the largest consumer of European quicksilver. In South Africa where extensive gold mining is carried on quicksilver is not used at all, the cyanide process being used.

California quicksilver is now produced almost entirely by white labor. The Chinese were at one time the exclusive workers of these mines. The mine at New Almaden, California, has been worked since 1850, since which time it has been exceedingly productive.

When silver mining on the Comstock lode was at its height quicksilver sold at $125 a flask. The price now ruling is $41 per flask of 76½ pounds.

Outlook for Autumn Trade.

The outlook for Fall business in that section of which Chicago is the centre is discussed by The Chicago Tribune as follows:

"Each week finds the city's wholesale trade on a more satisfactory and encouraging basis than its immediate predecessor. There is no line in which last year's records have not been broken and new ones established which furnish figures far larger than anything the trade has had to contemplate since the business disturbances beginning in 1892.

"Reports made by visiting merchants, who were present in large numbers last week, remove all possible doubt as to the condition of country trade. It is a recognized fact that on this trade depends the prosperity of the city's wholesale traffic. All these visiting merchants have left behind them large-sized orders for goods in the lines they represent, as a means of making adequate preparation for a Fall and Winter business in larger volume than many of them have ever had.

"In all directions there seems to be an ample supply of funds for business requirements. Current bills are not only being paid at maturity, but in many instances discounted as a means of employing funds which would otherwise be idle. In parts of the country supplied from this market where collections have heretofore not been as prompt as the wholesaler could wish retailers are making a much better record.

"In no direction is the increased trade in the nature of a boom, but, on the other hand, an improvement representing a slow and steady growth from which the effects are reasonably certain to be permanent, and more highly beneficial than if it were a result of one of the spasmodic spurts of trade which occasionally sweep through a territory."

OUR BANK CLEARINGS.

Fluctuations During 1898 in Deposits, Loans, and Surplus Reserves—New Records Made.

Because of Wall Street's recent acute fears of a tight money market more than usual interest has centred during the past few weeks in the weekly statements of the Clearing House banks of this city issued every Saturday. Steadily decreasing surplus reserves were used for their own purposes by stock market bears, and although students of the financial situation knew that the tight money scare had little or no foundation it was used with telling effect on market values.

Surplus reserves reached their highest point this year in the week of June 25, when they stood at $62,206,250, having advanced almost continuously from the week of March 5. The bank statement of that date showed a reserve of $20,823,500, it having fallen from $35,609,450, the amount held in the week of Jan. 29. Since June 25 there has been shown weekly a falling off in the reserve until this week. A week ago the reserve was as low as $4,240,400, a loss of $57,965,850 from the high point. Saturday's figures were $8,252,875.

⁂

In the early part of the year the banks increased their outstanding loans from $609,776,900 in the first week of January to $646,915,200 in the week of February 19, a gain of $37,138,300. This was followed by a steady shrinkage, until in the week of April 30 they stood at $570,198,100, a loss of $76,717,100 in but a little more than two months. There was a gain, however, in the following week, and the loan figures continued to mount steadily upward week after week, until the first week of the present month, when they stood at $672,173,900, the highest point of the year, and a gain of $101,975,800 in four months.

In the last three weeks there has been a decrease to $642,162,300, a loss of $30,011,600.

⁂

The item of deposits made an advance from $685,592,500 at the first of January to $738,683,800 in the week of February 11. This was followed by a decline to $658,503,300 at the end of April, a falling off of $80,180,500. The heaviest amount of deposits was held in the week of Aug. 20, when they aggregated $765,013,800, an increase from the end of April of $106,510,500.

The deposits are now $64,260,500 below the highest figures, standing at $700,753,300.

⁂

The following tables show at a glance the amount of the loans, deposits, and surplus reserves held by the New York Associated Banks at the end of each week since the beginning of the year:

	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 8	$609,776,900	$685,592,509
Jan. 15............	610,992,600	691,612,909
Jan. 22............	623,470,100	714,472,800
Jan. 29............	625,865,700	722,484,200
Feb. 5............	633,859,800	733,827,500
Feb. 11............	639,836,400	738,683,800
Feb. 19............	646,915,200	738,560,600
Feb. 26............	641,878,400	729,214,300
March 5.........	628,256,400	706,020,400
March 12.........	617,864,000	695,481,900
March 19.........	607,278,900	688,177,400
March 26.........	600,168,400	685,650,500
April 2............	595,851,200	682,236,800
April 9............	587,783,300	669,836,900
April 16............	580,085,400	663,519,300
April 23............	572,646,300	661,217,200
April 30............	570,198,100	658,503,300
May 7............	571,088,200	659,616,900
May 14............	573,667,200	666,719,900
May 21............	581,525,000	680,987,800
May 28............	589,727,400	696,008,400
June 4............	601,618,300	709,419,600
June 11............	610,762,500	724,210,800
June 18............	610,336,500	730,976,400
June 25............	612,599,100	737,547,800
July 2............	620,983,800	750,074,600
July 9............	633,675,300	758,068,000
July 16............	639,853,500	757,786,300
July 23............	634,945,900	741,328,800
July 30............	636,766,700	741,680,100
Aug. 6............	649,499,800	757,051,600
Aug. 13............	659,411,200	760,754,600
Aug. 20............	666,743,400	765,018,800
Aug. 27............	672,091,800	760,234,400
Sept. 3............	672,173,900	752,389,800
Sept. 10............	665,395,200	731,902,100
Sept. 17............	653,264,700	712,067,600
Sept. 24............	642,162,300	700,753,300

Surplus Reserve.

Jan. 8......	$22,261,575	May 21....	50,715,250
Jan. 15.....	25,968,775	May 28....	53,704,600
Jan. 22.....	31,275,200	June 4.....	52,249,700
Jan. 29.....	35,609,450	June 11....	53,841,100
Feb. 5......	34,781,625	June 18....	59,272,800
Feb. 11.....	32,437,050	June 25....	62,206,250
Feb. 19.....	25,688,450	July 2......	62,018,550
Feb. 26.....	22,729,125	July 9......	53,345,300
March 5...	20,823,500	July 16.....	49,365,825
March 12..	22,721,425	July 23.....	43,012,000
March 19..	28,060,050	July 30.....	41,904,475
March 26..	33,851,475	Aug. 6.....	39,893,000
April 2.....	35,720,800	Aug. 13....	33,111,850
April 9.....	35,036,475	Aug. 20....	28,839,250
April 16....	37,346,075	Aug. 27....	21,343,300
April 23....	43,525,100	Sept. 3.....	14,991,050
April 30....	44,504,675	Sept. 10....	7,076,775
May 7.....	43,916,475	Sept. 17....	4,240,400
May 14....	46,997,225	Sept. 24....	8,252,875

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The tendency of the markets last week was decidedly dull, the main influences being the prospects of dearer money, the unexpected developments in China, and the uneasiness in Paris owing to the developments in the Dreyfus affair. Prices were generally lower.

Spanish fours were firm on the announcement of the payment of the October coupons, but closed ½ point lower.

American securities followed the lead of the New York market. The dealings were chiefly confined to the Pacific roads. Union Pacific issues rose 1 point and Central Pacifics 1¼ points. New York, Lake Erie and Western preference advanced ¼; Wabash debentures, ¼; Southern preference, ¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, ⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ⅛; New York, Ontario and Western, ⅛, and Northern Pacifics, ⅛. Reading was down ½ point; New York Central, ½; Pennsylvania, ¼; Illinois Central, ¼; Denver and Rio Grande, ordinary, ¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ⅛, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ⅛.

The rise in the bank rate was the event of the week, as far as the money market was concerned. The measure was not anticipated until Thursday, and its result was an immediate increase in rates and firmness for sixty days' loans, which advanced to 2¾@2 13-16 per cent. on that day and ruled during the week strong at 2¼ per cent. The outlook still depends on the requirements of New York.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 25.—A large business was done for India and China last week in both heavy and light staples, at easier rates, but generally leaving a fair profit margin. Much more was turned down because of the insufficient limits. The miscellaneous inquiry also was good, but the limits were mostly impracticable, though often accepted by bears. Yarns are doing well, and are fairly engaged, and prices are satisfactory.

Germany reports large sales of yarns during the week at and below the lowest figures of 1894. The Rouen market was quiet, with a moderate business at slightly lower rates.

[illegible] Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 24, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Sept. 24. Bid.	Closing Sat., Sept. 24. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Sept. 24, 2,573,618.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Sept. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Sept. 24, 1898.
[illegible] February 10.	*[illegible] April 29.	112	118	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	115	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	82
[illegible] August 16.	22 July 8.	[illegible]	32½	− ½	American Malting Company	[illegible]	....	..	32½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	2,689
[illegible] August 16.	79½ May 9.	83¾	[illegible]	+ [illegible]	American Malting Company preferred	[illegible]	July 5, '98.	1¾	83¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	2,196
[illegible] July [illegible].	25⅝ September 14.	29⅞	31	− [illegible]	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000	....	..	31	31½	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	3,510
[illegible] July 9.	77½ August 27.	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1⅛	American Steel & Wire preferred	[illegible]	Aug. 1, '98.	1¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
[illegible] August 26.	15½ March 25.	33⅞	[illegible]	+ 2⅛	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47,[illegible]
90¼ August 22.	[illegible] March 14.	86	87	+ 2	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,19[illegible]	June 1, '98.	3	84	87½	[illegible]	87	[illegible]	3,873
140 July 20.	117½ January 8.	130	136	..	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	$3	133	133	130	130½	119	71
15¾ July 9.	6½ January 20.	12½	13	+ ¼	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	[illegible]	——	—	12¾	13	12½	13	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
41¾ August 25.	18 March 26.	36¾	37½	+ ½	American Spirits Mfg. Co. preferred	[illegible]	....	..	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	1,100
146⅝ August 25.	107¼ March 26.	[illegible]	120¾	− 2⅝	American Sugar Refining Company	[illegible]	July 2, '98.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
116 January 6.	10[illegible] March 25.	109¾	110	− 2	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	[illegible]	July 2, '98.	1¾	110½	110½	109⅝	110	116¾	2,237
*98 September 16.	*[illegible] March 29.	96	98	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1¼	97½	97½	97	97½	92	422
153¾ September 19.	8[illegible] January 4.	147⅞	148	− 3¾	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	[illegible]	153¾	145¼	147¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
135 August 26.	*112 January 26.	128	132	+ ½	American Tobacco preferred	[illegible]	Aug. 1, '98.	2	[illegible]	130½	[illegible]	130½	[illegible]	406
40½ February 7.	34½ January 4.	35½	38	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	....	..	35	35	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	420
[illegible] August 10.	10¾ April 20.	12⅞	13	− ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	....	..	12¾	13	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	1,720
37⅞ August 22.	22¾ March 12.	34¼	34½	− ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	120,[illegible]	....	..	35	35½	34	34½	[illegible]	18,305
[illegible] September 19.	39½ September 14.	43¾	44¾	+ ¾	**Baltimore & Ohio, second instalment pd.**	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	45½	46½	44	44⅞	...	8,275
[illegible] September 16.	34¼ September 17.	33	35	..	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued	....	....	..	35¾	35½	34½	34½	—	2,800
72½ September 16.	70 September 15.	70½	72	− ½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued	....	....	..	71½	72	71	71	—	4,631
7½ February 3.	*5 August 30.	6½	7	− ½	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	[illegible]	....	..	7½	7½	6¾	6¾	8½	4,028
[illegible] January 21.	2⅝ March 21.	3½	3¾	..	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	....	..	3½	3½	3	3½	[illegible]	2,090
69¾ August 22.	35 March 12.	62⅞	63	+ 3⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	....	..	60¾	63¾	58½	62¾	34¼	89,852
128¾ August 12.	106 March 26.	125	128½	+ 3	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	124	127	124	127	129	855
14 June 6.	8½ September 24.	8⅛	9	− ⅛	Brunswick City	5,000,000	....	—	8¾	9	8½	8½	...	968
57¾ February 5.	44½ March 12.	53½	[illegible]	+ ½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	53¼	53½	53	53½	57⅝	510
90½ January 20.	72 April 1.	86	87½	+ ½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	87	87	87	87	75¼	200
26⅝ September 23.	11 April 23.	25¼	25¾	+ 2	Central Pacific	68,[illegible]	July 1, '98.	½	23½	26⅝	23¼	25¾	16⅝	11,115
26 August 17.	17¼ March 26.	22½	23⅝	− ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	....	—	23⅝	23⅝	22½	22⅝	23¾	3,545
[illegible] February 11.	*150 March 14.	158	...	− 2	Chicago & Alton	18,788,300	Sept. 1, '98.	1¾	158	158	158	158	...	402
120 August 18.	85⅛ March 26.	115⅝	115¼	− ¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	116¼	116¼	114	115⅜	98⅝	54,625
66 June [illegible].	*48 April 21.	52⅝	53½	− 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1¼	55½	55½	52	53⅛	60	1,800
[illegible] February 1.	102 January 7.	105	106½	+ ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	July 1, '98.	1½	106½	106½	106¼	106½	...	113
[illegible] August 22.	9½ February 24.	15½	15⅝	− ⅝	Chicago Great Western	21,214,645	....	..	16	16½	15¾	15⅝	17¼	32,900
[illegible] August 22.	28 March 15.	41½	41⅝	− ⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,160,000	....	..	42	42	41½	41½	43	630
30¼ August 16.	20 April 21.	27	29	..	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,444,190	....	..	28½	28½	28½	28½	31¼	200
11 July 27.	*6¾ April 4.	8	9	− ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	....	..	8	8	8	8	10	167
38½ July 27.	28 April 16.	30	33	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000	....	..	30	30	30	30	33¾	105
115 September 8.	83¾ April 21.	107¼	107⅜	− ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	110½	110¾	106⅝	107⅜	98¾	102,465
[illegible] August 18.	140 April 25.	153½	158	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	157½	157½	157½	157½	145	395
[illegible] August 23.	113¼ March 12.	131	131¼	+ ¼	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '98.	2½	132½	132½	130⅝	131½	125⅝	2,828
108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	102	102¼	− 1⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1½	103¾	103¾	101¼	102¼	92⅝	29,943
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8⅞	9½	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	....	..	8	9½	8	9	—	2,230
37½ August 29.	22½ January 3.	36½	36½	+ 2	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	....	..	34½	36½	33½	36½	...	7,820
47½ August 16.	25 March 12.	41½	42	− 1⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	41⅝	42	41	41½	37½	2,520
19¾ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	17⅞	17½	+ 1½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	..	16½	17⅞	15½	17½	...	14,400
52½ September 8.	*40 August 15.	52⅝	52⅝	+ ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	52½	53⅝	51¾	52⅝	...	15,654
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	20½	21½	− ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	....	..	21½	21½	21	21	24⅝	300
8 September 6.	*5 June 6.	6	7½	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	..	7¼	7¼	5⅞	5⅞	...	45
*18½ June 4.	14 June 23.	16	17½	+ 1½	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,890	....	..	16	16½	16	16½	...	525
8¼ February 10.	4¾ July 30.	5⅝	6	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	....	..	5¾	5⅞	5½	5⅞	7½	700
[illegible] June 9.	167 March 26.	180	181	+ ¼	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	180¾	181½	178	181½	221½	5,859
52 September 2.	27¼ March 25.	48	48½	− ⅜	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	49½	49¾	48¼	48¾	38	1,110
92¾ August 31.	*81 March 25.	90	92	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	88¾	89½	88¾	89½	88	367
114½ February 3.	103 July 16.	106	108	+ ¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¼	108¼	108½	108	108¼	118½	622
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	149	151	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '98.	1¾	151¼	151¼	148¾	148¾	159¾	85
15½ September 7.	10 April 26.	13½	14½	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	....	..	14	14	14	14	13	200
58⅜ September 6.	40 April 21.	55½	55½	− 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	56½	56½	55	55	48	3,320
20 June 10.	8⅞ April 21.	14⅝	16½	− 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	....	..	15	15	15	15	11⅝	200
3 September 20.	2⅝ August 5.	2⅝	3½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	..	3	3	3	3	...	100
8⅝ August 23.	5 April 4.	7	8	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	....	..	6¼	7¼	6¼	7¼	8¼	200
*135½ July 7.	*115 April 22.	...	...	..	**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	9,200,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	131	131	131	131	130	135
16½ February 4.	11 April 21.	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜	Erie	112,232,700	....	..	14	14¼	13¾	14	17	1,015
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	36⅞	36⅞	− ¾	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	....	..	36¾	37	36	36	41¾	1,972
21⅝ February 11.	15½ April 22.	18	18⅜	+ ½	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	....	..	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	22¾	201
33½ September 24.	*20 February 17.	32½	33½	+ 3¾	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	29	33½	29	33	33½	7,385
70 September 24.	*37 April 13.	69	69½	+ 3	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	67	70	67	70	48	637
84¾ September 22.	76 September 15.	82¼	82⅜	+ 4¼	**General Electric** new	18,276,000	....	..	78½	84¾	77¾	82½	...	18,200
50½ September 22.	29¼ March 12.	49	49½	+ 2¼	General Electric old	....	....	..	46⅝	50½	46½	49¼	37	27,288
180 June 30.	122 July 1.	135	137	− 2	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	‡Aug. 1, '98.	1½	137	137	134	135	140	780
94 August 26.	*87¾ June 20.	91	96	..	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	July 15, '98.	1½	92	92	92	92	100¾	100
36¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	27¾	28½	− 1¼	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	..	28	28	27½	28	...	1,075
115 September 6.	96 April 21.	111½	111¾	− 1¾	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	113½	113⅝	111⅝	111¾	105	3,067
75¼ September 6.	44½ April 21.	68	69¾	− ⅜	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,600	July, '96.	1½	70¾	70⅞	69	70	48	2,911
66 August 22.	48 September 14.	53½	54	− 1	International Paper Company	13,040,400	....	..	55¼	55¼	52½	53½	...	6,016
93 August 22.	87½ September 23.	87	88	− 1¾	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	July 11, '98.	1½	90	90	87½	88	...	1,409
10½ August 22.	7¼ March 18.	9¼	9½	+ ¼	Iowa Central	8,480,600	....	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	11	135
37⅞ August 16.	25 April 28.	33	34	+ ½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl., '96.	1	34	34	34	34	37	217
24½ February 10.	15 April 16.	18⅛	18½	− ½	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	....	..	19	19	19	19	25½	100
54⅝ August 9.	37½ March 25.	49½	50	..	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	49⅝	49⅝	49½	49⅝	42½	320
96¼ August 8.	85 March 12.	92½	95	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	96	50
22½ August 22.	12½ March 14.	17½	18	− ⅛	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	..	18	18	17	17	20	300
83 August 19.	66 March 14.	75¼	76	− ½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	74½	75	74½	75	77	575
[illegible] August 4.	170¾ January 4.	...	...	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, '98.	3½	192½	192½	192½	192½	175	133
59⅝ August 10.	40 January 20.	50	54	+ 6	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	54	54	54	54	42	100
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	56⅝	56½	− 1	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	57½	57½	56	56½	59¼	14,381
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	97	97½	+ 1	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	July 1, '98.	1	96½	100⅝	95¾	97½	104½	68,802
171½ January 14.	125¼ March 26.	154	155	− 1¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	July 15, '98.	1¾	156	157	154¼	154½	...	7,864
6¾ January 8.	4½ June 15.	5¼	5½	..	Mexican Central	47,841,100	....	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	...	100
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	105	107½	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	105	105	105	105	108½	4
*60 August 25.	*54 January 29.	...	...	..	Michigan Peninsular Car preferred	5,000,000	Aug. 27, '98.	2	60	60	60	60	...	90
91 June 27.	*80 April 11.	89	90½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	90¼	90¼	88½	88½	88	51
99⅝ September 1.	57 January 20.	94⅝	95	..	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	96	96¼	94	95	58	8,673
95¾ September 23.	95 September 23.	94⅝	95	..	Minnesota Iron, trust receipts	....	....	..	95¾	95¾	95	95	...	700
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	11⅛	11½	− ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	....	..	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	15⅝	565
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	33	33¾	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	....	..	33½	33⅝	32	33½	37⅞	2,440
38⅝ August 11.	22 March 12.	33¾	34	− 1	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	35⅛	35⅝	33¼	34	34	11,146
32½ February 4.	24¾ April 19.	27½	29	+ ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	28	28	28	28	28½	400
39⅝ August 23.	26¼ March 26.	34½	35	− 1	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	35	35	33½	34	39¼	2,180
*115 August 24.	99 April 12.	110	112	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	112	112	110¼	112	106½	216
21⅝ May 23.	2½ September 17.	3¾	4	+ 1¼	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	2½	4¼	2½	3¾	16⅞	2,334
36 August 15.	30⅝ August 1.	33	33½	− ½	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000	....	..	33½	33⅞	33	33	...	1,568
99¼ August 9.	94½ August 1.	92½	97	+ ⅞	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	97	97	97	97	...	320
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	91½	92⅞	..	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	93½	93½	92	93	97½	3,700
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	102	106	− 2	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	110	120	98	104	...	13,152
120½ August 8.	105 March 26.	116	116¼	− ⅞	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '98.	1	116½	116½	115½	116⅛	110¾	6,145
15⅝ January 31.	*11⅜ April 20.	12½	14½	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	16½	20
125 September 8.	*120 April 20.	...	...	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '98.	1¼	124	124¼	124	124¼	...	100
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	51½	52	− 1¼	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	52⅛	52½	51	51	41⅛	2,455
7¼ August 23.	4¼ January 15.	6½	6¾	+ ¼	North American	39,733,100	....	..	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾	5⅛	1,521
42½ September 16.	19 February 24.	41¼	41⅜	− ½	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	....	..	42⅛	42¼	40	41¼	20	126,806
79⅞ September 6.	56⅞ March 12.	76⅞	77	− 1¼	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	78¼	78¼	76	77	52⅝	32,388
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	15¾	16	− ⅜	**Ontario & Western**	58,113,982	....	..	16⅜	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	18	3,246
61½ August 22.	*35½ January 7.	55	57	− 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	57	57	56	56	37	200
77½ August 31.	65½ March 29.	76	78	+ ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	76	76½	75¾	76½	70	575
37⅜ August 27.	19⅜ January 3.	28	31	− 3¼	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	....	—	32	32	30	30	20¼	780
48½ September 21.	34½ July 20.	46	47	+ ⅜	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	....	..	47¼	48½	46	48¼	...	1,219
91 June 28.	*82½ September 19.	84	86	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	84	84	84	84	...	152
[illegible] September 17.	57 July 20.	63	66	− 2½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	July 20, '98.	1	69	69	63½	63½	...	1,249
35⅝ August 22.	21 April 21.	33¼	33½	+ ⅜	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	33	33¾	32¾	33½	35½	3,195
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	116½	117½	− 1⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	117½	117½	116⅞	116⅞	115	1,277
108 August 31.	86½ March 26.	103⅝	103¾	− 1⅞	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	105¾	105⅝	103⅝	103⅝	104⅝	81,790
47½ May 2.	38⅜ January 5.	42	42½	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	....	..	42⅝	42⅝	41¾	41¾	25⅞	5,250
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	65½	66½	+ 3½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	63	66	63	66	63½	2,510
*10 September 6.	5¾ June 11.	7¾	8	+ ¼	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	....	..	8½	8½	8	8	10	300
216 July 15.	165 March 12.	188	190	− 1	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	188⅛	188⅛	187½	188	178½	582
2¼ January 27.	⅞ January 7.	2	2½	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	..	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	3	200
[illegible] January 6.	15½ March 26.	18¼	18½	− ½	**Reading**	69,900,000	....	..	19	19	18¼	18½	26⅜	4,580
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	44	44⅜	− 1½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	....	..	46¼	46⅜	44	44¼	54¼	15,595
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	21½	22	− 1	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	....	..	22¾	22¾	21¾	21¾	33⅛	750
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	55½	60	− 1½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	55½	55½	55½	55½	47½	251
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	17	20	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	....	..	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16	7
9 August 25.	6 March 26.	7⅞	8¼	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	....	..	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	7½	650
68¼ August 22.	52½ March 12.	65	66	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	65⅞	65⅞	65½	65½	52½	100
34⅞ August 24.	22½ February 24.	31¾	32¼	− ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	32	32¼	32	32	20½	719
6¾ August 10.	3¾ January 24.	4½	5¼	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	....	..	5	5	5	5	5¾	200
14⅛ August 18.	7¾ March 12.	11⅝	12¼	..	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	....	..	11½	12	11½	12	11½	846
27 August 11.	*17½ July [illegible].	21	24	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	20½	20½	20½	20½	...	25
171 August 26.	*121½ January 6.	166	170	− 4½	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	165	166	165	165	122½	250
87 August 17.	65 March 12.	80	81½	− 2	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	81½	81½	79¾	80	82	2,595
160 September 15.	*148 January 5.	157½	161	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,833	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	160	160	160	160	145¼	200
25¼ September 23.	12 April 13.	24	24½	+ 1½	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	....	..	22⅞	25¼	22¾	24½	20¼	5,121
10 August 23.	7 April 21.	8½	8⅝	− ¼	Southern Railway	119,900,000	....	..	9	9	8¾	8¾	11⅝	565
36⅝ August 27.	23⅝ March 26.	33⅜	33⅝	− 1⅛	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	34½	34½	33¼	33⅜	34⅜	7,223
10⅛ August 26.	3¼ January 3.	7	7¼	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	....	..	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	6	1,123
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	28⅝	28⅞	− ¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	29½	29½	28½	29	30⅝	6,045
[illegible] August 2[illegible].	8⅞ March 12.	13⅝	13⅞	− ⅝	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	....	..	14¾	14¾	13¾	13⅞	12	4,600
9½ August 19.	5 May 27.	7	8	− ¾	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	....	..	7	7	7	7	...	550
194½ February [illegible].	*155 April 21.	170	175	..	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	175	175	174	174	...	660
25 September 21.	*12 August 26.	...	29	..	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, '93.	1	25	25	25	25	26	100
30½ September 2.	19¾ April 14.	[illegible]	30	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	....	..	29	30	29	30	...	200
34½ August 30.	16⅛ March 25.	33¼	33¼	− ⅝	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000	....	..	33⅝	34⅛	31⅝	33⅛	...	81,880
67⅞ September 6.	45⅞ March 12.	65⅜	65⅝	− 1¼	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	....	..	67¼	67¼	64¼	65¾	...	89,562
10¼ February 18.	4½ August 3.	5⅝	6	− ⅝	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	27,894,900	....	..	6¾	6¾	5⅞	5⅞	...	6,485
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	41	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	44½	241
8⅝ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	6¼	6¾	− ⅝	United States Leather	61,509,900	....	..	7	7	6½	6½	8⅞	5,035
74½ August 22.	53¾ March 26.	68¼	68½	− 1⅛	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 1, '98.	1¼	70	70⅝	67½	68⅜	67½	39,492
48½ August 17.	14¼ March 12.	46⅜	46½	+ ½	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	46	46⅞	44¼	46⅜	18	24,966
109¼ August 17.	60 March 12.	104½	104⅞	..	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	July 30, '98.	2	104½	105	103	104⅞	66	4,825
9½ August 31.	6¼ March 25.	7⅞	8¼	− ½	**Wabash**	28,000,000	....	..	8	8	7⅞	8	8⅛	632
24⅛ August 31.	14¼ March 7.	21½	21⅝	− 1⅝	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	....	..	23⅛	23⅛	21½	21½	21	6,072
*125 August 31.	*112½ May 5.	120	125	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98.	3	122	123	121	121	110½	51
102⅝ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	...	94½	− ½	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1½	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	110	1,500
[illegible] August 17.	82¼ March 26.	92⅝	92⅞	− 1⅜	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	93¾	93¾	91⅞	92⅛	90¾	7,662
63⅜ September 22.	63⅜ September 22.	...	...	..	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing	8,238,096	....	..	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	...	200
2⅞ August 29.	2 September 15.	2	2¼	− ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie, third ass't paid	10,894,800	....	..	2¼	2⅜	2	2	...	6,131
19 September 19.	14½ August 29.	17	17⅝	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., third ass't paid	3,316,000	May 15, '94.	2	16½	19	16½	17½	...	3,795
8 January 17.	5 February 15.	...	...	..	**Wisconsin** Central preferred	3,000,000	....	..	5½	6½	5½	6½	6	400

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And 10 per cent. in stock. ‡And 50 per cent. in Seattle and Montana stock, exchangeable for [illegible] per cent. of Great Northern preferred.

Of the amount of stock outstanding credited to Lake Shore [illegible] Michigan Central, [illegible] of the former is in the New York Central collateral trust and $15,291,300 of the latter.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 24, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g Sept. 24, $9,573,100.

BONDS.	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	100	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	79½
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	2
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	85	85	85	85	7
American Tobacco scrip	100	101	99½	100½	18
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	95	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛	166
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	72¼	72¼	71½	71⅝	370
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	5
Baltimore Belt 1st gtd. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	3
Balt. & Ohio 3½s, when issued	96¼	96¼	95¼	95¼	365½
Balt. & Ohio 4s, when issued	94⅝	94⅝	93⅞	93⅞	450
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st gtd. 4½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
B. & O. S. W. 1st inc., Series B	8¼	9⅝	8¼	9½	123
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	93	93	93	93	11
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105½	106⅜	105½	106¼	63
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114½	114½	114¼	114¼	13
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	90	90	90	90	4
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	106⅞	107¼	106⅞	107¼	10½
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109½	110	109½	109½	19
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	11
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89½	90	89½	90	50
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	40⅜	40⅜	39	39	23
Central of Georgia 3d preference income 5s	10	11	10	11	18
Central of New Jersey 1st conv., 1902	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, Series A	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	120	120	120	120	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	86	86½	86	86	52
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	104	104	104	104	3
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	115	115	115	115	2
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	107	107	107	107	½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	101½	102¼	101½	102¼	22
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115¼	115½	115¼	115½	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver. Div. 4s	102¼	103	102¼	103	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108	108	107½	107½	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	6
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 5s	91	91	91	91	10
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	135	135	135	135	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	88¼	90¼	87⅞	90¼	349
Cleveland & Canton 1st 4s, tr. receipts	68	68	68	68	20
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st, Cairo Div. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	5
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	82	82	82	82	2
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	82½	82¾	82	82	13
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	94¾	95½	94⅝	95¼	55
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97	97	96⅞	97	8
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	94	94	93¾	93¾	22
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	113½	113½	113	113	15
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	115	115	115	115	9
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Erie prior lien 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	42
Erie 1st consol. 7s	142	142	142	142	4
Erie general lien 4s	72	72¼	71⅞	71⅞	16
Evansville & Indiana 1st consol. 6s	95	97	95	97	30
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	99½	99½	98½	98	57
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
Fort Worth & Den. City 1st 4-6s	74⅞	75	74⅝	75	22
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98⅝	98¾	98¼	98¾	38
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	97¾	98	95	95	6
Green Bay debenture, B	5	5	5	5	5
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	83	84	83	84	41
Houston, East. & West. Texas 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	20
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	79½	79½	79½	79½	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	79	79	79	79	2
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	78¼	78½	77½	77¾	84
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	88	88¼	87⅝	88	87
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	62½	62½	62	62	65
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	58	58	58	58	4
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105	105	104½	104½	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	20
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	102	102	102	102	11
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Long Dock 6s	139	139	139	139	1
Long Island general 4s	90½	90½	90	90	7
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis, consol. 5s, tr. r.	89½	89½	89½	89½	10
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	26
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 5s	104	104	104	104	4
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d 6s	108	108	108	108	1
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	94	94⅛	94	94⅛	16
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113⅝	113¾	113⅛	113¾	47
Mexican International consol. 4s	77	77¼	77	77¼	54
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	108	108	107½	107½	11
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	85	85	84	84	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	26
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	5
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	120	½
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	32
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	77	77⅝	77	77	11
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	103	103	103	103	35
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	93½	93½	93⅛	93½	143
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94½	94¾	94	94½	198
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	94	94	94	94	50
New York Central 3½s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	13
New York Central debenture 5s	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106½	106½	106	106	22
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	107	107	107	107	1
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 7s	137	137	137	137	5
New York & New England 1st 7s	120	120¼	120	120½	6
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	101½	101½	101¼	101½	28
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	107	107	107	107	21
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	108	107	107	4
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝	6½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67⅝	67¾	66½	67¾	366½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	101½	101¼	100⅝	101⅜	205
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	100½	100⅝	100¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Railway of California 5s	103½	103½	103½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern 30-year debenture 5s	116	116	116	116	[illegible]
Northwestern consol. 7s	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	[illegible]
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	[illegible]
Northwestern general 3½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	[illegible]
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	1
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	99	99½	99	99½	18
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	4
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	106¾	107	106	107	19
Oregon Short Line Income A	75	75	74⅝	75	61½
Oregon Short Line Income B	57¼	58⅝	57¼	58	263
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½	[illegible]
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	105½	106	105½	106	[illegible]
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	2
Peoria & Eastern income	20	20¼	20	20¼	12
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s	90	90	90	90	1
Pitts., Cin., Chi. St. Louis 4½s, Series D	104½	104½	104½	104½	8
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	3
Reading general 4s	84	84½	82½	82¾	184
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	89½	89½	88½	89	18
Rock Island general 4s	104½	104½	104	104	37
Rock Island general 4s, registered	104	104	104	104	100
Rock Island 1st 6s, coupon	130½	130½	130½	130½	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	125	125	125	125	20
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	78¾	79½	78¾	79½	25
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	98½	98½	98¼	98½	54
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	105½	105½	105	105½	40
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	79	79	78½	78½	[illegible]
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	119¾	119¾	119½	119¾	[illegible]
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	79	79¼	78¾	78¾	45
St. Louis & Southwestern 2d income	81½	82¾	81½	82	56
St. Paul consolidated 7s	152	152	152	152	2
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pac. Western 5s	117½	117½	117	117	16
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105	105¼	105	105¼	12
St. Paul Terminal 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	5
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Division 7s	152	152	152	152	1
St. Paul 1st gold 7s	152	152	152	152	8
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
St. Paul 1st, Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	112	112	112	112	1
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M., Dakota extension 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M., Montana extended 4s	100½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	109	109	109	109	7
St. P., M. & M., Montana Central 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	1
St. Paul & Nor. Pac 6s, reg. certfs	130	130	130	130	10
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	66¾	68⅝	66½	68⅝	444
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	10
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	97½	98¼	97½	98¼	11
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	107	108½	106½	108½	60
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	80
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	8
Southern Railway 5s	97⅝	98	97¼	97⅝	213
Southern Ry., Memphis Div. 4-4½-5s	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	4
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	78	79½	77	77	56
Standard Rope & Twine income	22½	23½	20½	21½	270
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	7
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	2
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	20
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107	107	106¼	106¼	28
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	46½	46½	44⅞	45	315
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105	105	104	104	3
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	78	78½	78	78½	13
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, trust receipts	90	90	90	90	8
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	92	92	92	92	32
Union Pacific new 4s	98½	98½	98⅛	98½	545½
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s, trust receipts	59	59	59	59	4
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	77	77¼	75⅝	76½	273
Wabash 1st 5s	111¾	111¾	111¼	111½	18
Wabash 2d 5s	89½	89½	89¼	89½	53
Wabash debenture, Series B	35	35	33	33	262
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago ext.	105	105	105	105	38
West Shore 4s	109½	109⅝	109½	109½	40
West Shore 4s, registered	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	20½
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	14½	15	14½	[illegible]	4
Western New York & Penn. general 3-4s	56½	56½	56½	[illegible]	2
Western Pacific 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	4
Western Union debenture 7s, 1875	107	107	107	107	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	14
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	40½	47½	40½	47½	6
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	57½	57½	55¼	56¼	445
Wisconsin Central income	6	7¼	6	6¾	109

Total sales.......................$8,942,900

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 24, 1898.

	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 5s, registered	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅝	35
United States 5s, coupon	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	20
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	50
United States 3s, when issued	105½	106½	105¼	105¼	466½
United States 3s, small, when issued	105	105¼	104¾	104¾	10½
United States 3s, registered, when issued	105	105	105	105	*2

Total sales.......................$594,200

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 24, 1898.

	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee settlement 3s	93	93	93	93	2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	76½	77	76½	76½	24
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7½	7⅛	7½	7½	10

Total sales.......................$36,000
Grand total.......................$9,573,100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	110½	Sept. 19
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111½	Sept. 21
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116⅝	Apr. 19	127⅞	Sept. 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117½	Apr. 19	127¼	Sept. 14
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	112⅝	Sept. 23
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112¼	Sept. 21
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¾	Aug. 11	102¾	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, when issued	105½	Aug. 18	104	July 23	105¼	Sept. 24
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small, when is.	105½	Aug. 4	104⅜	Sept. 2	104¾	Sept. 23
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., w. issued.	105¼	Sept. 10	105	Aug. 12	105	Sept. 24
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	105⅛	Aug. 17	105⅛	Aug. 17	105⅛	Aug. 17
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	105	Sept. 6	100	May 14	103	Sept. 7
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	Aug. 18	87	May 10	93	Sept. 20
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	77	Sept. 22	65	Apr. 22	76½	Sept. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7½	Sept. 20

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	170	Sept. 8
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	206	Sept. 17
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	151	Sept. 21
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 25
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	343	Aug. 25	263	Jan. 28	343	Aug. 25
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Aug. 13
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	103	Aug. 17	102	June 18	103	Aug. 17
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 16
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 18
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April. 21
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 18
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Third National	85	March 14

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Sept. 22, 1898	[illegible]	......
Sept. 23, 1897	[illegible]	......

BANK OF FRANCE.

Sept. 22, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 23, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANK OF GERMANY.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RUSSIA.

Sept. 22, 1898	106,588,000	4,218,000
Sept. 23, 1897	114,488,000	4,308,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Sept. 22, 1898	35,281,000	12,580,000
Sept. 23, 1897	38,106,000	12,522,000

SPAIN.

Sept. 22, 1898	10,724,000	5,399,000
Sept. 23, 1897	9,028,000	10,880,000

ITALY.

Sept. 22, 1898	14,783,000	2,206,000
Sept. 23, 1897	15,283,000	2,427,000

NETHERLANDS.

Sept. 22, 1898	4,815,000	6,779,000
Sept. 23, 1897	2,680,000	6,341,000

BELGIUM.

Sept. 22, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 23, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total preceding week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding date last year	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Exchange, Week Ending Sept. 24, 1898

	Range for Year 1898							
	Highest		Lowest		Last Sale		Bid.	Ask.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] 1st g. 7s, 1900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	106
[illegible] 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	118½	Sep	116	Sep 13	125	Sept 13	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	118¾	Aug 11	90	Jan 12	118¾	Aug 11	..	..
Do., registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 17	118¾	July 13	..	..
Do., [illegible] certif. of deposit	[illegible]	Sep 15	90	Jan 24	118	Sept 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Aug 27	95	Feb 9	111¼	Aug 1	..	..
Do., extended [illegible], 1885, tr. recpts.	119	Sep 15	119	Sep 15	119	Sep 15	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, [illegible]	118½	Sep 7	95	Apr 6	118½	Sep 7	..	..
Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10	105	May 26	116	Aug 22	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certis.	118½	Aug 8	97	Apr 6	118½	Aug 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	112⅜	Jul 29	112⅜	Jul 29	112⅜	July 29	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	101	Aug 11	84	Jan 11	98½	Sept 22	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 96	..	..
Monongahela River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½	July, 97	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	104½	Aug 5	99	Jan 27	104½	Aug 5	102	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 95	102½	..
Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105	Aug 12	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 28	105½	Jun 24	107¼	July 28	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	104⅝	Sep 23	98½	Jan 17	104½	Sept 23	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	76	Sep 13	75	Sep 13	76	Sep 13	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 9	27	Jun 6	27½	June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9⅝	Sep 21	8	May 28	9⅝	Sept 23	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122½	July 12	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	108	Aug 1	104½	May 2	104½	Sept 13	105	106
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	105½	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	105	Aug 23	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	113	May 27	112	Jul 1	112½	Sep 6	113	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	94½	Aug 23	79	Apr 5	93	Sept 21	93	94
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	48	Jun 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 2d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86	June 27	..	..
Sea. & B.B. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	79½	De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	94	Aug 23	80	Apr 14	92	Sept 21	91	93
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	106¾	Sep 23	91	Apr 2	106½	Sept 24	..	106½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Aug 19	104½	Jan 18	106	Sep 13	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	126	128½
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	124¾	Aug 23	122	Jul 16	123	Aug 31	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104⅜	Jun 17	107¼	Sept 24	106	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109½	Sep 23	100	Apr 23	109½	Sept 23	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111½	Jun 28	107⅝	Apr 27	109¼	Sept 22	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	108½	Sept 19	108½	108⅝
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½	June 30	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½	June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84⅜	Apr 29	90	Sept 24	89½	90
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	39	Sept 23	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	10	Sep 23	11	Sept 24	10½	12
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	4½	Jul 26	4½	Sep 13	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & At. 5s, 1947	86½	Sep 6	86½	Sep 6	86½	Sep 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	99	Jul 6	95⅝	Jan 19	99	July 6	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104⅜	Feb 2	103	Jul 19	103⅜	Sep 15	103¼	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112½	Sep 24	112½	Sep 24	112½	Sept 24	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110	July 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	113½	Sept 23	113½	113⅝
Do., do., registered	114⅜	Feb 14	108⅜	Apr 26	112	Sep 14	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99½	May 25	99½	Sept 23	..	100
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91	July 20	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	114	Sept 23	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	102	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103½	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	102	Jul 14	101⅜	May 5	102	July 14	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102½	June 17	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 20	101	Mar 17	103½	Sept 22	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	103½	Aug 8	100	Jan 6	103¼	Sept 22	102	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan 7	101½	Jan 7	101½	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118½	Jun 22	119¾	Sept 23	119	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120½	Aug 2	115½	Apr 20	120	Sept 22	119½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	115	Sept 19	115	116
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	90	Aug 16	73½	Mar 26	86	Sept 24	86½	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105½	Jun 30	99	Apr 25	104	Sept 22	102	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	90¼	Jul 29	93¾	Sep 14	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½	May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	101½	Sept 13	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	111	Sep 10	111	Sept 10	111	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108	June 15	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107	July 20	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104⅜	Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110½	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	110½	Aug 11	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 29	113½	Apr 20	115½	Sept 22	115	116
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	103½	Aug 8	105	Sept 16	104½	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	110½	Aug 31	104½	May 16	110	Sept 22	109	110½
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	121½	Aug 26	104½	Mar 25	115	Sept 15	115	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	111	Aug 23	109½	Feb 17	111	Aug 23	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	102	Aug 26	102¼	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	103	Sep 23	97	Apr 1	103	Sept 23	102	..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	90	Jun 15	100	Aug 6	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	105	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	101½	Sep 2	95	Mar 25	102¼	Sept 23	102	102¼
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120	Sept 20	..	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116¾	Sep 9	114½	Jul 15	116¾	Sept 9	115½	118
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	132	Aug 26	122	Apr 19	132	Aug 26	129	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	107½	Sept 21	106	107½
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¼	June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105	Sep 12	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	113	Sept 14	113	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Aug 24	80	Mar 12	91	Sept 22	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	107	Aug 23	90	Mar 29	105½	Sept 23	..	105½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	152	Sep 19	140	Jan 29	152	Sept 19	[illegible]	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	145	Jul 19	137½	Jan 3	145	July 19	151	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	151	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	156	Aug 22	138	Jan 4	152	Sept 21	151	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	152	Sep 21	139¼	Jan 5	152	Sept 21	151	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 29	118	Sept 20	118	120
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128	Aug 15	128½	Sep 7	129	129¼
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118½	July 19	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117½	Jun 28	111	Apr 26	117	Sept 21	117	117½
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	114½	Aug 12	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅛	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	114	Sep 8	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113¼	Sept 23	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127¼	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	112	Sept 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	105½	Sept 22	105	106
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, mainline 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120½	Sept 15	119	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	121½	Sep 13	121	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	142½	Sept 20	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116¾	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	115	Sept 13	115	116
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114½	Aug 8	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	124½	Aug 26	113¾	Jun 2	124½	Aug 26	120	124
Do., do., registered	115	Jul 13	114	Jun 14	115	July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	111	Sept 15	111	112½
Do., do., registered	107½	Jul 13	107½	Jul 13	107½	July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119¼	Sep 9	114	May 23	119½	Sept 9	119	120½
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	109½	Aug 30	109	111
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	116	Aug 12	111	May 9	116	Sept 23	115	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	118	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105¼	Aug 23	104½	106
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103	June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103⅛	Aug 19	99	May 16	102½	Sept 16	102	103
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾	May 26	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 8	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	136	Sept 20	135	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	118	Aug 22	113½	May 26	116	Aug 31	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	130½	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133	May 19	130½	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 29	112	Apr 29	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	129½	Jul 28	130½	Sept 24	130	..
Do., do., registered	131½	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130	Aug 12	130	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅝	Feb 2	104⅜	Mar 25	107	July 22	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., do., registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 1st 2½s, [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 11	[illegible]	Jan 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., [illegible]	[illegible]	Aug	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] 1919	[illegible]	Jan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & W. Ind. [illegible] 1919	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 1	[illegible]	Apr 1	[illegible]	Aug	..	..
Chicago Term. [illegible]	[illegible]	Aug	[illegible]	Mar	[illegible]	Sept	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & West Mich. [illegible] 1921	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Nov	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. s. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	118	Oct [illegible]	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	105½	Mr [illegible]	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	Mar 10	111	Sep 1	111¼	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105½	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Ry. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	72½	Feb 4	65	Sep 16	65	Sept 19	65	73
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	93	May 10	92	May 12	93	June 29	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91½	Sep 21	88	Jun 3	91½	Sept 21	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	100	Aug 30	90½	May 9	98½	Sept 20	—	100
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 96	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	85½	Jan 12	80	Jun 12	87	Aug 31	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90½	Aug 29	89	Feb 17	90	Aug 29	93⅝	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	95⅝	May 17	99½	May 26	101	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	80	Aug 13	70	Mar 14	78½	Sept 23	78	79
Do., income 4s, 1990	22	Sep 8	14	May 7	20½	Sept 21	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	103	May 9	104	Aug 23	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131¼	Jun 4	135¼	July 26	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127⅝	May 11	127⅝	May 11	127⅝	May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M. C. C. C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	106½	Sep 20	100	Mar 18	106½	Sept 21	107	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	121	Sep 9	121	Sep 9	121	Sep 9	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	61½	Sep 3	50	May 26	50	Sep 15	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	73	Sep 1	65	Aug 8	70	Sep 10	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	65½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $35 paid	79	Sep 3	79	Sep 3	79	Sept 3	76	79
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	..	[illegible]
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	123	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	126	Jul 22	125¼	Jan 3	126	July 23	124	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137½	May 21	140	July 18	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	105	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 23	107	Apr 21	107	Aug 31	107	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 23	136	Apr 18	139	June 30	137	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	138	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138¾	Jan 20	136⅝	Jul 8	137	Sept 19	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	..	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	146	Sep 13	143	May 7	146	Sep 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	144	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	125	Aug 31	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	115	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mr 22, 97	114½	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	146¾	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	98½	Aug 17	89	Apr 8	97	Sept 23	96	97
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	111½	Aug 22	108	Apr 5	110½	Sept 20	110½	111½
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	95½	Sep 22	85½	Jan 8	95½	Sept 23	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99¾	June 6	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	19	Aug 8	16¼	Jun 8	17	Aug 24	17	18
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	105	Sept 7	106	107
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 9	101	May 2	112½	Sep 9	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113	July 26	112¾	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119½	Aug 2	116½	May 20	119½	Aug 2	116	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	113	Aug 22	108	Apr 11	112½	Sept 7	112½	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117	June 28	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½	June 3	104	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147⅝	Feb 11	138	May 6	142	Sept 20	..	142½
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	141	June 25	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	139	Sept 20	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133	June 6	..	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	103	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113½	Aug 9	108	May 2	110½	Sep 16	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	107	Sep 12	107	Sep 12	107	Sept 12	107	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	94½	Aug 12	84⅜	Apr 26	92½	Sept 22	92	92½
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	76	Aug 8	66	Apr 28	71⅞	Sept 23	71	71¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	108¾	Feb 11	99	Apr 27	107	Sept 21	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	92½	Aug 25	84¾	Jan 6	92½	Aug 25	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	88	Apr 23	89	Sep 13	..	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	109⅞	Jul 25	109⅞	July 25	109⅞	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅛	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	99½	Sep 12	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	116	Apr 18	120⅜	Aug 6	..	..
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	118	Jun 24	112	May 20	116½	Sept 22	117	..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	100	Sep 16	82	Apr 13	99	Sept 24	98½	99½
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Brch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sep., 91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	97	Sep 20	77½	Feb 16	97	Sept 23	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117¼	Aug 5	110	May 2	117	Aug 26	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95	Feb 3	85	Apr 29	95	Aug 30	..	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	95¾	Aug 19	83	Jan 5	95½	Aug 30	..	..
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	103	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	..	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	79¾	Aug 16	65	Mar 17	75	Sept 24	74¾	75
Ft. Worth & Rio Gr. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	64	Aug 8	54½	Jan 5	62	Sept 2	..	..
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	98	Sep 19	88¾	Jan 26	95	Sept 20	..	..
Georgia & Ala. Ry 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	88	Jul 18	88	Jul 18	88	July 18	..	..
Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	92	Jul 8	92	Jul 8	92	July 8	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	49	Jan 27	40¼	Jun 23	42½	Sep 15	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	6½	Jan 26	3½	Jul 9	5	Sept 20	..	..
Houston, E. & W. Texas 1st g. 5s, 1933	96	Sep 20	88	Jun 9	96	Sept 20	95	96
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	115	Mar 10	109½	Aug 8	109½	Aug 8	110½	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Jul 28	108½	Jun 2	109½	July 28	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., registered	102⅛	Apr 15	101	Apr 24	102½	Apr 15	..	..
Do., [illegible], 1952	104	Jul 8	100	May 6	104	Sep 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	103	Apr 15	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	102¼	Feb 2	97½	Apr 29	101⅜	Sept 23	..	..
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	..	....	..	....	100½	Jan 4, 97	..	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105	Jan 28	101	May 20	103¼	Aug 8	..	..
Do., Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	94½	Jul 12	92⅝	Jul 12	93¼	Sept 21	..	..
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug., 95	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	80	Aug 25	79½	Sep 12	79½	Sept 19	78	80½
Do., St. Louis Div. 3½s, 1951	94¾	Aug 13	92⅞	Jul 29	94¾	Sep 1	..	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	123½	Sep 10	115½	Apr 23	123½	Sep 10	..	..
Do., registered	123	Sep 12	123	Sep 12	123	Sep 12	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	..	..
St.L., A. & T.H. 1st & ter. g. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	105	De 28, 97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115	Ja 22, 96	117	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	90	No 12, 97	90	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Jan 10	97	May 2	103½	Sept 15	..	102½
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jan 4	86	Jan 22	86	Jan 22	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94¼	Nov., 95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	123¼	Jan 13	116	May 6	121	Sep 12	121	122
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	92	Aug 16	78	Mar 23	87	Sept 14	85	87½
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	60	Feb 7	44	Jan 14	58½	Aug 27	..	..
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	105	Aug 16	97	Mar 26	103¾	Sept 19	..	..
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	81¾	Feb 14	65	Apr 26	77¾	Sept 24	77½	78½
Kings Co. El., Ser. A, 1st g. 5s, 1925	59	Jul 8	40	Apr 28	58	Sept 19	57	58
Fulton El. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	49	Jul 9	35	Mar 11	49	July 9	..	..
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	117½	Feb 9	115	May 10	116	Sept 23	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	104½	Jun 10	95	Apr 29	104	Sep 16	102½	..
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	102	Jun 4	100½	Jan 6	101	Aug 18	..	103½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	104⅜	Aug 12	104⅜	Aug 13	104	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	105½	Aug 3	107¼	Sept 22	107	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	105¼	Jun 30	106½	Sep 2	107	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	115⅜	Jun 16	117	Aug 31	117	..
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 1	115⅜	Jun 16	115⅜	June 16	117	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106½	Sep 14	102	Apr 7	106¼	Sep 14	..	..
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	105⅜	Aug 16	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Lehigh Valley (Penn.) col. g. 5s, 1997	104	Aug 8	104	Aug 8	104	Aug 8	..	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	104¾	Feb 17	99	Apr 29	102	Sept 19	102¼	..
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112½	Feb 16	107	Apr 20	111	Aug 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110	No 26, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	92	Feb 18	91	Aug 10	91	Aug 10	90	..
El., Cor. & Nor. g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 93	..	..
Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 16, 97	..	..
Litch., R., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb., 93	..	..
L., R. & M. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st g. 5s, 1937	20	Sep 9	29	Sep 9	29	Sep 9	..	..
Long Island 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	120	Feb 2	117	May 13	119½	June 28	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90½	Sep 20	85¼	Jan 12	90	Sept 21	..	..
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90	Jan 31	86¾	Apr 1	90	Sept 16	..	..
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	My 25, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar., 96	..	..
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	107½	De 15, 97	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	June, 95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r.	40	Aug 8	32	Jan 6	39½	Sept 19	..	39½
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Au 21, 97	..	..
Louisv. & Nashv., Cecilian Br. 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	102½	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	124½	May 31	120⅜	Jan 6	122¾	Aug 12	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	108	Aug 2	106	Jul 19	108	Sept 22	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s, 1919	117	Feb 9	113	Mar 29	115	Aug 19	114	..

	Range for Year 1898.				
	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120½ May 27	116½ Apr 21	118½ Sep 14	118½	119½
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Sep 24,97	108	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	121 Jul 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	.. ....	.. ....	67 May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	105 Jul 1	105 Jul 1	105 July 20	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s,1910	.. ....	.. ....	94¼ Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½ Feb 8	100½ May 6	104 July 15	102	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½ Feb 11	83 Apr 25	89¼ Sept 24	89	89¼
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	109 Jan 8	99 Apr 21	107 Sept 19	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108⅝ Feb 24	101½ Apr 6	104 Sept 22	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109½ Jul 18	108 May 5	109½ July 18	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98 Jul 26	87½ Apr 5	97 Sep 9	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	101 Jun 2	94 Feb 5	100½ Aug 16	..	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92 Sep 9	85 Apr 12	91 Sep 9	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s,1930	109 Mar 19	103 Mar 9	109 Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'Way con. g.4s, 1990	98½ Jan 13	90 Apr 23	94⅛ Sept 23	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½ Feb 8	114⅛ Apr 6	117 Sept 19	117	118
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105 Jan 26	101 May 5	103¾ Sep 14	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼ Jan 14	108½ Apr 28	113⅝ Sept 23	113½	114
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½ Jan 14	114½ Apr 25	120½ Sep 6	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼ Jan 14	116 Apr 21	121¼ Sept 16	120¾	121½
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1993	123¼ Jan 12	117 Mar 12	120½ Sept 23	120	120½
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66 Feb 10	63 Apr 25	63 Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	39 Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	11½ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	78¼ Aug 31	70⅝ Feb 10	77¼ Sept 24	76	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	42⅝ No 12,96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	13 Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ja 30, 97	100	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123 Jan 28	110 May 16	112 Sep 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107 Sep 13	102½ May 25	105½ Sep 14	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127 Jan 10	121 Apr 26	121¼ June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	143 Jul 22,97	140	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼ Feb 1	100½ Apr 26	107⅛ Sept 22	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	121¼ Au 31,97	..	130
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92⅛ Aug 11	82¾ Apr 25	88 Sept 24	87½	88
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½ Jan 27	57 Mar 25	62 Sept 23	62	62½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88 Aug 9	83¾ Jan 28	88 Aug 9	..	90
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	89 Aug 23	80 Mar 12	84 Sept 22	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76 Aug 11	71 Jan 4	73 Sep 14	70	72½
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼ Feb 18	75 Apr 25	82 Sept 21	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102¼ Sep 23	93½ Apr 1	102¼ Sept 23	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¾ Aug 23	93 Mar 26	104⅝ Sept 24	104	105
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112 Jul 13	103½ Apr 28	112 Sept 9	111	112½
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½ Aug 15	65½ Jan 19	80 Sep 14	..	..
Do., 1st col g. 5s, 1920	80 Aug 16	60 Apr 28	76¼ Sept 19	..	76
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106 Jan 31	100 May 3	103¾ Aug 5	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109 Jun 30	105½ Sep 20	106 Sept 23	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½ Jan 7	107½ Feb 7	107 Aug 29	..	110
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½ Jul 27	102½ May 5	107½ July 28	107⅝	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108 Feb 8	102 Mar 26	105½ July 25	..	..
Do. gen. con. ry. & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	100½ Jul 22	86 Apr 6	98⅝ Sept 24	98¼	99
Do. gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100 Aug 10	86 Feb 26	100 Aug 10	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123 Feb 7	118½ May 24	122 Aug 27	121	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81 Aug 8	70 Apr 26	77 Sept 23	77	79
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102½ Sep 16	97½ May 27	102½ Sept 22	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	84 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½ May 23	128 Apr 4	130 Sep 7	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	.. ....	.. ....	105⅝ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105 Feb 10	100 Apr 8	103 Sept 23	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917	.. ....	.. ....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½ Jun 23	113¼ Apr 21	116½ Sep 2	116	..
Do., do., registered	118 May 31	113½ Apr 20	115¾ Aug 24	116	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112 Feb 23	106 Apr 21	108⅝ Sept 21	108¼	..
Do., do., registered	111⅝ Feb 8	106 Apr 1	110⅝ July 15	108¼	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾ Feb 19	108½ Feb 21	108½ Feb 21	108	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105 Feb 9	102 Apr 9	105 Aug 11	104	..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105½ May 31	100½ May 6	104¾ July 8	104¼	..
Do., registered	105 Feb 7	104 Mar 26	104¾ June 30	104½	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107½ Aug 26	105½ Jul 22	107½ Sept 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	104½ Jul 6	104½ Jul 6	104½ July 6	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	95 Jul 30	91¼ Jun 23	93½ Sept 24	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96½ Jul 29	94 Jun 23	94½ Sept 24	94¼	95
Do., registered	95 Jul 1	94 Aug 8	94 Sept 21	93½	94
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½ Feb 17	102⅝ Apr 25	109½ Sept 23	109	109⅜
Do., registered	110 Feb 7	101½ Apr 28	108⅝ Sept 23	109	109¼
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	.. ....	.. ....	108½ No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106 Jun 17	106 Jun 17	106 June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	95 Jul 27	95 Jul 27	95 July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½ Feb 3	107 Sep 22	107 Sept 22	107	..
Do., do., registered	109⅛ Jan 27	107⅛ Jun 3	107¼ Aug 25	107	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	.. ....	.. ....	103 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	125⅛ Sep 14	119½ May 12	125 Sept 23	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oct., 94	..	114
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107 Aug 13	107 Aug 13	107 Aug 13	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126 Feb 14	123 Jun 23	123 June 23	..	127
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½ Jan 12	100 Apr 21	106 Sept 22	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	160¼ Sep 14	145 Jan 6	160 Sep 14	160	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	158⅜ Aug 23	145 Jan 6	155 Sept 1	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126⅛ Aug 26	126⅛ Aug 26	126⅛ Aug 26	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	120⅜ Sep 22	110 Feb 11	120⅜ Sept 22	120½	121½
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114 Aug 18	113½ Jul 19	114 Aug 18	114¼	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109 May 31	106 Mar 7	107 Sept 21	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼ Feb 11	96 Mar 16	101½ Sept 22	101¼	102
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119⅝ Feb 9	112 Mar 25	113 Sep 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	119 Feb 11	112 Mar 28	112½ Sep 16	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	130 Aug 22	124 Jun 8	130 Aug 22	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130 Sep 23	124½ Jun 15	130 Sept 23	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	101½ Sep 15	90⅛ Apr 21	101¼ Sept 24	100⅝	101⅛
Do., registered	101⅛ Sep 16	93 Apr 6	100⅝ Sept 23	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69 Sep 6	57 Apr 21	67⅜ Sept 24	67⅛	67½
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	114 Aug 30	104 Jan 5	112 Sep 13	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105 Mar 5	102 Jun 27	102 June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½ Jan 17	120 Mar 15	123 Sep 12	123	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124 Aug 3	118 Mar 17	124 Sept 1	127	131
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾ Jan 20	117 Feb 9	117½ Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	101 Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	91½ Aug 18	82 Apr 14	91½ Sept 23	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½ Aug 8	74¾ Apr 21	85⅛ Sept 24	85	..
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	.. ....	.. ....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼ Jan 26	102 Jan 12	102¼ Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	85 De. 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½ Aug 9	80 Jan 18	84 Sep 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15 Jan 20	8 Aug 18	9 Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾ Jan 20	8½ Sep 7	8½ Sep 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82 Jan 3	75 Aug 11	80 Sept 19	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	108 Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114 Jun 9	100¼ Apr 25	114 June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½ Feb 15	49¾ Apr 28	61½ June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116 Jun 15	111 Apr 20	113½ Sept 22	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100⅞ Aug 19	89 Apr 26	99½ Sept 24	99	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g 6s, 1923	128 Jul 25	118 Apr 16	126¼ Sept 23	126¼	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121 Jun 14	121 Jun 14	121 Jun 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	.. ....	.. ....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	108½ Aug 22	96 Apr 27	107 Sept 23	106	107
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81½ Aug 3	58 Jan 5	75 Sept 24	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58¾ Aug 19	39 Jan 4	58 Sept 23	55¾	58
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	109½ Aug 19	102 Jun 23	104½ Sept 22	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	101½ Dec., 99	103	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114¾ Sep 15	108 Apr 21	114¾ Sep 15	113	114
Do., do., registered	110 Jul 8	110 Jul 8	110 July 8	..	114
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113 Feb 8	109½ May 13	113 Sep 7	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113 Jan 21	108 May 6	111 June 28	..	..
Do, do., Series C, gtd., 1942	.. ....	.. ....	111 Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104½ Sep 22	104 Sep 22	104 Sept 22	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108 Jun 6	106¾ Mar 1	108 June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	109¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¾ Jan 25	140 Jan 10	140¾ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140 Jan 4	140 Jan 4	140 Aug 18	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	126 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	116½ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Clevc. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109 Apr 19	107 May 25	107 May 25	108	..
Do. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	113½ April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 19,97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	108 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½ Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½ Aug 12	95 Apr 12	101½ Aug 12	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96 Feb 15	96 Feb 15	96 June 28	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17 May 23	15 May 19	17 May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½ Jun 2	18½ Jun 2	18½ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120 Apr 22	120 Apr 22	120 May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90 Sep 22	85½ May 23	90 Sept 22	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	108½ April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	124 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	95½ April, 93	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	110½ Sep 16	104 Apr 2	110½ Sep 16	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	94 Jul 18	76½ Apr 28	90⅝ Sept 23	90	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	53 Jul 22	39 Jun 15	50 Aug 17	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼ Feb 3	77⅞ Apr 23	[illegible] Sept 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91 Aug 17	77½ Apr 20	89 [illegible]	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	91¾ Feb 18	91 Jun 18	91 June 18	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	62 Jun 18	56 Feb 2	[illegible]	..	[illegible]

	Range for Year 1898.				
	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	81 Aug 26	68¼ Apr [illegible]	79½ Sept 23	79	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	116¼ Feb 15	111 May 2	114 July 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼ Feb 17	111⅛ May 6	115⅜ Sept 13	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼ Feb 23	113 May 24	115 Sept 8	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	.. ....	.. ....	113¼ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120¾ Aug 24	114 Apr 20	119⅝ Sept 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾ Jun 30	98½ Apr 25	105½ Sept 24	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100 Jun 23	92½ Apr 14	100 July 12	100	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	82¾ Aug 18	69 Apr 26	78½ Sept 23	..	..
St. L. & S. F. S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½ Aug 10	90 Apr 6	97½ Aug 13	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81 Aug 18	70 Apr 26	78¾ Sept 22	78½	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35 Aug 22	25 Mar 25	32 Sept 23	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	90 No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117 Mar 7	115 Mar 12	117 Mar 14	..	119
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109 Feb 16	105 Jun 27	107½ Sept 20	106½	107
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾ Jan 28	120 Jun 21	122½ Aug 16	121½	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	123 Aug 3	118½ Mar 25	122 Aug 12	123	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	132¼ Sep 23	128 Jan 5	132¼ Sept 23	132⅛	133
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	119¼ Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	109 Sep 16	105½ May 10	109 Sept 23	108½	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	106½ My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	101⅛ Aug 16	94½ Jan 10	100¼ Sept 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	123	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132 Jun 11	118½ Apr 19	126 Sep 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112½ Sep 22	107 Apr 29	112½ Sept 22	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½ Aug 18	105½ Apr 12	110½ Sept 7	111	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113 Aug 26	113 Aug 26	113 Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	80 Jan 21	42 Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½ Aug 18	92 Apr 29	98¼ Sept 22	97½	98
Southern Pacific Co.—					
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½ May 17	100 Jan 17	105 July 22	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	98¾ Sep 23	92 Jan 4	98¾ Sept 23	98	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	.. ....	.. ....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112 Sep 14	107½ May 25	112 Sep 14	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110 Jul 1	105 May 11	109½ Sep 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	84 Sep 24	76¾ Apr 2	84 Sept 24	82	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	114 No 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127 Feb 26	127 Feb 26	127 Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st g'td. g. 5s, 1927	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71 Aug 1	55½ Apr 25	68¾ Sept 24	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	106¼ No 17,97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	101½ Sep 20	96½ Jan 3	101½ Sept 22	100	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109½ Aug 19	100¼ Jan 4	108½ Sept 23	108	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110½ Aug 10	106⅜ May 20	110½ Aug 10	110	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾ Sep 20	92½ Jan 6	102¾ Sept 20	102	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	88 Sep 16	81½ Jul 25	87¾ Sept 20	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼ Jun 28	105½ Jan 5	109⅝ Sept 23	109	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98½ Aug 24	87 Apr 28	97⅝ Sept 24	97½	98
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100 Feb 3	96 Jan 19	100 Sep 9	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	119 De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108 Jun 13	105½ Jul 14	106¼ Aug 2	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115 Feb 10	112½ Feb 28	115 Sept 22	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	118½ Aug 27	107 Apr 16	113 Sept 23	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123 Jun 6	118 Apr 13	121 Sept 16	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117¼ Feb 18	112 Apr 28	115¼ Aug 24	116	117
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¼ Jun 24	118 Apr 16	122½ Aug 11	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	101 No 22,97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105 Feb 19	95 May 3	104 Sep 14	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	108 Jul 21	100 Mar 24	108 Sept 6	..	108
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107 Jun 8	102 Apr 14	107 June 8	..	108
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s,1924	90 Aug 25	87¾ Jul 29	90 Aug 25	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½ Jan 11	110½ Apr 22	113½ Aug 25	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	105 Sep 17	103 Jul 19	105 Sept 22	105	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	112¼ Aug 16	109 May 18	112¼ Aug 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	110 Jul 22	105½ Apr 14	110 July 22	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½ Feb 14	105½ Sep 13	105½ Sept 13	..	106½
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	107½ Aug 5	96½ Mar 12	106¼ Sept 23	106	106⅜
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	50½ Aug 24	28 Jan 4	45 Sept 24	44½	45
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124 Feb 21	117¼ Apr 26	122½ June 20	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	105 Jun 13	102½ Jan 3	104 Sept 23	..	105
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	105 Aug 19	102½ Jan 3	105 Aug 19	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½ Feb 23	76 May 26	79 Sept 21	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	79 Sep 23	69½ Mar 22	79 Sept 23	..	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90 Jan 10	85½ Apr 4	90 Sept 21	90	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104 Jan 7	98 Jun 4	100½ Aug 23	98	100
U. P. RR. and ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	99½ Aug 16	88½ Apr 21	98½ Sept 24	98⅝	98½
Do., do., registered	98⅝ Aug 25	98⅝ Aug 25	98⅝ Aug 25	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	59¾ Jul 19	44 Apr 22	59 Sept 20	..	..
Kansas Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	.. ....	.. ....	114 Sep 29,97	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	79 Aug 24	48½ Jan 6	76½ Sept 24	..	..
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	112¾ Aug 15	104½ Mar 12	111½ Sept 24	111¼	112
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	91½ Jul 28	74½ Mar 24	89½ Sept 24	89	89½
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	39 Aug 27	21 Apr 27	33 Sept 23	33¼	34
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ext., 1941	105½ Jun 21	97 Apr 19	105 Sept 20	105	..
St. L., K.C. & N.St.C.B.1st g. 6s,1908	110 Jan 5	108½ Mar 12	110 June 7	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	110 Jun 29	103 Apr 25	107¾ Sep 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	59½ Aug 22	47¼ Apr 26	56⅛ Sept 20	..	..
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16⅞ Aug 19	10 Jan 7	15 Sept 21	..	..
West Ch. St. 40-year con. 5s, 1936	.. ....	.. ....	99 De 28, 97	..	..
West Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Oct 21,97	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	103 Sep 10	100½ Jan 11	103 Sept 22	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	103 Mar 1	100 Mar 18	100 Mar 18	..	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	108 Aug 8	90 Mar 18	100 Sept 2	..	..
Do., exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	92½ Mar 11	92½ Mar 11	92½ Mar 11	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	47½ Sep 24	35 Jul 23	47½ Sept 24	45	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	34 No 16,97	..	..
Do., Eng. Trust Co. cts	57½ Sep 17	33½ Jan 3	56¼ Sept 24	56	56⅜
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7½ Jan 17	4 Jul 12	6¾ Sept 24	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Range for Year 1808.				
	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Adams Express col. tr. 4s, 1948	102½ Aug 29	98½ Jun 27	100½ Sept 24	100	100½
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	109 Jan 10	102½ Mar 14	107¼ Sep 12	..	107¼
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	90 Aug 29	64 Mar 14	85 Sept 22	83	85
Boston Un. Gas tr. cts., sk.fd.g.5s,1939	91 Jan 7	90¼ Jan 26	90¼ Jan 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945	115½ Sep 12	109½ Apr 27	114¼ Sept 20	114¼	..
B'klyn Whf. & W.H. Co. 1st g. 5s,1945	100½ Jan 28	90 Sep 23	90 Sept 23	..	..
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	105 Jan 7	105 Jan 7	105 Jan 7	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g.6s,1900	102 Jul 25	95 Jan 6	100 Aug 31	100	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. 5s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	59 May, 93	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84 Jan 12	80 May 9	82 Sept 19	..	..
Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	104 Jan 13	100 Jan 10	104 Jan 13	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½ Feb 3	101½ Apr 28	101½ Apr 28	..	..
Do., registered	104 Feb 16	104 Feb 16	104 Feb 16	..	..
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103 Feb 2	89 May 20	94 Sept 9	94	..
Detroit City Gas 5s	95½ Jun 29	90 May 20	93¾ Sept 23	..	94
Edison El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g.5s,1910	112¾ Feb 18	108 Apr 9	112 Aug 25	109	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	119 Jun 3	114½ Mar 25	117½ Sept 12	116¼	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	113½ Jul 23,97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y. 1st	102 Feb 14	102 Feb 14	102 Feb 14	..	..
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¼ Mar 9	98¼ Mar 9	98¼ Mar 9	..	..
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	108 Aug 11	96 Apr 26	108 Aug 31	108	..
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919	.. ....	.. ....	95½ Jan 19,97	..	..
Hend'son Bdge Co. 1st sk. fd. g.6s,1931	.. ....	.. ....	111 Au 23,97	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	97 Oct., 95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	.. ....	.. ....	70 Ap 23, 97	..	..
Jeff'son & Clearfd. C. & Ir. 1st g.5s,1926	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	.. ....	.. ....	80 May 4,97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s,1919	105½ Sep 2	100 Apr 18	104½ Sept 23	..	..
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jul 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Br. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	55 July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penin. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	85 Jun 5, 97	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1920	108 Jun 8	105 Jan 11	107½ Aug 25	109	110
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	108 Jun 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	92¼ May, 96	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	.. ....	.. ....	111 No 16,97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109 Feb 4	102 Mar 29	107½ July 27	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120 Jan 19	115 Jun 27	117½ Aug 23	..	..
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. 5s, 1947	105½ Sep 2	105½ Sep 2	105½ Sept 2	..	..
Chi., Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s,1937	106½ Sep 7	103 Mar 28	106½ Sept 22	106½	..
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	105½ Feb 10	101 Apr 19	104 July 21	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	108 May 10	102 Jul 12	104½ Sept 21	102½	104½
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	108⅜ Oct., 95	108	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	113 Apr 4	113 Apr 4	113 Apr 4	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g.6s,1923	.. ....	.. ....	101 Fe 19, 97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	82 Sep 2	51 Mar 12	77 Sept 24	76	78
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	24½ Aug 26	11 Mar 23	21½ Sept 24	21	23
Tenn. Coal, I. & R.T. Div. 1st g.6s,1917	92½ Aug 18	79 May 9	92⅞ Sept 23	..	..
Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	95 Sep 7	79 Mar 25	92⅞ Sept 23	92	[illegible]
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd.g.6s,1922	.. ....	.. ....	81 No 6, 96	..	..
De Bardeleben C.& I.Co.gtd.g.6s,1910	83 Jan 28	83 Jan 28	83 Jan 28	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	116 Feb 18	111¼ May 5	116 Aug 10	..	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.—					
Real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—					
Series C, 5s, 1900-1915	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	100	..
Series D, 4½s, 1901-1916	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	100	..
Series E, 4s, 1907-1917	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	100	..
Series F, 4s, 1903-1918	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	100½	..
Series G, 4s, 1903-1918	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	100	..
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	107 Sep 22	105¼ Feb 23	107 Sept [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., do., registered	105½ Jan 14	105 Mar 11	105 Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900	.. ....	.. ....	105 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Gas Co. col. trust g. 5s, 1933	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Tuesday, Sept. 27.

[illegible] and Terre Haute Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
New Central Coal Company—Books close.

Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Boston and Albany Railroad—Annual meeting.
Fernwood Park Land and Improvement Company—Books close.
Fitchburg Railroad—Annual meeting.
Illinois Central Railroad—Annual meeting.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 29.

Fernwood Park Land and Improvement Company—Annual meeting.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad—Books open.

Friday, Sept. 30.

American Bell Telephone Company—Books close.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Electric Light Company—Books close.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Books close.
Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn—Books close.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Fernwood Park Land and Improvement Company—Books close.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Lynn and Boston Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books close.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Light and Power Company—Books close.
Philadelphia Company—Books close.
Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky—Dividend payable.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Dividend payable on common stock.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Books close.
Wellesley and Boston Street Railway—Extra dividend payable.

Saturday, Oct. 1.

American Caramel Company—Dividend payable.
American Malting Company—Books close.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Books open.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Trust Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Capital Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Chapman Valve Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Books close.
Dan. Talmage's Sons' Company—Dividend payable.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable.
E. W. Bliss Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Exploration Syndicate—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Inter-State Consolidated, North Attleborough, Mass.—Dividend payable.
Long Island Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Lynn and Boston Street Railway—Books open.
Manhattan Railway—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Books open.
National Shoe and Leather Bank—Dividend payable.
Newton and Boston Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Newtonville and Watertown Street Railway—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Books open.
North Shore Traction—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Providence Gas Company—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable.
Sunbury and Lewiston Railroad—Dividend payable.
Texas Pacific Coal Company—Books close.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Union Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Union Typewriter Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
United Traction and Electric Company of Jersey—Dividend payable.
United States Projectile Company—Dividend payable.
United States Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Wellesley and Boston Street Railway—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway of Boston—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates [illegible] quoted on the Stock Exchange at [illegible] per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 28 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at [illegible]. Mexican dollars were quoted at [illegible].

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds [illegible] ounces of silver bullion.

[illegible] FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK [illegible]

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	[illegible]	110
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	[illegible]	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	[illegible]	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	34	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	[illegible]	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	[illegible]	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	[illegible]	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	[illegible]	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 1st	[illegible]	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	[illegible]	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	[illegible]	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	112½	114
Central Cross-Town	285	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	103½
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75½	78
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	74	78
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	285	..
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	..
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	[illegible]	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	[illegible]	103
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	114	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101	103
Eighth Avenue	360	..
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand Street	360	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County incomes	9½	10½
Louisville St. R'y. com	34	39
Louisville St. R'y. pref	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	6	8
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com	10½	12
North Shore Traction pf	75	78
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	170	180
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scranton Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	113
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	170	175
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com	29	30
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf	90	100
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	94	94½
West End (Boston)	85¼	85¾
West End (Boston) pf	105	106
Worcester Traction common	14½	16½
Worcester Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	36½	37½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	175
Atlantic	137½	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co	192	..
Brooklyn	375	400
Central	1375	..
Colonial	208	..
Continental	190	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	..	350
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	..	80
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	285	..
Knickerbocker	260	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	156
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	..
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	..
People's	..	256
Produce Exchange	207	210
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
Standard	110	..
State	190	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	..
Union	1040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	292½	..
United States	1100	..
Washington	235	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	..	105
Continental	440	..
Citizens'	110	115
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	90	[illegible]
Farragut	..	100
German-American	450	490
Germania	250	260
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	160	..
Home	195	200
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	108	115
Niagara	160	165
North River	125	..
Pacific	150	170

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Phenix, Brooklyn	[illegible]	175
Peter Cooper	110	120
Rutgers	110	118
Stuyvesant	74	78
United States	110	118
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	570	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	[illegible]	..
American Exchange	170	..
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	..	205
Broadway	220	230
Butchers & Drovers'	67½	77½
Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase	275	[illegible]
Chatham	290	[illegible]
Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens'	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	1000	[illegible]
Colonial	140	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental	[illegible]	130
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River	[illegible]	..
Eleventh Ward	[illegible]	..
Fifth Avenue	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	[illegible]	160
[illegible]	170	180
[illegible]	..	165
Gallatin	310	325
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	1000	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	350	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	395	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	145
Hudson River	140	..
Importers & Traders'	480	490
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	175	185
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	205	225
Market & Fulton	215	230
Mechanics'	170	178
Mechanics & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	165	175
Merchants' Exchange	117	..
Merchants'	148	152
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	225	..
New Amsterdam	270	..
New York	[illegible]	237
New York County	1200	..
New York National Exchange	[illegible]	90
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	80	90
North America	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	180	185
Park	338	350
People's	200	..
Phenix	89	95
Plaza	290	310
Produce Exchange	115	118
Republic	155	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	176	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	125	..
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	105	..
Tradesmen's	..	95
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	140	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	185	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	200
Beech Creek	99	101
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	200	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	115
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf	165	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	350	355
N. Y., Lack. & Western	128	..
Norwich & Worcester pf	200	..
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	137	139
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	256	259
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	173	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	39	40
American Brake	89	92
American Caramel	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf	..	9
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock	50	53
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	102½	104½
American Graphophone	130	135
American Graphophone pf	140	145
Anderson Tobacco	10	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf	..	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf	102½	110

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Carter-Crume pf	[illegible]	..
Celluloid Company	[illegible]	80
Central & South Amer. Tel.	[illegible]	110
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	..
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf	90	95
Commercial Cable	175	[illegible]
Consolidated Car Heating	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Fireworks com	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf	[illegible]	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg	70	74
Diamond Match Company	133½	[illegible]
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd	1	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	65	75
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans	..	60
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Federal Steel Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal Steel Company pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glucose Sugar Refining com	57	57½
Glucose Sugar Refining pf	[illegible]	105½
Gorham Mfg. Co. com	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf	114	120
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	87½	89½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	5	8
Hoboken Land & [illegible]	100	..
Hoboken Land & [illegible]	105	108
Hudson River [illegible]	[illegible]	73
International [illegible]	[illegible]	110½
Iron Steamboat	2½	[illegible]
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com	..	22
Journey & Burnham pf	67½	72½
Lanston Monotype	75	85
Lorillard pf	119½	120½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com	12	20
Mechanical Rubber pf	35	45
Mergenthaler Linotype	183	186
Michigan Pen. Car com	10	11½
Mich. Pen. Car pf	57	62
Mosler Safe Co. pf	..	100
National Saw pf	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	60	70
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151½
Nicaragua Construction	7	10
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	24
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	2½	3
Pratt & Whitney com	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	102	..
Simmons Hardware com	107½	110
Simmons Hardware pf	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	425
Standard Distilling	22¼	22¾
Standard Distilling pf	70	71
Standard Oil	412	413
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	101	104
Swift & Co. 1st pf	108	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	60	65
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	..
Trenton Potteries com	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Trow Directory	35	45
Union Switch & Signal	70	73
Union Switch & Signal pf	112	114
Union Typewriter com	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	88	92
U. S. Glass common	24½	25½
U. S. Glass pf	70	80
Wagner Palace Car	165	166
Westinghouse Air Brake	315	325
Worthington Pump	27	35
Worthington Pump pf	95	..

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64	64½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110½	111
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. i.	95½	96½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108½	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	..	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103½	104½
Chi. P. Gas. & C. 1st 6s	117	119
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	..	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	108
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	76	81
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	93½	96½
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	90½
Grand Rapids stock	80	83
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	53	57
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	76
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87½
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101½
Mutual of New York	320	330
New Amsterdam	28	29
New Amsterdam pf	68	69
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100	100¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	164
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	87½	89
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Iron Silver	.65	.65	.62	.62	1,650
Phoenix	.15	.15	.14	.14	400
Total sales					2,550

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.65	.81	.65	.70	900
Belmont	.10	.10	.10	.10	100
Best & Belcher	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Brunswick	.11	.11	.11	.11	200
Chollar	.15	.18	.15	.18	300
Chrysolie	.15	.16	.15	.16	400
Con. Cal. & Va.	.77	.80	.74	.80	1,200
Consol. Imp.	.02	.02	.02	.02	500
Cr. & Crip. Cr.	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,800
Crip. Cr. Con.	.11	.12	.10	.10	1,600
Horn Silver	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	150
Iron Silver	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Mexican	.28	.28	.28	.28	100
Mollie Gibson	.22	.24	.22	.24	800
Mount Rosa	.19	.19	.19	.19	400
Ophir	.52	.55	.52	.55	700
Phoenix	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Pharmacist	.08	.10	.08	.09	5,000
Portland	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Potosi	.25	.25	.24	.24	500
Sierra Nevada	.85	.85	.85	.85	500
Syndicate	.05	.05	.05	.05	400
Yellow Jacket	.25	.25	.25	.25	300
Total sales					16,700

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.04¼	.04¾	.03¾	.03¾	34,500
Am. Flag	.07	.07	.06½	.06½	1,100
Anaconda	.65	.81	.67	.70	3,500
Anchoria	.82	.82	.82	.82½	2,600
Can. Ball	.005½	[illegible]	.005½	.006¼	12,000
C. & C. Cr. Con.	.10	.10	.08¾	.08⅞	13,600
Cop. Rock	.002	.002	.002	.002	1,000
Elkton	1.19	1.22	1.18	1.21¼	3,400
Garfield C.	.11	.13⅛	.11	.13	16,000
Gold. Fl'ce.	.27	.32	.26	.32	4,100
Gold Mag't	.003	.003	.003	.003	5,000
Isabella	.26½	.26½	.26½	.26½	700
Jefferson	.07	.07½	.07	.07¼	12,300
Justine	.02⅛	.02½	.02⅛	.02½	400
Lillie	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.06¼	3,400
Mol. G'son.	.22	.24½	.21	.24	9,700
Mt. Rosa	.19	.20	.18	.18¼	6,700
Old Gold	.005½	.006⅝	.005½	.006	43,000
Pilgrim	.004	.004	.004	.004	3,000
Portland	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	100
Rocky Mt.	.12	.18	.10½	.15⅛	12,700
Sentinel	.006⅞	.006⅞	.003½	.004¼	358,000
Union	.22½	.23	.18½	.18½	4,800
Work	.09¾	.10	.09	.09⅛	2,900
Total sales					554,500

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $4,012,475. The banks now hold $8,252,875 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $11,102,400, an increase in specie of $746,800, an increase in legal tenders of $437,160, a decrease in deposits of $11,314,300, and an increase in circulation of $507,400.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 24,'98.	Sept. 17,'98.	Sept. 25,'97.
Loans	$642,162,300	$653,264,700	$576,585,400
Specie	129,646,600	128,899,800	91,870,600
Legal tenders	53,794,600	53,357,500	80,465,900
Net deposits	700,753,800	712,067,600	625,356,000
Circulation	14,974,000	14,466,600	15,469,400

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 24,'98.	Sept. 17,'98.	Sept. 25,'97.
Specie	$129,646,600	$128,849,800	$91,870,600
Legal tenders	53,794,600	53,357,500	80,465,900
Total reserve	$183,441,200	$182,257,300	$172,336,500
Reserve required ag'st deposits	175,188 325	178,016,900	156,339,000
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$8,252,875	$4,240,400	$15,997,500

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,600,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,095,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,846,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,907,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,280,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,399,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,298,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,016,550	41,884,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,237,275
July 16	49,365,825	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,489,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6	39,898,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,843,300	39,517,700	8,836,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,668,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,893,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,997,500	14,216,025

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$8,252,875	1893	$17,609,950
1897	15,997,500	1892	5,051,075
1896	14,216,025	1891	4,068,125
1895	22,296,175	1890	14,075,400
1894	59,974,675	1889	935,750

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$6,704,04[illegible]
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	6,698,722
From Jan. 1, 1898	311,752,275
From Jan. 1, 1897	372,159,798

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 2[illegible], 1898	[illegible]
Week ended Sept. 21, 1897	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 2[illegible], 1898	[illegible]
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Sept. 24. Bid.	Closing Sept. 24. Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1898. Highest.			Range in 1898. Lowest.			Last Sale.		
180	220	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July	1898	3½	*186	Feb.	3	*183	Jan.	4	*186	Feb. 3,	1898
..	..	American Bank Note	....	June 30,	1898	1	*43	Mar.	5	*43	Mar.	5	*43	Mar. 5,	1898
115	130	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1,	1898	5	..	Mar.	...	..	....		125	Sept. 16,	1897
..	40	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	May 16,	1898	1	*40	Sept.	12	22	May	13	*40	Sept. 12,	1898
11	12	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....		..	15	Feb.	3	*10¾	Aug.	8	11	Sept. 9,	1898
103	108	**Boston Air Line pf.**	1,426,000	July	1898	2	*105	Mar.	9	*105	Mar.	9	*105	Mar. 9,	1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated certificates	13,283,600	....		..	28	Aug.	22	25½	Aug.	17	28	Aug. 23,	1898
29	33	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....		..	34	Sept.	7	25	Mar.	12	32	Sept. 14,	1898
72½	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15,	1898	1	76½	Sept.	7	*61	May	3	72½	Sept. 14,	1898
80	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1,	1898	2	75	July	1	*65	Mar.	10	*74	Aug. 13,	1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1,	1898	75c.	70	Jan.	25	62	Jan.	4	70	Jan. 25,	1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....		..	..	......		..	......		20¾	Oct. 13,	1897
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	June 1,	1898	1¾	*166	Mar.	24	*166	Mar.	24	*166	Mar. 24,	1898
70	73	Chicago Great Western deb.	13,300,000	July,	1898	2	73½	Sept.	2	*71	Aug.	4	73½	Sept. 2,	1898
175½	..	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	22,396,600	July 6,	1898	1¾	*177	Sept.	14	163	Jan.	3	*175¼	Sept. 15,	1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1,	1898	4	..	......		..	......		102½	May 22,	1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	July 1,	1898	1½	120	June	4	120	June	4	120	June 4,	1898
..	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	July 20,	1898	1¼	90½	Aug.	16	77½	Mar.	9	*90	Aug. 19,	1898
169	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Sept. 1,	1898	1¾	*174	Aug.	8	*169½	June	24	*172	Aug. 11,	1898
..	½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	....		..	⅞	Jan.	28	¼	Apr.	7	½	Aug. 17,	1898
1	2½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	....		..	2½	Jan.	7	2	June	6	2⅛	June 6,	1898
..	80	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1897	4	75	Aug.	19	65	Aug.	8	75	Aug. 19,	1898
..	24	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 2,	1897	2½	27½	Feb.	10	17	Jan.	17	23	Aug. 18,	1898
5¾	6¼	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000	....		..	7	Aug.	22	4½	July	5	6¼	Sept. 16,	1898
165	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1,	1898	1¾	180	July	12	180	July	12	*180	July 15,	1898
46	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1898	2	*46	June	27	40	May	17	*41	Aug. 26,	1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	976,325	July 15,	1898	1¾	99½	May	24	99½	May	24	99½	May 24,	1898
80	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge** pf.	763,500	Aug. 2,	1898	6	..	......		..	......		*70	Dec. 31,	1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	....		..	67	Sept.	16	45	Apr.	20	67	Sept. 16,	1898
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	....		..	66	Mar.	11	†57	July	23	†57	July 23,	1898
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	July 15,	1898	1½	*125	Aug.	19	*102½	Apr.	1	*124¾	Aug. 31,	1898
350	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July	1898	3¾	*350	July	29	*335	June	16	*350	Aug. 5,	1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	May 16,	1898	1	..	......		..	......		75	Oct. 14,	1897
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	....		..	15	Aug.	22	*9⅛	Apr.	15	14½	Aug. 26,	1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,500,000	Feb. 15,	1893	2	43	Jan.	28	*27	Mar.	26	40¼	Aug. 23,	1898
..	..	Ft. Worth & Den. City, stamped	2,555,000	Mar. 15,	1898	2	28	Mar.	15	19¼	Jan.	24	*23	Aug. 25,	1898
12½	15	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....		..	16¾	Jan.	31	10	May	19	15½	Aug. 23,	1898
..	..	**General Electric pf.**	4,252,000	July 1,	1893	3½	..	......		..	......		75	Mar. 22,	1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July	1898	1½	..	......		..	......		*108½	Dec. 14,	1897
30	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000			..	*32½	Feb.	24	*30	Jan.	7	*30	Aug. 6,	1898
91	98	**H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.**	2,600,300	Aug. 1,	1898	1¼	..	......		..	......		*94½	Dec. 30,	1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1,	1898	1½	..	......		..	......		*94	Dec. 11,	1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	July 1,	1898	2	*350	July	19	*320	Jan.	5	*350	Sept. 10,	1898
52	..	Homestake	12,500,000	Aug. 25,	1898	50c.	*57	Sept.	8	43	Apr.	2	*57	Sept. 8,	1898
94	98	**Illinois Central,** leased line	10,000,000	July,	1898	2	97½	Aug.	23	*94	Feb.	2	97½	Aug. 23,	1898
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....		..	6¾	Jan.	2	6	Feb.	2	6⅝	Aug. 8,	1898
..	..	Keely Motor	....	....		..	..	......		..	......		4½	Mar. 9,	1897
4	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....		..	5½	June	11	*2½	Jan.	26	4½	Aug. 23,	1898
15⅛	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,000	Jan. 15,	1895	90c.	24¼	Feb.	10	15	Apr.	16	16	Sept. 2,	1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1,	1898	1	34½	Mar.	1	30	June	2	30	July 11,	1898
3	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	....		..	4½	Aug.	10	2	May	19	4½	Aug. 10,	1898
..	..	**Lake Shore** certificates	....	....		..	190	May	27	*180	May	2	*188	July 7,	1898
2	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....		..	5¼	Jan.	24	2	Aug.	31	2	Aug. 31,	1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1,	1898	2	*53	June	10	45	Mar.	28	*52½	Aug. 15,	1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1898	5	*152	May	31	*140	Mar.	9	*152	May 31,	1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	....		..	1½	May	2	1	Feb.	10	1¼	June 7,	1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1893	2	..	......		..	......		14	Sept. 9,	1897
26	28½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	....		..	30⅞	Feb.	15	24	Mar.	11	27	Sept. 8,	1898
58½	60	Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	4,000,000	July 15,	1898	1½	63	June	8	46	Mar.	26	*60	Sept. 15,	1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	....		..	7	Jan.	5	6½	Mar.	11	6½	Mar. 11,	1898
20	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf.	7,000,000	....		..	..	......		..	......		10	Dec. 2,	1897
175	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July,	1898	3½	175	Sept.	8	*167½	Jan.	4	175	Sept. 12,	1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Aug. 1,	1898	1	60	June	1	60	June	1	60	June 1,	1898
5	7½	National Starch Mfg. Co.	5,000,000	....		..	9	Feb.	10	5	Apr.	25	8	Aug. 26,	1898
73	77	National Starch 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1,	1898	2	*81	Jan.	24	60	Mar.	25	73	Aug. 11,	1898
20	25	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	January,	1893	6	30	Jan.	27	15	June	29	27	Aug. 11,	1898
40	45	New Central Coal	1,000,000	....		..	43	Sept.	13	41	Aug.	4	43	Sept. 15,	1898
65	75	N. Y., Chi., & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1898	2	76	Jan.	31	*65	May	10	76	Aug. 9,	1898
31	36	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	....		..	40¼	Jan.	29	28	Mar.	25	34¼	Sept. 7,	1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11,	1898	5	..	......		..	......		*350	Nov. 16,	1897
190	192	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	50,534,500	June 30,	1898	2	195½	Aug.	22	*178¼	Jan.	7	*190	Sept. 16,	1898
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1898	2½	..	......		..	......		*124	Jan. 28,	1897
14	15½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	....		..	17	Feb.	7	11½	Apr.	21	*14	Sept. 16,	1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....		..	7	Mar.	5	7	Mar.	5	7	Mar. 5,	1898
4	10	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 1,	1897	75c.	*5	June	17	*3	Mar.	8	*3⅞	July 30,	1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1896	2	..	......		..	......		*95	Sept. 22,	1897
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1,	1898	4	*350	Feb.	25	*325	Mar.	23	*325	Mar. 23,	1898
1¼	1⅝	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	....		..	2¼	May	23	⅝	Jan.	7	1½	Aug. 29,	1898
4	6	**Peoria & Eastern**	10,000,000	....		..	5¼	Feb.	11	*3	Jan.	26	5⅛	Aug. 15,	1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1,	1898	2	*116	July	27	*116	July	27	*116	July 27,	1898
173	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,285	July 5,	1898	1¾	*175	Sept.	8	*168	Feb.	25	*175	Sept. 9,	1898
6	8	**Quicksilver pf.**	4,291,300		1891	4¾	7	Aug.	22	5	June	2	6	Sept. 6,	1898
185	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1898	4	*185½	July	27	*182	Jan.	26	*184	Aug. 17,	1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	....		..	32	Aug.	23	*21½	Jan.	11	29¼	Sept. 6,	1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,500,000	Aug. 1,	1898	1¾	69¼	Aug.	27	50¼	Mar.	15	*67½	Sept. 14,	1898
124	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Aug. 15,	1898	1¼	*125	Aug.	31	*116¼	Mar.	26	124½	Sept. 8,	1898
6⅝	7¼	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....		..	8¾	Feb.	11	5½	Mar.	7	*7¼	Sept. 13,	1898
87	90	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,793,123	Sept. 1,	1898	4½	*90½	Sept.	2	78	Apr.	20	*90½	Sept. 2,	1898
61¼	62	Silver Bullion certificates	....	....		..	60⅝	Sept.	8	56	May	5	60⅝	Sept. 8,	1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1898	3½	..	......		..	......		195	July 19,	1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	July 1,	1898	1½	*147	Jan.	24	143½	Jan.	21	*147	Jan. 22,	1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	July 1,	1898	5	*144½	Jan.	3	*144½	Jan.	22	*144½	Jan. 24,	1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	April,	1898	2½	100	Feb.	17	100	Feb.	17	100	Feb. 17,	1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf.	1,000,000	July 15,	1898	4	*80	Aug.	17	*80	Aug.	17	*80	Aug. 24,	1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	....		..	..	......		..	......		10	July 13,	1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1898	3	..	......		..	......		*40½	Feb. 5,	1897
..	..	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25,	1896	1¼	45	Sept.	8	*27	Aug.	26	45	Sept. 8,	1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	April,	1898	1¾	..	......		..	......		*95	Dec. 23,	1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1,	1898	1	..	......		..	......		64	July 13,	1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July,	1898	2½	..	......		..	......		*215½	Mar. 15,	1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	March,	1898	3½	..	......		..	......		165	Oct. 20,	1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July,	1898	3½	..	......		..	......		167	Aug. 24,	1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20,	1898	3	86	Jan.	17	86	Jan.	17	86	Jan. 17,	1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23,	1897	2	8	Jan.	13	7½	Jan.	5	8	Apr. 18,	1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	....		..	3⅞	Jan.	17	1¼	Sept.	8	2	Sept. 17,	1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days.

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$213,917
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	39,915
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,864,867
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,687,617

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$25,463,972

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$2,001,145
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	19,219
From Jan. 1, 1898	71,636,531

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$38,370
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	86,242
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,846,960
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,101,257

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$1,026,486
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	913,205
From Jan. 1, 1898	33,640,745
From Jan. 1, 1897	34,345,803

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$988,116
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	826,963
From Jan. 1, 1898	31,793,785
From Jan. 1, 1897	32,244,546

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$2,253,432
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	141,376
From Jan. 1, 1898	81,348,258
From Jan. 1, 1897	6,324,902

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$1,240,403
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	953,120
From Jan. 1, 1898	41,505,612
From Jan. 1, 1897	64,033,420

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	1,013,029
From Jan. 1, 1898	39,842,746

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	811,744
From Jan. 1, 1897	57,708,518

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, [illegible] per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £845,925 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49.31, became 50.[illegible] [illegible] rate of discount was [illegible] The Bank of France [illegible]

[illegible] $4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅞@$4.84 for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16@94⅞, and guilders at 39⅜ and 39 15-16@40.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—8@12½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c premium; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 24	$814,737,560	$50,621,265
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,586,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593
Aug. 13	778,612,666	46,768,251
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,966
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,290,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,893,050	47,100,838
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,863,622	62,660,979
June 25	655,289,867	43,167,523
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,405
May 28	706,878,300	40,433,231
May 21	756,408,491	44,270,061
May 14	819,486,982	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,666
April 30	831,653,506	41,238,796
April 23	628,188,250	35,903,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,834,274
April 9	635,829,308	36,550,229
April 2	782,961,674	55,889,842
March 26	611,838,204	38,966,193
March 19	785,675,895	48,968,658
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	904,747,377	50,181,172
Feb. 26	903,511,568	41,639,433
Feb. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 12	725,180,643	[illegible]
Feb. 5	928,210,098	[illegible]
Jan. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Five days.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 24, total transactions [illegible] 2,073,518 shares of stock, [illegible] bonds, with [illegible]

In [illegible]

follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 25,'97.	Sept. 24,'98.	Differences.	
R. R. & M.	3,323,148	2,073,518	Dec.	1,249,630
Banks	69	10	Dec.	59
Mining	600	2,050	Inc.	1,450

BONDS.

	Sept. 25,'97.	Sept. 24,'98.	Differences.	
R. R. & M.	$14,174,200	$8,942,900	Dec.	$5,231,300
State	8,500	36,000	Inc.	27,500
Government	152,300	594,200	Inc.	441,900

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2
Am. S. & W. pf.	1¼
Brook. Union Gas	3
Brook. R. T.	8¾
Central Pacific	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2
Clev., Lor. & W.	1¾
Col. Midland pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	3¼
Ev. & T. H. pf.	3
Gen. Elec., (new)	[illegible]
Gen. Elec., (old)	2¼
Long Island	6
Manhattan	1
Nat. Linseed Oil	1¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3½
Southern Pacific	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅝
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	2
Am. Tobacco	3¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼
Des M. & Ft. D.	1
Great Northern pf.	2
Hawaiian Sugar	1¼
Illinois Central	1⅜
Int. Paper	1
Int. Paper pf.	1¾
Louis. & Nash.	1
Met. Street Ry.	1⅞
N. Y. Air Brake	2
Norf. & West. pf.	1¼
Nor. Pacific pf.	1½
Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1½
Ore. Short Line	[illegible]
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	2
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	2½
Pennsylvania	1¼
People's Gas, Chi.	1⅜
Pullman Car	1
Reading 1st pf.	1½
Reading 2d pf.	1
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
St. P. & Omaha	2
St. P., M. & M.	4¼
Southern pf.	1⅜
Union Pac. pf.	1⅛
U. S. Leather pf.	1⅛
Wabash pf.	1⅛
West. Union Tel.	1⅛

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

[illegible]

[illegible] KERR & CO.,

New York Central (quarter)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep. 15	Oct. [illegible]
New York & Harlem (quarter)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep. 15	Oct. [illegible]
New York & Harlem pf. (quarter)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep. 15	Oct. [illegible]
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep. 17	Oct. [illegible]
Norfolk & Southwestern (quarter)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep. 30	Oct. [illegible]
Pitts., Wheel. & Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Pitts., Wheel. & Kentucky (extra)	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Rio Grande Western	[illegible]	Sep. 30	Sep. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
Sunbury & Lewistown	4	Oct. 1	Sep. 16	Oct. 2
Union Pacific pf.	1½	Oct. 31	Oct. 19	Nov. 1
Utica & Black River	3½	Sep. 30	....	....

*And 2 per cent. payable April 15, 1899. †Payable in preferred stock at par.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Capital Trac., Washington, (quarter)	¾	Oct. 1	Sep. 16	Oct. 1
Chicago City Railway	3	Sep. 30	Sep. 16	Sep. 21
Cleveland Electric (quarter)	1	Oct. 4	Sep. 24	Oct. 5
Inter-State Consol., N. A. Mass., (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sep. 27	Oct. 1
Lynn & Boston	4	Sep. 30	Sep. 21	Oct. 1
Metropolitan Street (quarter)	$1.25	Oct. 15	Aug. 31	Sep. 12
Newton & Boston	1½	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Oct. 1
Newtonville & Watertown	1	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Oct. 3
North Shore Traction pf.	3	Oct. 1	Sep. 18	Oct. 18
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Oct. 1
United Traction & Electric of J. C.	¾	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	Oct. 4
Wellesley & Boston (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Oct. 3
Wellesley & Boston (extra)	2	Sep. 30	Sep. 20	Oct. 3
West End, Boston	3½	Oct. 1	Sep. 17	Oct. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Fifth Avenue (quarter)	20	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	Oct. 1
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	Oct. 1
Garfield National (quarter)	10	Sep. 30	Sep. 21	Oct. 1
National Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	Oct. 1

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.

Brooklyn Trust, Brook., (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	Oct. 3
Continental (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 10	Oct. 1	Oct. [illegible]
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. [illegible]	Oct. 1
Long Island Loan & Trust (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. [illegible]	Oct. 1
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 24	Oct. [illegible]
Mercantile (quarter)	[illegible]	Oct. 1	Sep. 28	Oct. 1
People's, Brooklyn, (quarter)	[illegible]	Oct. 1	Sep. 24	Oct. 1
Title Guar. & Trust (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 23	Oct. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Bell Telephone	8	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 17
American Caramel (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	....	....
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
American Sug. Refining (quarter)	3	Oct. 3	Sep. 14	Oct. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sep. 14	Oct. 4
Bliss (E. W.) Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 28	Oct. 1
Bliss (E. W.) Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 28	Oct. 1
Boston Electric Light (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 16
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Sep. 30	Sep. 8	Sep. 30
Cambria Iron	2	Oct. 1	....	....
Chapman Valve Co. (quarter)	3	Oct. 1	Sep. 26	Oct. 3
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 3
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Oct. 3
Dan. Talmage's Sons pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 30	Oct. 3
Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 15
Exploration Syndicate (quarter)	$2.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 26	Oct. 1
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Sep. 26	Sep. 20	Sep. 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Sep. 26	Sep. 20	Sep. 26
International Paper pf.	1½	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Oct. 3
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Sep. 30	Sep. 17	Oct. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Sep. 30	Sep. 17	Oct. 1
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	2	Sep. 30	Sep. 24	Oct. 5
Minnesota Iron (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 15	Oct. 17
New Central Coal (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 3	Sep. 27	Oct. 4
Pacific Coast	1¾	Oct. 5	Sep. 23	Oct. 13
Pacific Construction 2d pf.	3	Oct. 5	Sep. 23	Oct. 13
Penn. Mfg., L. & Power	50c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 15
Philadelphia Company (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
P. Lorillard pref. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Oct. 1
Providence Gas	$1	Oct. 1	Sep. 29	Oct. 3
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 13	Sep. 19	Oct. 14
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 20	Oct. 1	Oct. 20
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	Oct. 5
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	3½	Oct. 1	Sep. 23	Oct. 1
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	4	Oct. 1	Sep. 23	Oct. 1
United Gas Imp. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 6
United States Oil (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sep. 26	Oct. 1
United States Projectile (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 28	Oct. 3
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 8
West. Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sep. 20	Oct. 16
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
Westinghouse E. & M. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sep. 26	Oct. 3

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama Great Southern	......	....	Oct. 5	Annual
Boston & Albany	......	....	Sep. 28	Annual
Central Park, N. & E. River R. R.	......	....	Oct. 18	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sep. 19	Oct. 10	Oct. 18	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Sep. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Annual
C., C., C. & St. L.	Oct. 3	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute	Sep. 27	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Annual
Fernwood Park Land & Imp. Co.	Sep. 28	Sep. 30	Sep. 29	Annual
Fitchburg	......	....	Sep. 28	Annual
Forty-second & Grand St. F. R. R.	......	....	Oct. 4	Annual
Fulton Street Railroad	......	....	Oct. 4	Annual
Hawaiian Sugar	......	....	Oct. 13	Special
Illinois Central	Sep. 12	Sep. 29	Sep. 28	Annual
J. Harper Bonnell Co.	......	....	Oct. 3	Annual
Lake Erie & Western	Sep. 8	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Annual
Louisville & Nashville	Sep. 23	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Annual
Michigan Pen. Car	Sep. 24	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
New York Central	Sep. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Special
N. Y. & East River Ferry Co.	Sep. 16	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Annual
North & East River Railway	......	....	Oct. 4	Annual
New York & Harlem	Sep. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Special
N. Y. & New Jersey Bridge Co.	......	....	Oct. 4	Annual
N. Y., Ontario & Western	Aug. 27	Sep. 29	Sep. 28	Annual
Norfolk & Western	Oct. 1	Oct. 17	Oct. 12	Annual
Northern Pacific	......	....	Oct. 4	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.	Sep. 23	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Annual
Reading	......	....	Oct. 10	Annual
Rio Grande Southern	Oct. 7	Oct. 21	Oct. 17	Annual
Rutgers Fire Insurance	......	....	Oct. 8	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth	Sep. 23	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern	Sep. 8	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Thirty-fourth St. Crosstown	......	....	Oct. 4	Annual
Union Ferry	Sep. 21	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Union Pacific	Sep. 10	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
Western Union Telegraph	Sep. 20	Oct. 17	Oct. 12	Annual

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The local market was about as dull and featureless to-day as it well could be. Many of the usually active leaders were not dealt in, while in others, such as Pennsylvania, Union Traction, and United Gas, only one price was made. Cambria Iron attracted some attention at the start, being sent up a point, but the later trading was [illegible]. The close was steady at these prices:

Choctaw	24½	25
Choctaw pf.	41½	41½
Lehigh Valley	20½	21½
Pennsylvania	58¼	58½
Reading	9 1-16	9 3-16
Reading 1st pf.	22	22½
Reading 2d	10¾	10 13-16
Philadelphia Traction	90½	91
Union Traction	19¼	19½
W. N. Y. & Penn.	3½	3¾
Consolidated Traction, Baltimore	23	23½
Consolidated Traction, New Jersey	50½	52
Electric Storage Battery	87½	88
Electric Storage Battery pf.	44	44½
Marsden	5¼	6½
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	20¼	20¾
United Gas	123	123½
Welsbach Light	[illegible]	53

[illegible] STREET, NEW YORK CITY,

[illegible] STREET, BOSTON.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Investment Securities.

27 AND 2[illegible] [illegible] NEW YORK.

NATIONAL [illegible]

OF THE [illegible]

THE BANK OF

NEW AMSTERDAM

[illegible]

CAPITAL, [illegible]; SURPLUS, [illegible].

FRANK TILFORD, *President.*

R. R. MOORE, *Vice-Pres.* G. J. BAUMANN, *Cashier.*

Chas. T. Wing & Co.

BONDS,

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing. Henry A. Glassford, Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Brokers,

Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

MASON, LEWIS & CO

BANKERS

67 MILK STREET, BOSTON

September Circular Mailed upon Application.

Our List of MUNICIPAL BONDS is Large and Attractive.

Greene's Wall St. Charts

from March 1st to Oct. 1st on Wheat and 19 most active STOCKS will be ready for distribution on October 1st to subscribers to our October Daily Bulletins—guiding you to most profitable Buying and Selling Double movements. Book explaining same mailed free.

Office, 74 Broadway, New York.

Established 1875.

Specie Imported Into District of New York Sept. 17 to 23 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Laughton	Pto. Cabello	$940
Laughton	La Guayra	1,020
Laughton	Pto. Cabello	800
Pr. Willem III.	Port au Prince	3,510
Pr. Willem II.	Curacao	300
Pr. Willem III.	Curacao	55
Navahoe	Inagua	125
Owenum	St. Michael's	917
Abydos	Curacao	1,108
Abydos	Curacao	1,410
American Silver Coin—		
Pr. Willem II.	Curacao	8
Athos	Kingston	500
Pr. Willem III.	Curacao	7
Abydos	Curacao	18
Umbria	Liverpool	1,947
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Pr. Willem II.	Curacao	662
Laughton	La Guayra	243
Pr. Willem III.	Curacao	33
Abydos	Curacao	1,686
Umbria	Liverpool	389,820
Kr. Friedrich	Southampton	608,313
Kr. Friedrich	Bremen	96,500
Normandie	Havre	358,980
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Pr. Willem II.	Curacao	45
Athos	Kingston	1,450
Pr. Willem III.	Curacao	76
Abydos	Curacao	88
New York	Mte. Christi	1,463
New York	San Domingo	568
Finance	Colon	2,550
Gold Bullion—		
Pr. Willem II.	Port au Prince	400
Umbria	Liverpool	223,060
Kr. Friedrich	Southampton	72,988
Teutonic	Liverpool	437,940
Alleghany	Savanilla	960
Finance	Panama	8,342
Finance	Colon	5,490
Silver Bullion—		
Finance	Colon	12,791
Finance	Panama	14,760
Silver Ore—		
Macedonia	Vera Cruz	2,104
Total		$2,253,432

Specie Exports from the Port of New York Sept. 19 to 24 Inclusive.

Date. Sept.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
19	Trave	London	S. C.	$11,590
19	Trave	London	S. B.	131,002
20	Germanic	London	S. B.	227,168
21	Fuerst Bismarck	London	S. B.	97,740
21	Fuerst Bismarck	London	S. C. (Mex.)	11,800
21	Prins Willem III.	Aux Cayes	G. C. (U. S.)	8,000
21	Orizaba	Havana	G. C. (Fr.)	197,187
23	Umbria	London	S. C. (S. A.)	2,400
23	Umbria	London	S. B.	341,332
24	Saratoga	Havana	G. C. (Span.)	8,730
Total				$1,036,859

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

16	Campania	London	S. B.	$101,976
16	Campania	London	S. C. (Mex.)	111,000
Total				$1,249,835

The Mercantile Trust Co.

No. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.

GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.

ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.

CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.

WM. C. FOILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, Henry B. Hyde, Eugene Delano, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, John E. Searles, Edward D. Adams, J. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Slocum, George Coppell, John J. McCook, Oliver Ames, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, John T. Terry, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Rudolph Ellis, Henry M. Alexander, James H. Hyde, Charles H. Godfrey, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Henry C. Deming, L. C. Weir, Henry B. Hyde.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine, Henry H. Cook, Walter S. Johnston, Joseph N. Hallock, Edwin A. McAlpin, Andrew Mills, William A. Nash, George Foster Peabody, J. B. Probst, Henry Steers, George W. Quintard, Forrest H. Parker, Charles Scribner, Charles L. Tiffany, George W. White, Percival Knauth, Francis S. Bangs, Francis Lynde Stetson, Thomas A. McIntyre, Edward E. Poor, Anson G. McCook, R. A. C. Smith, Thos. F. Ryan.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, 1,000,000 }

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

BRAYTON IVES, *President.*
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, *Vice President.*
CHAS. M. JESUP, *2d Vice President.*
BEVERLY CHEW, *Secretary.*
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS K. JESUP, DUDLEY OLCOTT, GEO. A. HARDIN, EDWARD B. JUDSON, J. W. ELLIS, ROBERT HOE, WILLIAM L. BULL, RICHARD MORTIMER, SAMUEL THOMAS, JOHN E. PARSONS, JOHN T. TERRY, BRAYTON IVES, D. O. MILLS, FRED'K D. TAPPEN, C. P. HUNTINGTON, BRADLEY MARTIN, HEBER R. BISHOP, J. HOWARD KING, HENRY B. PLANT, WM. H. TILLINGHAST, GEO. HENRY WARREN, ROSWELL P. FLOWER, HAMILTON SMITH, HALEY FISKE.

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.) N. Y.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.